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THE

# *CLINICAL*

# PHARMACOPŒIA;

OR,

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PRACTICE

AND

## PRESCRIPTION:

ARRANGED UNDER THREE HEADS; OF

MATERIA MEDICA, CLASSIFICATION, AND EXTEMPORANEOUS FORMULÆ.

BEING THE

## PRINCIPLES AND MOST APPROVED FORMS *OF PRACTICE*

IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

INTENDED AS

## *A COMPEND, OR POCKET-BOOK,*

FOR

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

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*LONDON:*

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD;
AND J. WATSON, SOUTH-BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.
By S. Hamilton, Falcon-Court, Fleet-Street.

1800.

# PREFACE.

A NUMBER of ſmall Pharmacopœias have of late years been publiſhed, with a view of aſſiſting the ſtudent, and alſo the practitioner, in the routine of buſineſs. Theſe, in general, contain little more than a mere liſt of names. The aſſiſtance, therefore, they convey, is very imperfect, and by no means anſwers the oſtenſible purpoſe for which they are intended. On finiſhing a work, entitled *The Clinical Guide*, which has been found uſeful to the profeſſion, it was thought that its utility might be ſtill farther extended if the ſeparate Pharmacopœias which belong to each department of practice were united into one, and the preliminary ſubjects of each, containing the Materia Medica and Claſſification, at the ſame time enlarged: thus, within the ſmall limits of a Pocket-book, or portable Conſpec-

tus, even a clear detail of practice, it was conceived, might be given, sufficient to direct practitioners when at a loss on professional subjects, and to bring to their recollection circumstances which at times might otherwise escape them. The present Pharmacopœia may be considered either as an appendix to the Clinical Guide, or as a separate work; and in either view, it is hoped, will be found useful. The author sacrifices with pleasure the employment of more deep research to the satisfaction of contributing to the utility and ease of the profession.

Arthur Graham

# INTRODUCTION.

I. THE office of the phyſician conſiſts in a proper application of medicine to the peculiar circumſtances of diſeaſe.

II. This application depends on a knowledge of the principles of preſcription, which conſiſt chiefly,

1. In an acquaintance with the qualities of medicines in general;

2. In the proper doſe of the ſpecial one employed; and,

3. In its ſuitable combination for the purpoſe intended.

III. The firſt is gained by the ſtudy of the Materia Medica; the leading articles of which are here firſt alphabetically arranged, and afterwards claſſed according to their leading qualities.

The ſecond is regulated by the particular age, and by the peculiar conſtitution of the perſon.

IV. On the age, it is to be obſerved that a ſcale ſhould be formed by every practitioner, as near as poſſible, of the

exact proportion of any particular medicine which every period of life requires, ſo ſoon as it becomes a ſubject for the application of medicine.—Thus if ʒi. of any ſubſtance is a doſe for an adult, the proportions for different ages may be rated with ſome exactneſs in the following order:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 weeks old will take | $\frac{1}{15}$ | equal to | gr. iv. |
| 7 months | $\frac{1}{12}$ | = | to gr. v. |
| 14 d° | $\frac{1}{8}$ | = | to gr. vij. ſſ. |
| 28 d° | $\frac{1}{3}$ | = | to gr. xij. |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ years | $\frac{1}{4}$ | = | to gr. xv. |
| 5 d° | $\frac{1}{3}$ | = | to ℈i. |
| 7 d° | $\frac{1}{2}$ | = | to ʒſſ. |
| 14 d° | $\frac{2}{3}$ | = | to ℈ij. |
| 21 d° | full doſe, or | | ʒi. |
| 63 d° | $\frac{1}{12}$ | = | gr. lv. |
| 77 d° | $\frac{5}{6}$ | = | ℈ij. ſſ. |

V. In regard to the conſtitution, it is often attended with certain ſpecial peculiarities, both in reſpect to medicine in general, and alſo in reſpect to certain ſubſtances in particular. This, however, can only be known by experience, and not *à priori*, or on the firſt attendance on the patient, unleſs previouſly cautioned on this head, which ſhould be always inquired into.

VI. The third circumſtance, or the ſuitable combinations of medicine, depend on the forming proper indications, drawn from the phenomena of diſeaſe: and theſe indications are detailed at large in the third part, or Extemporaneous Preſcription.

DIVISION I.

# MATERIA MEDICA.

*The MATERIA MEDICA may be divided into Two Parts*; MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

## I. MEDICAL PART;

*Containing the active Remedies, in present Practice, simple, compound, and chemical, with their Doses.*

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ABSINTHIUM.* Wormwood. Discutient and antiseptic. | Tops. | ℈ ss. to ʒj. | Sal Absinthii, | gr. v. |
| | | | Tinct. Absinthii, | ʒi. to ʒij |
| *Acetum Vini.* Vinegar. Cooling, antiseptic, diaphoretic. | | ʒi. to ℥ ss. | Acet. distillatum. | ʒi. to ℥ ss. |
| | | | Acid. Acetos. Cordial and stimulant. | ℈ i. to ʒi. |
| | | | Acetum Aromatic. Antiseptic. *Proportions:* Rosmarin. Salviæ, ā ℥ij, Lavend. ℥i. Caryoph. Aromat. ʒi. Acet. Vini, lb. iv. *Preparation:* Macerate four days, and filtrate the expressed liquor through paper. | |
| | | | Syrup. Aceti, *Proportions:* Acet. Vini, lb. ij. ss. Sacchar. pur. lb. ij. | ℥j. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Preparation:* Boil to a syrup. | |
| | | | Serum Aceti, | ad libitum. |
| | | | *Proportions:* Acet. ℥i. ad Lact. lb. i. | |
| *Acidum Vitriolicum.* | | | Sp. Vitrol. ten. gutt. xxx. | to xl. |
| | | | *vel Acid. Vitriol. dilut.* Cooling, astringent, stomachic. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* Acid. Vitrol. ℥i. Aq. distillat. ℥viij. | |
| | | | Sp. Vitrol. dulc. ℈i. | to ℥i. ff. |
| | | | *vel Ætheris Vitriol.* Diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic. | |
| | | | Æther Vitriolicus, gutt. xxx. | to ʒj. |
| | | | Powerfully antispasmodic. | |
| | | | Sp. Ætheris Aromat. | gutt. xxx. |
| | | | *olim Elix. Vitriol. dulc.* Stimulant, stomachic. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* Cort. Cinn. ℥vi. Sem. Cardamom. ℥i. Rad. Angelic. ʒiij. Piperis long. ʒij. Sp. Æther. Vitriol. | lb. ij. ff. |
| | | | *Preparation:* Macerate seven days in a close vessel, and, when the fæces have subsided, pour off clear. | |
| | | | Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. Comp. | ʒ ff. to ʒi. ff. |
| | | | Anodyne, antispasmodic. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. lb. ij. Ol. Vini, | ʒiij. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Acid. Vitriol. Aromat. | gutt. xxx. |
| | | | *olim Elix. Vitriol. Acid.* | |
| | | | Tonic, stomachic. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Sp. Vini rectificat. | lb. ij. |
| | | | Acid. Vitriol. | ℥vi. |
| | | | Cinn. | ʒi. ſſ. |
| | | | Zinziber, | ℥i. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Drop the acid gradually into the ſpirit, and digeſt the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a cloſe veſſel, three days; then add the cinnamon and ginger; digeſt again ſix days, and filter through paper placed in a glaſs funnel. | |
| *Acidum Nitroſum.* | | | Acid. Nitroſ. dilut. | ʒi. ſæpe. |
| Nitrous Acid. | | | *Proportions:* | |
| Tonic, diuretic, antiſiphylitic. | | | Acid. Nitroſ. | ʒi. |
| | | | Aq. diſtillat. | lb. i. |
| | | | Sp. Nitri dulc. | gutt. xx. to ʒi. |
| | | | *vel Ætheris Nitroſi.* | |
| *Acidum Muriaticum.* | | | Acid. Muriat. dilut. | ʒi. ſæpe. |
| Muriatic Acid. | | | *Proportions* | |
| Tonic, diuretic, antiſeptic. | | | Acid. Muriat. | ʒi. |
| | | | Aq. diſtillat. | ℥viij. |
| *Aconitum.* | | | Extract Aconit. | gr. ½ to |
| Aconite, or Blue Wolf's-bane. | | | *vel Succ. Spiſſat.* | gr. iij. |
| Anodyne, acrid, deobſtruent. | | | Tinct. Aconit. | gutt. v. to xv. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Pulv. Aconit. | ʒi. |
| | | | Sp. Vini, | ℥vi. |
| *Abrotonum.* | Leaves. | | | |
| Southernwood. | | ℈i. to ʒij. | | |
| Tonic, aromatic. | | | | |
| *Acetoſa.* | Leaves. | | | |
| Wood Sorrel. | | ʒi. to ℥ij. of juice. | | |
| Cooling, aſtringent. | | | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acorus.* Sweet Flag. Stimulant, aromatic. | Roots. | gr. v. to xv. | | |
| *Ærugo. vel Cuprum acido acetos. rosum.* Verdigris. | | gr. ½ to ¼. | | |
| *Aloe.* Aloes. Laxative emmenagogue. Stomachic. | Inspissated juice. | gr. ii. to ʒ ss. | Pulv. Aloes cum Ferr. Aperient, deobstruent. *Proportions:* Aloes, ʒi. ss. Myrrhæ, ʒij. Extract Gentian. Ferr Vitriol. ā ʒi. | gr. x. to ʒi. |
| | | | Pulv. Aloes cum Guaic. Warm, aperient, laxative. *Proportions:* Aloes, ʒi. ss. G. Guaic. ʒi. Pulv. Aromat. ʒ ss. | gr. x. to ʒi. |
| | | | Pulv. Aloes cum Canellâ, Cathartic, deobstruent. *Proportions:* Aloes, ʒiv. Canella Alb. ʒi. | gr. x. to ʒi. |
| | | | Pil. Aloetic. Laxative, stomachic. *Proportions:* Aloes, ʒij. Myrrh. Croci, ā ʒi. Syr. Croci, q. s. | gr. x. to ʒi. |
| | | | Pil. Aloes Comp. Purgative, stomachic. *Proportions:* Aloes, ʒi. Extract Gentian, ʒ ss. Ol. Carvi essent. ʒij. Syr. Zinziber, q. s. | gr. x. to xxv. |
| | | | Tinct. Aloes, Purgative, stomachic. | ʒ ss. to ʒi. ss. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Aloes, | ʒ ss. |
| | | | Croci, | gr. xlv. |
| | | | Extract. Glycirrhiz. | ʒ i. ss. |
| | | | Aq. distillat. Sp. Vin. ten. | ā ʒ i. |
| | | | Tinct. Aloes Comp. ʒ ss. to ʒ ij. | |
| | | | *olim Elix. Proprietatis.* | |
| | | | Stimulant, aperient. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Aloes Croci, | ā gr. xlv. |
| | | | Tinct. Myrrh. | ʒ i. |
| | | | Tinct. Aloes Vitriolat. | gutt. xv. to ʒ i. |
| | | | *olim Elix. Proprietat. Vitriol.* | |
| | | | Stimulant, antispasmodic, aperient, stomachic. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Aloes Myrrh. | ā ʒ i. ss. |
| | | | Croci, | ʒ i. |
| | | | Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. | lb. i. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Digest the myrrh with the spirit four days, in a close vessel; then add the aloes and saffron: digest again four days; and when the fæces have subsided, pour off clear. | |
| | | | Vinum Aloes, | ʒ ss. to ʒ i. ss. |
| | | | *olim Tinct. Saccra.* | |
| | | | Purgative, stomachic. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Aloes, | ʒ ss. |
| | | | Canell. Alb. | gr. viij. ss. |
| | | | Vin. Alb. | ʒ vi. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ʒ ij. |
| *Althæa.* | Leaf & Root. | | Decoct. Altheæ, | lb. ij. indies. |
| Marsh Mallow. | | ʒ i. to ʒ ss. | (ʒ i. to lb. i.) | |
| Obtruding, emollient. | | | Syrup. Altheæ, | ʒ i. sæpe. |
| *Alumen.* | | gr. iv. to ʒ i. | Pulv. styptic. | gr. x. to ʒ i. |
| Alum. | | | *vel Pulv. Alum. Comp.* | |
| Tonic, astringent. | | | Serum Alumin. | ʒ iv. to lb. ij. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amylum.* Starch. Demulcent. | | | Mucilago Amyli, Trochiſci Amyli, *Proportions:* Amyli, Glycirrh. Iridis. Sacchar. pur. Mucilag. G. Tragacanth. | ℥i. ſæpe. 3i. to 3ij. 3i. 3ſſ. ℈i. ℥i. ſſ. q. ſ. |
| *Anethum.* Dill. Simulant, carminative. | Seed. | ℈i. to 3i. | Ol. Anethi. Aq. Anethi. | gutt. iij. ℥iij. to iv. |
| *Ammoniacum.* Gum ammoniac. Acrid, deobſtruent, expectorant. | | ℈i. to 3i. | Lac Ammoniac. *Proportions:* G. Ammoniac. Aq. diſtillat. | 3ij. ſæpe. 3ſſ. ℥ij. |
| *Anguſtura.* Bark. Tonic, ſtomachic. | | ℈i. to 3i. | Decoct. Anguſt. Tinct. Anguſt. | lb. ii. indies. 3i. |
| *Aniſum.* Aniſe. Stimulant, carminative. | Seed. | gr. vi. to 3ſſ. | Ol. Aniſi. Sp. Aniſi. Comp. *Proportions:* Sem. Aniſi. Angelic. ā Sp. Vin. ten. | gutt. iij. to xij. 3ij. to ℥i. lb. ſſ. cong. i. |
| *Antimonium preparat.* Antimony prepared. | | gr. x. to 3i. | Crocus Antimonii, *vel Crocus Metallorum.* Violently emetic. Sulphur. Antimon. precipitat. *olim Sulph. Aurat. Antimon.* Alterative, diaphoretic. Pulv. Antimonialis, Febrifuge, ſudorific. Calx nitrat. Antim. *vel* Pulv. Jacobi, *vel Antim. uſt. cum Nitro.* Febrifuge, ſudorific. | gr. i. to iv. gr. i. to gr. iv. gr. iij. to vi. gr. v. to xii. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tartar. Emetic. | gr. i. to vi. |
| | | | *vel Antimon. tartarisat.* | |
| | | | Emetic, sudorific. | |
| | | | Vin. Antimonial. | gutt. v. to ʒss. |
| | | | Vin. è Tartar. Emetic. | |
| | | | *vel. Vin. Antimon. tartarisat.* | |
| | | | Violently emetic. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Tartar. Emetic. | gr. v. ad |
| | | | Aq. fervent. | ʒij. |
| | | | Vin. Alb. | ʒi. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Dissolve the tartarised antimony in the boiling water, then add the wine. | |
| *Arabicum.* | | ʒij. | Mucilago Gum. Arabic. | |
| Gum Arabic. | | | (ʒiv. ad ʒviij.) | |
| Demulcent. | | | Emulsio Arabic. | ad libit. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Lac Amygdal. | lb. ij. |
| | | | Muc. G. Arabic. | ʒij. |
| | | | To be added while beating the almonds. | |
| *Aristolochia tenuis.* | Root. | | | |
| Birthwort. | | ℈i. to ʒij. | | |
| Aromatic, tonic. | | | | |
| *Arnica.* | Herb, flowers, and root. | | Decoct. Arnicæ. | lb. i. indies. |
| | | | (ʒi. flor. lb. i.) | |
| | | | Extract Arnicæ. | ʒij. to iv. indies. |
| Leopard's bane. | | ℈i. to ʒi. | | |
| Acrid, stimulant, diaphoretic. | | | | |
| *Arsenicum.* | | gr. ⅛ to iij. | Solut. Arsenic. | |
| Arsenic. | | | (gr. iv. to lb. i.) | a table spoonful. |
| Tonic. | | | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Arum.* | Root. | | Conserv. Ari, | ʒij. to ʒiij. |
| Wake-robin. | | ℈ij. to ʒi. | *Proportions:* | |
| Acrid, stimulant, diuretic. | | | Ari, | lb. i. ij. |
| | | | Sacchar. pur. | lb. i. ij. |
| *Artemisia.* | Leaves. | | Decoct. | ʒi. to ℥j. |
| Mugwort. | | ʒi. to ʒi. | | |
| Tonic, emmenagogue. | | | | |
| *Asafœtida.* | | gr. x. to ʒij. | Pil. Gum. | ℈i. |
| Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant. | | | *vel Pil. Asafœtidæ com.* | |
| | | | Tinct. fœtida, | gutt. x. to ʒi. |
| | | | *vel Tinct. Asafœtidæ.* | |
| *Asarum.* | Leaves. | | Pulv. sternutat. | ℈i. to ʒi. |
| Asarabacca. | | gr. ii. to gr. v. | *vel Pulv. Asari Comp.* | |
| Errhine. | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Asari Majoran. Mari Syriac. Lavend. ā ʒi. m. f. Anglicè *herb snuff.* | |
| *Aurant. Hispalense.* | Leaf and flower, | gr. x. to ʒi. | Aq. Cort. Aurant. | ℥ij. to iv. |
| Antispasmodic. | | | Syrup. Cort. Aur. | ℥i. |
| | Juice of fruit, and outer rind. | | Conserv. Aurant. | ad libit. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Cort. Aurant. | ℥iv. |
| | | | Sacchar. pur. | lb. i. |
| Carminative, stomachic. | | | | |
| Seville Orange. | | ad libit. | | |
| *Avena.* | Seed. | | Decoct. Avenæ, | ad libit. |
| Oats. | | | | |
| Nutritive, emollient. | | | | |
| *Balsamum Canadense.* | | gtt. xx. to xxx. | | |
| Canada Balsam. | | | | |
| Stimulant, balsamic, diuretic. | | | | |
| *Balsam Copaibæ.* | | gtt. xx. to xxx. | | |
| Capivi Balsam. | | | | |
| Stimulant, balsamic, diuretic. | | | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Balsam Gileadense.* Balsam of Gilead. Stimulant, balsamic. | | gtt. x. to xl. | | |
| *Balsam Peruvian.* Balsam of Peru. Stimulant, attenuant. | | gtt. x. to xl. | | |
| *Balsam Tolutan.* Balsam of Tolu. Stimulant, corroborant, expectorant. | | gr. v. to ℈ i. | Tinct. Tolutan. *Proportions:* Balsam. Tolutan. ℥ i. ff. Sp. Vini rectificat. ℥ ij. | |
| *Bardana.* Burdock. Aperient, diuretic, sudorific. | Root. | ℈ i. to ℥ i. | Decoct. Bardanæ, ℥ ij. sæpe. (℥ ij. to lb. i.) | |
| *Barilla.* (Impure Fossile Alkali.) | | | Soda purificata. ℈ ff. to ℈ i. Sal Rupellensis, ℥ ff. to ℥ x. *vel Soda tartarisata.* Sal Glauberi. ℥ v. to ℥ x. *vel Soda vitriolata.* | |
| *Belladonna.* Deadly Night-shade. Narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, resolvent. | Leaves. | gr. i. to vi. | Infus. Belladon. (gr. i. to ℥ i.) Extract. Bellad. | ℥ i. gr. i. to iv. |
| *Barytes.* Tonic, diuretic, deobstruent. | | | Barytes muriata, | gutt. v. to x. |
| *Benzoinum.* Benjamin. | | gr. iv. to xv. | Flor. Benzoin. Tinct. Benzoin. Elix. Traumat. *vel Acidum Benzoicum.* *vel Tinct. Benzo. Comp.* | gr. iv. to vi. gutt. x. to xi. gutt. x. to xxx. |
| *Bistorta.* Bistort, or Snake-weed. Astringent. | Root. | gr. x. to ℥ i. | | |
| *Bolus Gallicus.* French Bole. Antacid, absorbent. | | ℈ i. to ℥ i. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Borax.* Tincal. | | gr. x. to ℈ij. | Sal sedativ. Hombergii. | gr. iij. to ℈i. |

Deobstruent, diuretic, detergent.

*Bryonia.* Root.
Briony.
Acrid, cathartic, diuretic.

*Calx viva.* Quicklime.

Aq. Calcis. ℥iv. to lb. i.
*Proportions:*
Calcis, lb. ff.
Aq. distillat. fervent. lb. xii.
Mix, and, after standing an hour in a covered vessel, decant off the clear.
Lixivium caustic. gtt. xv. to xl.
*vel Aq. Lixiv. caustic.*
Lix. caust. acer. mit.

*Cajeputæ Ol.* Cajeput Oil. gtt. iii. to xii.
Stimulant, antispasmodic, sudorific.

*Camphora.* Camphire. gr. iij. to ʒ ff.
Antiseptic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Sp. vinos. camph.
Emulsio camphorat.
*Proportions:*
Camphoræ, ℈i.
Amygdal. dulc. decorticat. x.
Sacchar. pur. ʒi.
Aq. pur. ℥vi.
*Preparation:*
Grind the camphor and almonds well together in a stone mortar, and add by degrees the water; then strain the liquor, and dissolve in it the sugar.

*Canella alba.* Bark. gr. iv. to vj.
Wild Cinnamon.
Stimulant, aromatic, stomachic.

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cancer.* Crab. Antacid, abſorbent. | | | Oculi Cancrorum, Chelæ Cancror. | ℈i. to ʒi. ℈i. to ʒi. |
| *Cantharis.* Spaniſh Fly. Acrid, ſtimulant, diuretic. | | gr. ſſ. to ij. | Tinct. Canthar. *Proportions:* Canthar. Coccinell. Sp. Vin. ten. | gutt. xx. to xxx. gr. v. gr. iʒ. ʒi. |
| *Cardamine.* Lady's Smock. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic. | | ℈i. to ʒi. | | |
| *Cardamom. minus.* Leſſer Cardamom. Stimulant, carminative, ſtomachic. | | gr. iij. to ʒ ſſ. | Tinct. Cardamom. *Proportions:* Sem. Cardamom. Sp. Vin. ten. Tinct. Cardamom. compoſ. *Proportions:* Sem. Cardamom.—Carvi. Coccinell. Cinn. Uvarum paſſarum demptas acinis, Sp. Vin. ten. | ʒi. ſſ. ʒij. ʒi. to ʒiij. ā gr. xv. ʒ ſſ. ʒiv. |
| *Carduus benedict.* Holy Thiſtle. Tonic, ſtomachic. | Leaves. | gr. xv. to ʒi. | Infuſ. Cardui. | (ʒi. ad aq. lb. i.) |
| *Carvi.* Carraway. | Seeds. | | Ol. Carvi, Aq. Carvi, ſpirit. *vel Spiritus Carvi.* | gutt. iij. ʒij. to iv. ʒi. |
| *Caryophyll. arom.* Clove. Stimulant, aromatic. | Fruit. | gr. iij. to ʒ ſſ. | Ol. Cary. | gutt. iij. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Caryophyllum rubrum.* Clove July flower. Cordial, aromatic. | | | Syr. Caryoph. | ʒi. to ℥i. |
| *Caſcarilla.* Tonic, ſtomachic. | Bark. | gr. iv. to xij. | Infuſ. Caſcarill. (℥i. ad aq. lb. i.) | ℥iij. |
| | | | Extract. Caſcarill. | gr. x. to ʒſſ. |
| | | | Tinct. Caſcarill. *Proportions:* Caſcarill. Sp. Vini ten. | ℥i. ℥i. |
| *Caſſia fiſtularis.* Caſſia of the Cane. Aromatic, laxative. | Fruit. | ʒij. to ℥i. | Elect. Caſſiæ, | ʒſſ. to ℥i. |
| *Caſſia lignea.* Caſſia Bark. Aromatic, ſtomachic. | Bark & flowers. | ℈i. to ij. | Aq. Caſſiæ, | ℥ij. to iv. |
| *Caſtoreum.* Caſtor. Antiſpaſmodic, emmenagogue. | | gr. iv. to ℈i. | Tinct. Caſtor. *Proportions:* Caſtor. Sp. Vini ten. | ʒſſ. ℥i. |
| | | | Tinct. Caſtor Comp. *Proportions:* Caſtor. Aſafœtid. Sp. Ammoniæ, *Preparation:* Digeſt ſix days in a cloſe veſſel, and ſtrain. | ℥i. ℥ſſ. lb. i. |
| *Catechu.* Japan Earth. Aſtringent. | | ℈i. to ʒſſ. | Tinct. Catechu. *Proportions:* Catechu. Gum Sp. Vini ten. | ʒſſ. ʒi. ℥ij. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Electuar. Catechu. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Catechu, | ʒiv. |
| | | | Kino, | ʒij. |
| | | | Cort. Cinn. nucl. fructus Myristicæ, | ā ʒi. |
| | | | Opii (in Vin. alb. diffus. q. f.) | ʒi. ff. |
| | | | Syr. Rosæ, | lb. iij. |
| | | | Infus. Catechu. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Catechu, | ʒij. ff. |
| | | | Cort. Cinn. | ʒ ff. |
| | | | Aq. fervent. | ʒvij. |
| | | | Syr. Simpl. | ʒi. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Macerate the catechu and cinnamon in water two hours, in a close vessel; then strain, and add the syrup. | |
| *Centaur. minus.* Lesser Centaury. Tonic, stomachic. | | | Infus. Centaur. | |
| | | | *Proportion:* | |
| | | | Centaur. ʒi. ad aq. lb. i. | |
| *Cera alba et flava.* White and Yellow Wax. | | | Emulsio Ceræ flav. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Ceræ flav. et G. Arabic. ā. | |
| *Cerussa Acetata, vel Saccharum Saturni.* Sugar of Lead. | | gr. ¼ to gr. i. | Tinct. Cerus. Acetat. *vel Tinct. Antiphthisic.* | gutt. xv. to xxx. |
| *Chamœmelum.* Chamomile. Tonic, stomachic. | Single flower. | gr. v. to ℈ i. | Decoct. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Chamœmel. | ʒi. |
| | | | Sem. Carvi, | ʒ ff. |
| | | | Aq. pur. | lb. v. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Boil fifteen minutes, and strain. | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cicuta.* Hemlock. | Leaves, flower, and seed. | gr. v. to 128. | Extr. Cicut. | gr. v. to ℈i. |

Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Cineres clavellati.* Pot or Pearl-ash. | Lixiv. purificat. | gr. iij. to v. |
| | Tart. regenerat. *vel Lixiva acetata.* | ℥i. |
| | Tart. vitriolat. *vel Lixiva vitriolata.* | ℥i. to v. |
| | Tart. solubile. *Lixiva tartarisata.* | ℥ss. to ℥i. |

Stimulant, diuretic.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Cinara.* Artichoke. | Juice. | ℥ss. to ℥i. |

Tonic, diuretic.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Cinnamomum.* Cinnamon. | Bark. | gr. v. to ℈i. |
| | Pulv. Aromat. *Proportions:* Cinn. ℥ij. Sem. Cardamom. Zinziber. Piperis long. ā ℥i. | |
| | Elect. Aromatic. *Proportions:* Zedoar. Croci, ā lb. ss. Pulv. Chel. Cancror. ℥xvi. Cinn. Myrist. ā ℥ij. Caryoph. Aromat. ℥i. Cardamom. ℥ss. Sacchar. pur. lb. ij. | |
| | Tinct. Cinn. *Proportions:* Cinn. ℥i. ss. Sp. Vin. ten. ℥ij. | |
| | Tinct. Cinn. Comp. *Proportions:* Cinn. ℥i. ss. Sem. Cardamom. gr. xlv. Piperis long. Zinziber. ā ℥ss. Sp. Vini ten. lb. ss. | |

Stimulant, astringent, aromatic.

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Coccinella.* Cochineal. Cordial. | | gr. xij. to ʒ ſſ. | | |
| *Cochlearia.* Scurvy Graſs. Stimulant, attenuant. | Leaves. | ℈ ſſ. to ℈ ij. | *Proportions:* Succ. Cochlear. lb. ij. Buccabung. Naſturt. Aquat. ā lb. i. Aurant. Hiſpan. ʒxx. | |
| *Colchicum.* Meadow Saffron. Acrid, diuretic, cathartic. | Root. | gr. ſſ. to gr. iij. | Syrup. Colchici. *Proportions:* Colchici recent. ʒi. Acet. ʒxvi. Sacchar. pur. ʒxxxvi. Oxymel. Colchici, ʒi. to ʒi. *Proportions:* Colchici recent. ʒi. Acet. diſtillat. lb. i. Mellis deſpumat. lb. ij. | |
| *Colocynthis.* Bitter Apple. Strongly cathartic. | Fruit. | gr. v. to ℈ i. | Extract. Colocynth. Comp. | gr. v. to ʒ ſſ. |
| | | | Colocynth. | ʒvi. |
| | | | Aloes, | ʒi. ſſ. |
| | | | Scammon. | ʒ ſſ. |
| | | | Sem. Carvi, | ʒi. |
| *Columba.* Columbo. Tonic, ſtomachic. | Root. | gr. x. to ℈ i. | Tinct. Columbæ. *Proportions:* Columbæ, gr. xxxviij. Sp. Vini, ʒi. | |
| *Contrayerva.* Counter-poiſon. Stimulant, antiſeptic, diaphoretic. | Root. | gr. vi. to ʒ ſſ. | Pulv. Cont. Com. *Proportions:* Contrayerv. ʒv. Pulv. Chel. Cancror. lb. i. ſſ. | |
| *Coriandrum.* Coriander. Stimulant, carminative. | Seed. | ℈ i. to ʒ i. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cornu Cervi.* Hartſhorn. Abſorbent, antacid. | | ℈ſſ. to ʒi. | Decoct. alb. *Proportions:* C. C. uſt. ʒij. G. Arabic. ʒvi. Aq. diſtillat. lb. iij. *Preparation:* Boil to lb. ij. conſtantly ſtirring, and ſtrain. | |
| *Cortex Peruvianus.* Peruvian Bark. | | ℈i. to ʒi. | Extract. C. P. gr. v. to ℈i. Decoct. C. P. lb. i. to ij. ind. *vel Decoct. Cinchonæ.* Tinct. C. P. ℥i. *vel Tinct. Cinchonæ.* | |
| *Creta alba.* Chalk. Abſorbent, antacid. | | ℈i. to ʒi. | Pulv. Cret. Comp. ℈i. to ℈ij. *Proportions:* Cret. preparat. lb. ſſ. Cinn. ʒiv. Tormentillæ G. Arabic. ā ʒiij. Piper long. ʒſſ. Pulv. Cret. comp. cum Opio. *Proportions:* P. Cret. Comp. ʒviij. Opii, ʒiſſ. Potio Cretacea Trochiſci Cretæ. *Proportions:* Cret. preparat. ʒſſ. Caner. Chel. preparat. ʒij. Cinn. Sacchar. pur. ā ʒiij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. ſ. | |
| *Crocus.* Saffron. Cordial. | Chives. | gr. v. to ℈i. | Tinct. Croci, gutt. x. to ʒi. *Proportions:* Croci, ʒi. Sp. Vin. ten. ℥xv. *Preparation:* Digeſt five days, and filter through paper. Syrup. Croci, ʒi. to ʒij. | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cuprum Vitriolatum.* Blue Vitriol. Strongly emetic, in from gr. iij. to gr. x. Tonic, in from ½ to gr. i. | | | | |
| *Cuprum Ammoniacum.* Astringent, antiepileptic. | | gr. ½ to gr. ij. | *Preparation:* Two parts of blue vitriol, rubbed with three parts of prepared ammoniac, in a glass mortar, till united; then dried, and kept in a close vessel. | |
| *Curcuma.* Turmeric. Tonic, deobstruent. | Root. | ℈i. to ʒi. | | |
| *Curcuta.* Yellow Gentian. Tonic, stomachic. | Root. | gr. x. to ℈ij. | | |
| *Cydonium malum.* Quince. Astringent, subacid. | Fruit and seeds. | | Mucilag. Sem. *Proportions:* Sem. ʒi. ad aq. ℥viij. *Preparation:* Boil with a slow fire a few minutes, then strain. | |
| *Cynosbatus.* Wild Briar, or Hop Tree. Cooling, restringent. | | | Conserv. Cynosbat. *Proportions:* Cynosbat. lb. i. Sacchar. pur. ℥xx. | |
| *Daucus Sylvest.* Wild Carrot. Stomachic, diuretic. | | ℈i. to ʒi. | | |
| *Digitalis.* Fox-glove. Acrid, diuretic. | Plant. | gr. i. to viij. | Infus. Digitat. *Proportions:* Digitat. ʒi. Aq. bullient. lb. ß. | |
| *Dolichos.* Coweech. Anthelmintic. | Down of the pod. | gr. v. to x. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Dulcumara.* Woody Nightshade. Narcotic, diuretic, resolvent. | Roots. | | Decoct. dulc. | ℥ss. to ℥iv. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Dulc. | ℥ij. |
| | | | Aq. distillat. | lb. iv. |
| | | | Boiled to | lb. ij. |
| *Elaterium.* Wild Cucumber. Strongly cathartic. | Root. | gr. ss. to gr. iij. | | |
| *Ferrum.* Iron. Astringent, detergent, deobstruent. | | | Limatura, | gr. iv. to viij. |
| | | | Mars saccharat. | gr. iv. to viij. |
| | | | Vitriol. calcinat. | gr. ss. to iij. |
| | | | *vel Ferrum vitr. exsiccat.* | |
| | | | Colcothar. vitriol. | gr. ss. to iij. |
| | | | *vel* ——— *ustum.* | |
| | | | Flores martiales, | gr. vi. to ℈i. |
| | | | *vel Ferrum ammoniacale.* | |
| | | | Tinct. Ferri Mar. | gtt. x. to xx. |
| | | | Sal Chalybis, *vel* Vitriol. Martis, | gr. ij. to vi. |
| | | | *vel Ferrum vitriolatum.* | |
| | | | Ferr. tartarisat. | gr. iii. to xv. |
| | | | Tinct. Ferri muriat. | gtt. xv. to ℥i. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Ferr. Ammon. | ℥ij. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. | ℥i. |
| *Filix Mas.* Male Fern. Astringent, anthelmintic. | Root. | ℥i. to ℥iij. | | |
| *Fœniculum dulce.* Sweet Fennel. Stimulant, diuretic, carminative. | Seeds. | ℈i. | | |
| *Fuligo Ligni.* Woodsoot. Tonic, antispasmodic. | | gr. x. to ℈i. | Tinct. Fuligin. | gutt. x. to ℥i. |
| *Fumaria.* Fumitory. Tonic, deobstruent. | Leaves. | ℥ss. to i. | Infus. Fumar. | ℥ij. to iv. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Galbanum preparat.* Galban. Antiſpaſmodic. | | gr. x. to xv. | Pill. Galban. Comp. *Proportions:* Galban. Opopan. Myrrhæ Sagapen. ā ʒi. Aſafœtid. ʒſſ. Syr. Croci, q. ſ. | gr. x. to ʒſſ. |
| *Galla.* Gall. Strongly aſtringent. | | gr. x. to ʒſſ. | | |
| *Gambogia.* Gambage. Strongly cathartic. | | gr. ij. to vi. | | |
| *Gentiana.* Gentian. Tonic, ſtomachic. | Root. | gr. x. to ϑ ij. | Extr. Gentian. Infuſ. Amar. *vel Infuſ. Gentiani Comp.* *Proportions:* Gentian. ʒi. Cort. Limon. recent. ʒſſ. Cort. Aurant. ſiccat. ʒi.ſſ. Aq. fervent. ℥xij. *Preparation:* Macerate an hour, and ſtrain. | gr. v. to ϑ ſſ. ʒſſ. to ʒi.ſſ. |
| | | | Vin. Gentian. C. *Proportions:* Gentian. ʒſſ. Cinchon. ʒi. Cort. aurant. Hiſpan. ʒij. Canellæ Alb. ʒi. Sp. Vin. ten. ℥iv. Vin. Alb. lb. ii.ſſ. *Preparation:* Firſt pour on the ſpirit, and, after 24 hours, add the wine; then macerate for three days, and ſtrain. | |
| | | | Elix. ſtomach. *vel Tinct. Amar. vel G. c.* *Proportions:* Gentian. ʒſſ. Cort. Aurant. ſicc. gr. xv. Sem. Cardamom. gr. vij.ſſ. Sp. Vin. ten. ʒi. | 3ſſ. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Geofræa.* Cabbage-tree. Laxative, anthelmintic, narcotic. | Bark. | gr. ij. to x. | Infuſ. Geofreæ, (℥i. to lb. ij.) *Preparation:* Boil gently to lb.i. and ſtrain. | ℥ſſ. to iv. indies. |
| *Glycyrrhiza.* Liquorice. Attenuant, demulcent. | Root. | ℥ſſ. to ℥i. | Extract. Glyc. Decoct. Glyc. (℥i. to lb. ij.) Trochiſci Glycyrrh. *Proportions:* Extr. Glycyrrh. Sacchar. pur. ā ℥x. Tragacanth. ℥iij. Aq. diſtillat. | ad libit. idem. idem. q. ſ. |
| *Granata Malus.* Pomegranate. Aſtringent. | Flowers & rind of the fruit. | ℈i. to ℥. | | |
| *Gratiola.* Hedge Hyſſop. Emetic, purgative. | Leaves. | gr. x. to ℈i. | Infuſ. Gratiol. (℥i. to ℥iv.) Extr. Gratiol. | ℥ſſ. to ij. gr. iij. to ℈i. |
| *Guiacum.* Guiac. Stimulant, diuretic. | Wood, bark, & reſin. | ℥ſſ. | Gum Guaic. Elix. Guaic. gutt. xx. to ℥ſſ. *vel Tinct. Guaic.* *Proportions:* G. Guaic. lb. i. Sp. Vin. rectificat. lb. ij. ſſ. *Preparation:* Digeſt ten days, and ſtrain. Elix. Guaic. volat. *vel Tinct. G. Ammoniata.* *Proportions:* G. Guiac. ℥i. Sp. Ammon. ℥vi. | ℈ſſ. to ℥ſſ. ℥ſſ. |
| *Hordeum.* Barley. Nutritive, demulcent. | Seed. | | Decoct. Hordei, (℥ij. ad lb. iv.) | ad libit. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hydrargyrus.* Mercury. Antisiphylitic, deobstruent. | | ℥ss. to ij. | Hydrargyrus Acetat. | gr. i. to vi. |
| | | | Hydrargyrus cum Cretâ, | gr. x. to ℥ss. |
| | | | Merc. calcinat. *vel Hydrarg. calcinat.* | gr. i. to iij. |
| | | | Pil. Mercur. *vel Pil. Hydrargyri.* | gr. x. to xv. |
| | | | Pil. Æthiopicæ, | gr. x. to ℈i. |
| | | | Æthiop. mineral. *vel Hydr. sulph. niger.* | ʒij. |
| | | | Pil. Plummeri, *vel Pil. Calomelan. Comp.* | gr. x. to ℈i. |
| | | | Mer. corros. subl. *vel Hydr. muriat. corros.* | gr. ss. to ij. |
| | | | Mer. dulcis, *vel Calomelas.* | gr. i. to v. |
| | | | Turpeth mineral. *vel Hydr. vitriolat. flav.* | gr. ss. to i. |
| | | | Mer. cinereus, *vel Hydr. præcip. ciner.* | gr. ij. to iv. |
| | | | Mer. præc. rub. *vel Hydr. nitrat. rubr.* | gr. i. to iij. |
| | | | Mer. præc. alb. | gr. ij. to iij. |
| *Hyoscíamus.* Henbane. Narcotic, resolvent. | Herb, & seeds. | gr. ii. to x. | Extr. Hys. | gr. i. to ℈i. |
| *Jalapium.* Jalap. Cathartic. | Root. | gr. x. to ℈ij. | Pulv. Jalap. comp. | ℈i. to ℥ss. |
| | | | *Proportions:* Jalap. Crystall. Tartar. | ℥i. ℥ij. |
| | | | *Preparation:* Misce et ter bene. | |
| | | | Resin. Jalap. | ℈ss. to i. |
| | | | Tinct. Jalap. | ʒij. to vi. |
| | | | *Proportions:* Jalap. Sp. Vin. ten. | ʒss. ʒij. |
| *Ipecacuhana.* Sudorific, emetic. | Root. | ℈ss. to i. | Pulv. Dover. *vel Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.* | gr. vi. to xv. |
| | | | *Proportions:* Ipecacuhan. Opii, Kali vitriolat. | ā ℥i. ℥i. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tinct. Ipecac. | ℥ff. to ℥i.ff. |
| | | | *vel Vin. Ipecac.* | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Ipecacuhan. | 3ff. |
| | | | Vin. Alb. | ℥i. |
| *Juniperus.* | Berry | | Infuſ. Juniper. | ℥ij. |
| Juniper. | and top. | ℥ij. Bacc. | *Proportions:* | |
| Stimulant, ſtomachic, diuretic. | | | Baccar. ℥ij. ad Aq. diſtillat. | lb i. |
| | | | Ol. Juniperi, | gutt. iij. |
| | | | Sp. Junip. Comp. | ℥i. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Baccar. Junip. | lb. i. |
| | | | Sem. Carvi, fœnicul. dulc. | ā ℥i. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | cong. i. |
| *Juglands.* | | ℥i. to ℥ij. | | |
| The Walnut Tree. | | | | |
| Tonic, anthelmintic. | | | | |
| *Kino.* | | gr.viij. to xij. | Tinct. è Kino, | 3ff. to i. |
| Gum Kino. | | | *Proportions:* | |
| Aſtringent. | | | Kino, | ℥ij. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | lb.i.ff. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Digeſt eight days, and ſtrain. | |
| *Lavendula.* | Flower | | Ol. Lavend. | gutt. i. to v. |
| Lavender. | and tops. | ℈i. to iij. | Sp. Lavend. | ℥ij. |
| Stimulant, aromatic. | | | Sp. Lavend. Comp. | 3ff. to ℥ij. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Sp. Lavend. | lb. iij. |
| | | | — Roſmarin. | lb. i. |
| | | | Cinn. fruct. Nucis. | |
| | | | Myrrh. | ā ℥ff. |
| | | | Santol. rubr. | ℥i. |
| *Lichen Iſlandicus.* | | ℈i. to iij. | Mucilag. Lichen. | |
| Iceland Liverwort. | | | *Proportions:* | |
| Nutritive, demulcent. | | | Lichen. | ℥i. ad aq. ℥xx. |

| *Simple.* *Parts used.* *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* *Dose.* |
|---|---|
| *Lignum Campachense.* gr. x. to ℈i. | Extr. L. C. gr. v. to xv. |
| Logwood. | Decoct. L. C. ℥iv. sæpe. |
| Astringent. | (℥iij. to lb. ij.) |
| *Lilium album.* Root. | Mucilag. Rad. ad libit. |
| White Lily. ℈i. to ʒi. | |
| Emollient. | |
| *Limon.* Juice, | Succ. Limon. ℥i. to ℥ij. |
| Lemon. outer | Syrup. Limon. ℥i. |
| rind, &c. | Aq. Limon. ℥ij. to iv. |
| Cooling, antiseptic, astringent. | Ol. Limon. gutt. ij. to v. |
| *Linum.* | Infus. Lin. ad libit. |
| Lintseed. | (℥ff. to lb. ff.) |
| Emollient, demulcent. | Ol. Lini, ℥ff. to ʒi. |
| *Lobelia.* Root. | Decoct. Rad. sicc. lb. ij. indies. |
| Blue Cardinal | (℥iv. to lb. v.) |
| Flower. | |
| Cathartic, antisyphilitic. | |
| *Manna.* ℥ij. | Serum Mannæ, ad libit. |
| Manna. | |
| Laxative. | |
| *Magnesia alba.* ℈i. to ʒij. | Trochisci Magnes. ad libit. |
| Magnesia. | *Proportions:* |
| Antacid, laxative. | Magnes. ustæ. ℥iv. |
| | Saccharr. pur. ℥ij. |
| | Zinziber, ℈i. |
| | Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. s. |
| *Mastiche.* gr. ij. to xij. | |
| Mastic. | |
| Stimulant, tonic, balsamic. | |
| *Melampodium.* Root. | Extr. Melam. gr. v. to ℈ss. |
| Black Hellebore. gr. vi. to ʒss. | Tinct. Melamp. ʒi. to ʒiij. |
| *Mel. despumat.* ʒij. to ℥i. | Mel. Acetat. ʒi. to ʒij. |
| Honey. | *Proportions:* |
| Attenuant, aperient. | Mellis despumat. lb. ij. |
| | Acet. distillat. lb. i. |
| | Cooling, expectorant. |

| *Simple.* *Parts used.* *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* *Dose.* |
|---|---|
| *Mentha Pipirit.* Leaves. | Ol. Menthæ, gutt. iij. |
| Peppermint. | Aq. Menth. ℥ij. to iv. |
| Stimulant, stomachic, carminative. | Spirit. ℥i. |
| | *vel Sp. Menthæ.* |
| *Mentha Sativa.* gr. x. to ʒi. | Infus. Callid. *vel* Thea. |
| Spearmint. | (℥i. to lb. i.) ad libit. |
| Stimulant, stomachic. | |
| *Menyanthes.* ℈i. to ij. | |
| Marsh Trefoil. | |
| *Mezereon.* gr. ss. to iij. | Decoct. Mez. ℥iv. to lb. ij. ind. |
| Acrid, stimulant, alterative. | *Proportions:* |
| | Cort. Rad. Mezer. ʒij. |
| | Rad. Glycyrrh. ʒss. |
| | Aq. distillat. lb. iij. |
| | *Preparation:* |
| | Boil to lb. ij. and strain. |
| *Millepedæ.* ʒi. to ʒij. | Vin. Millep. ʒi. to ʒiij. |
| Slaters or Woodlice. | |
| Diuretic, deobstruent. | |
| *Moschus.* gr. v. to ℈i. | Tinct. Moschi. |
| Musk. | *Proportions:* |
| Diaphoretic, antispasmodic. | Moschi, ʒi. |
| | Sp. Vin. rect. ℥vi. |
| | *Preparation:* |
| | Digest ten days, and strain. |
| | Mixtur. Moschat. |
| | *Proportions:* |
| | Aq. Rosar. ℥iij. |
| | Moschi; ℈i. |
| | G. Arabic. Sacchar. pur. ā ʒss. |
| | *Preparation:* |
| | Rub the musk with the sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose-water gradually. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Myrrha.* Myrrh. Stimulant, attenuant. | | gr. iij. to xij. | Tinct. Myrrh. *Proportions:* Myrrh. Sp. Vin. ten. Sp. Vin. rectificat. Pulv. Myrrh. Comp. Antiſpaſmodic, emmenagogue. *Proportions:* Myrrh. Sabin. Rutæ Caſtor. Ruſſic. | ʒi. to ʒiſſ. ʒi. ʒi. ʒij. ā ʒi. |
| *Nicotiana.* Tobacco. Narcotic, diuretic, expectorant. | | | Infuſ. Nicot. Vin. Nicot. *Proportions:* Fol. Nicot. Vin. Alb. Hiſpan. *Preparation:* Digeſt ſeven days, and ſtrain. | gutt. lx. to cxx. idem. ʒi. lb. i. |
| *Nitrum.* Nitre. Refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic. | | gr. v. to ℈i. | Trochiſci Nitri. *Proportions:* Nitri, Sacchar. pur. Tragacanth. Aq. diſtillat. | ad libit. ℈i. ʒi. gr. iij. q. ſ. |
| *Nux Moſchata, vel Myriſtica.* Nutmeg. Stimulant, aromatic, hipnotic. | | gr. v. to ℈i. | Ol. Myriſtic. Aq. Nuc. ſpirit. *vel Sp. Myriſticæ.* | gutt. i. to iij. ʒij. to ʒi. |
| *Olibanum.* Frankincenſe. Stimulant, balſamic. | | ℈i. to ℈ij. | | |
| *Olea expreſſa.* Expreſſed Oils. Emollient, lubricating. | | ʒj. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Opium.* | | gr. i. to cxx. | Pil. pacific. *vel Pil. Opii.* | gr. x. to ℈i. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Opii pur. | ℥ij. |
| | | | Extract. Glycyrrh. | ℥i. |
| | | | L. Laudanum. | gr. xxx to ℥i. |
| | | | *vel Tinct. Opii.* | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Opii, | gr. iv. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥i. |
| | | | Pulv. Opiatus, | gr. v. to x. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Opii, | ℥i. |
| | | | Corn. Cervi uſt. | ℥ix. |
| | | | Elect. Thebaic. | ℥ij. to ℥ſſ. |
| | | | *vel Electuar. Opiatum.* | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Cort. Cinn. Cardamom. minor. Rad. Zinziber in Pulv. trit. | ā ℥ij. |
| | | | Pulv. Rad. Virgin. Serpentar. | ℥iij. |
| | | | Opii (in Vin. Alb. q. ſ. diffuſ.) | ℥ſſ. |
| | | | Mellis deſpumat. | lb. i. |
| | | | Elix. Paregoric. | ℥j. |
| | | | *vel Tinct. Opii camphorat.* | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Opii Flor. Benzoës, | ā gr. ij. |
| | | | Camphoræ, | gr. i.ſſ. |
| | | | Ol. Aniſi eſſent. | gutt. ij. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥i. |
| | | | Trochiſci Bechici, | 3 *vel* 4 indies. |
| | | | *vel Troch. Glycyrr. cum Op.* | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Opii, | ℥ij. |
| | | | Balſam. Totelan. | ℥ſſ. |
| | | | Syr. Simpl. | ℥viij. |
| | | | Extract. Glycyrrh. aq. call. mollit. | ℥v. |
| | | | G. Arabic. | ℥v. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Preparation:* Rub the opium with the balsam until it is dissolved; then, by degrees, the syrup and extract of liquorice, softened with warm water. While beating diligently, gradually sprinkle the gum arabic, powdered and exsiccate, so as to form troches each of gr. x. | |
| *Papaver.* Poppy. Anodyne, narcotic. | Head. | | Syrup. Diacodion. *vel Syrup. Papav. albi.* | ʒi. to ʒi. |
| | | | Extr. Papaver. | gr. i. to v. |
| *Petroleum.* Barbadoes Tar. Stimulant, antispasmodic. | | | Ol. Petreoli. | gutt. x. to xxx. |
| | | | Petreol. Sulphurat. | gutt. v. to xx. |
| | | | *Proportions:* Flor. Sulphuris, ʒiv. Ol. Petreol. ʒxvi. *Preparation:* Boil till they unite into a mass. | |
| *Pimenta.* Jamaica Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative. | Berry. | gr. v. to ℈i. | Aq. Piment. | ʒi. to ʒiij. |
| | | | Ol. Piment. | gutt. iij. to v. |
| | | | Sp. Piment. | ʒi. to ʒi. |
| *Pulsatilla Nigricans.* Meadow Anemone. Acrid, stimulant, resolvent. | Herb and flower. | | Extr. Pulsat. | gr. v. to ℈i. |
| | | | Aq. Pulsat. | ʒij. |
| *Piper Indicum, vel Capsicum,* (*the Capsule.*) Guinea Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic. | | gr. v. to x. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Piper Longum.* Long Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic. | Fruit. | gr. v. to ℈i. | | |
| *Piper Nigrum.* Black Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic. | Berry. | gr. v. to ℈i. | | |
| *Pix Liquida.* Tar. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, deobstruent. | | | Aq. Picis Liquid. ℥iv. to lb.ff. *Proportion:* Picis, lb. i. ad aq. cong. i. *Preparation:* Stir them frequently, and in two days decant off the liquor. | |
| *Pyrethrum.* Pellitory. Acrid, stimulant, attenuant. | Root. | gr. iij. to ℈i. | | |
| *Quassia.* Quassy. Tonic stomachic. | Wood, bark, & root. | gr. x. to ℈i. | Infus. Quass. | ℥ij. to lb. i. |
| *Quercus.* Oak. Astringent. | Bark. | gr. xv. to ʒff. | | |
| *Quercus Marina.* Sea Wreck. Stimulant, balsamic. | | | Æthiop. Vegetabil. | ʒi. to ʒij. |
| *Raphan. Rustic.* Horse-Radish. Stimulant, attenuant, diuretic. | Root. | ℈i. to ʒi. | Aq. Raphan. | ℥ij. to ℥iv. |
| *Radix Indica Lopez.* Indian or Lopez's Root. Tonic, stomachic. | | ʒff. | | |
| *Rhamnus Catbart.* Buck-Thorn. Purgative. | Root. | ʒi. to iij. | Syr. Rhamn. | ℥i. to ℥iij. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Rheum.* | Root. | |
| Rhubarb. | | gr. x. to ℈i. |

Purgative, aſtringent, ſtomachic.

*Compound and Chemical.* *Dose.*

Pil. ſtomach. gr. xv. to ʒſſ.
*vel Pil. Rhei Comp.*

Infuſ. Rhei, ʒſſ. to ʒi.ſſ.

*Proportions:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rad. Rhei, | ʒſſ. |
| Aq. bullent. | ℥vjij. |
| Sp. Cinn. | ʒi. |

*Preparation:*

Macerate the rhubarb with the water in a cloſe veſſel, for a night; then add the ſpirit of cinnamon, and ſtrain.

Pil. Rhei Comp. gr. xv. to ʒſſ.

*Proportions:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rad. Rhei, | ʒij. |
| Aloes, | ʒi.ſſ. |
| Myrrh. | ʒi. |
| Kali vitriolat. | gr. xv. |
| Ol. Menth. ſativ. | gutt. viij. |
| Syr. Cort. Aurant. | q. ſ. |

Tinct. Rhei, ʒij. to ℥ſſ.

*Proportions:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhei, | ʒſſ. |
| Cardamom. | gr. viij. |
| Croci, | gr. iv. |
| Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥i. |

Tinct. Rhei Comp. ʒſſ. to ʒi. ſſ.

*Proportions:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhei, | ʒſſ. |
| Rad. Glycyrrh. | gr. viij. |
| Zinziber. Croci, | ā gr. iv. |
| Aq. diſtillat. | ℥ſſ. |
| Sp. Vin. ten. | ʒiij. |

Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe. ℥ſſ. to ℥i.

*Proportions:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhei, | ℈ij. |
| Aloes Soccot. | ʒi. |
| Sem. Cardamom. | ℈ij. |
| Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥v. |

*Preparation:*

Digeſt ſeven days, and ſtrain.

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tinct. Rhei amara, | ℥ss. to ℥i. ss. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Rhei, | ʒi. |
| | | | Gentian. | ϑij. |
| | | | Serpent. Virgin. | gr. x. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥v. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Digest seven days, and strain. | |
| | | | Tinct. Rhei dulc. | ʒij. to ʒss. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Tinct. Rhei, | lb. ij. ss. |
| | | | Sacchar. Condit. | ℥iv. |
| | | | Vinum Rhei, | ʒ ss. to ʒi. ss. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Rhei, | ʒij. ss. |
| | | | Cardamom. | ʒ ss. |
| | | | Croci, | gr. xv. |
| | | | Vin. Alb. | ℥iv. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥i. |
| *Rhododendron.* Acrid, narcotic, subastringent, tonic. | Herb. | gr. v. to x. | Decoct. Rhodod. (ʒij. to ℥x.) | ʒij. to v. |
| *Ricinus.* Castor. Mild laxative. | Seed. | gr. ij. to iij. | Ol. Ricini, | ʒss. to ʒi. |
| *Rosæ pallidæ.* Pale Roses. Laxative, aromatic. | Petal. | | Syr. Rosæ, | ʒi. to ʒss. |
| | | | Aq. Rosar. | ℥ij. to iv. |
| | | | Syr. Rosar. | ℥i. |
| *Rosæ rubræ.* Red Roses. Subastringent. | Petal. | ϑi. to ʒi. | Conserv. Rosar. rub. | ʒi. to ʒss. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Rosar. rub. | ℥iv. |
| | | | Sacchar pur. | lb. i. |
| | | | Infus. Rosæ, | ʒij. to ℥iv. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Rosar. rub. | ℥ss. |
| | | | Aq. distillat. fervent. | lb. ii. ss. |
| | | | Acid. Vitriol. dilut. | ʒiij. |
| | | | Sacchar. pur. | ʒi. ss. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Firſt pour the water on the roſes, then the acid; macerate half an hour in a glaſs veſſel: when cold, ſtrain, and add the ſugar. | |
| | | | Mel Roſæ, | ʒij. to ℥ſſ. |
| | | | Syr. Roſar. rub. | ʒi. to ʒij. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Petal. Roſ. rub. ſic. | ℥vij. |
| | | | Aq. bullient. | lb.v. |
| | | | Sacchar. pur. | lb.vi. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Infuſe the roſes in the water for a night; then boil them a little: ſtrain out the liquor; and, adding to it the ſugar, boil them to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup. | |
| *Roſmarinus.* Roſemary. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic. | Top & flower. | gr. x. to ʒij. | Ol. Roſmarin. Sp. Roſmarin. Aq. Regin. Hung. | gutt. ij. to v. ʒij. to ℥i. idem. |
| *Rubia.* Madder. Aſtringent, diuretic, emmenagogue. | Root. | ʒſſ. to ʒij. | | |
| *Ruta.* Rue. Tonic, antiſpaſmodic, attenuant, diuretic. | Herb. | ʒſſ. to ʒj. | Extract. Rutæ, Ol. Rutæ, Infuſ. Rutæ, (℥i. to lb. i.) | gr. x. to ʒi. gutt. iij. ℥ij. |
| *Sabina.* Savine. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic, diuretic. | Leaf. | gr. xvi. to ʒij. | Extr. Sab. Decoct. Sabin. (℥i. to lb. iij.) Ol. Sabin. Tinct. Sabin. Comp. | gr. x. to ʒſſ. ℥ij. to iv. gutt. iij. to v. gutt. xx. to ʒi. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Extr. Sabin. | ʒſſ. |
| | | | Tinct. Caſtor | ℥i. |
| | | | Tinct. Myrrh. | ʒſſ. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sagapenum.* Sagapen. Aperient, deobstruent, antispasmodic. | | gr. v. to ℈i.ss. | | |
| *Sal Ammoniacum.* Ammoniac Salt. Aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic. | | gr. x. to ʒss. | Sal. Ammon. vol. *vel Ammon. præparata.* | gr. v. to ℈i |
| | | | Sp. Sal. Am. *vel Aq. Ammoniæ.* | gutt. xv. to ʒi. |
| | | | Sp. Sal. Am. cum Calce, *vel Aq. Am. caustic.* | |
| | | | Sp. Sal. Am. Vin. *vel Sp. Ammoniæ.* | gutt. x. to ʒi. |
| | | | Sp. Salin. arom. *vel Sp. Am. aromat.* | gutt. x. to xl. |
| | | | Sp. volat. fœtid. *vel Sp. Am. fœtid.* | gutt. x. to xxx. |
| | | | Sp. Mindereri, *vel Aq. Am. acetat.* | ʒij. to ʒi. |
| *Sal Marin. Hisp.* *vel Sal. Muriaticus.* Sea Salt. Stimulant, cathartic. | | ʒi. | Sp. Sal. Marin. *vel Soda Muriata.* | gutt. v. |
| *Salix.* Willow. Tonic, astringent. | Bark. | ℈ij. to ʒi. | | |
| *Salvia.* Sage. Stimulant, diaphoretic, stomachic. | Leaf. | gr. xv. to ℈ij. | Infus. Salviæ, (ʒij. to lb. i.) | ad libit. |
| *Sambucus.* Elder. Cathartic, discutient, aperient, deobstruent. | Inner bark, flower, berry. | | Decoct. Samb. (flor. mp. i. to ʒvij.) | ʒss. to i. |
| | | | Rob. Samb. | ʒi. to ʒi. |
| *Sal Cathart. amar.* *vel Magnesia vitriolata.* Bitter Cathartic Salt. Purgative. | | ʒij. to ʒss. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sanguis Draconis.* Dragon's Blood. Aſtringent. | | gr. x. to ℈ ij. | | |
| *Santalum Citrinum.* Yellow Sanders. Tonic, ſtimulant, aromatic. | Wood. | ℈ i. to ℈ ij. | | |
| *Santalum Rubrum.* Red Sanders. Colorant to ſpirits. | Wood. | | | |
| *Santonicum.* Wormſeed. Subacrid, tonic, ſtomachic, vermifuge. | Tops. | ℥ ſſ. to ℥ i. | | |
| *Sapo alb. Hiſpan.* Caſtile Soap. Aperient, diuretic, detergent. | | gr. x. to ℥ i. | | |
| *Sarſaparilla.* Alterative, diaphoretic. | Root. | ℈ i. to ℥ i. | Decoct. Sarſæ, *Proportions:* Sarſæ conciſ. Aq. lib. *Preparation:* Macerate the ſarſaparilla in a boiling heat; then bruiſe it, and again macerate it in the liquor for two hours; then boil to lb. iv. and ſtrain. | lb. ij. indies. ℥ vi. viij. |
| *Saſſafras.* Stimulant, aperient, diaphoretic. | Wood, root, & bark. | ℈ i. to ℥ i. | Infuſ. Saſſafras, (℥ i. ad lb. i.) | ℥ ij. ſæpe. |
| *Scammonium.* Scammony. Cathartic. | | gr. v. to xv. | Elect. Scammon. *Proportions:* Scammon. Carophyll. Aromat. Zinziber, Ol. Carvi eſſent. Syr. Roſæ, | ℥ ſſ. to ℥ i. ℥ i. ſſ. ā ℥ vi. ℥ ſſ. q. ſ. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts used.* | *Dose.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Dose.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pulv. Scam. Comp. | gr. x. to xv. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Scammon. Extract. Jallap. | ā ʒij. |
| | | | Zinziber, | ʒß. |
| | | | Pulv. Scammon. cum Aloe, | gr. x. to xv. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Scammon. | ʒvi. |
| | | | Extract. Jallap. Aloes, | ā ʒi. ß. |
| | | | Zinziber, | ʒß. |
| | | | Pulv. Scammon. cum Calomel. | gr. x. to ℈i. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Scammon. | ʒß. |
| | | | Calomel. Sacchar. pur. | ā ʒij. |
| *Scilla.* Squill. Acrid, expectorant, diuretic. | Root. | gr. v. to xv. | Pulv. Siccat. | gr. i to viij. |
| | | | Conserv. Scillæ, | ʒß. to ʒi. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Scillæ recent. | ʒi. |
| | | | Sacchar. pur. | ʒv. |
| | | | Mel. Scillæ, | ʒß. to ʒij. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Mellis despumat. | lb. iij. |
| | | | Tinct. Scillæ, | lb. ij. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Boil to the consistence of a syrup. | |
| | | | Oxymel Scillit. | ʒß. to ʒij. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Mel. despumat. | lb. iij. |
| | | | Acet. Scillæ, | lb. ij. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Boil to the consistence of a syrup. | |
| | | | Pil. Scillæ, | gr. x. to ℈i. |
| | | | *Proportion:* | |
| | | | Scill. Sicc. | ʒi. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Zinziber Sapon. | ā ʒiij. |
| | | | Ammon. purif. | ʒi. |
| | | | Syr. Zinziber, | q ſ. |
| | | | Tinct. Scillæ, gutt. x. to xv. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Scill. Sicc. | gr. xv. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ʒij. |
| | | | Syr. Scillit. | ʒi. to ʒij. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Acet. Scill. | lb. ij. |
| | | | Sacchar. pur. | lb. iij. ff. |
| | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Diſſolve the ſugar with a gentle heat, ſo as to form a ſyrup. | |
| | | | Vin. Scillit. | ʒff. |
| | | | (rad. ʒff. ad vin. lb. ij.) | |
| *Scordium.* | | gr. ℈i. to ʒi. | | |
| Water Germander. | | | | |
| Tonic, diaphoretic. | | | | |
| *Seneka.* | Root. | | Decoct. Senekæ, ʒi. ff. to ʒii. | |
| Senega. | | ℈i. to iij. | (ʒi. to lb. ij.) | |
| Acrid, diaphoretic, diuretic. | | | *Preparation:* | |
| | | | Boil to ʒxvi. and ſtrain. | |
| *Senna.* | Leaf. ʒi. to ʒff. | | Elect. Sennæ, | ʒi. to ʒff. |
| Cathartic. | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Sennæ, | ʒviij. |
| | | | Caricar. | lb. i. |
| | | | Pulv. Tamarind. | |
| | | | Caſiæ prun. Gallic. | ā lb. ff. |
| | | | Coriandr. | ʒvi. |
| | | | Glycyrrh. | ʒiij. |
| | | | Sacchar. pur. | lb. i. ff. |
| | | | Extract Sennæ, gr. x. to ʒff. | |
| | | | Infuſ. Sennæ ſimplex, | ʒi. ff. to iij. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Sennæ, | ʒi. ff. |
| | | | Zinziber, | ʒi. |
| | | | Aq. fervent. | lb. i. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Preparation:* Macerate an hour in a covered veſſel, and ſtrain. | |
| | | | Infuſ. Sennæ Tartariſat. | ℥i. ſ. to ℥iij. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Sennæ, | ℥i. ſſ. |
| | | | Coriandr. | ℈ſſ. |
| | | | Cryſt. Tartar. | ℥ij. |
| | | | Aq. fervent. | lb. i. |
| | | | Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Sennâ, | ℥ij. to ℥i. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Fruct. Tamarind. | ℥vi. |
| | | | Crystall. Tartar. | |
| | | | Sennæ, | ā ℥i. |
| | | | Sem. Coriand. | ℥ſſ. |
| | | | Succhar. non pur. | ℥ſſ. |
| | | | Aq. bullient. | ℥viij. |
| | | | *Preparation:* Macerate in a cloſe earthen veſſel four hours, ſhaking it often, then ſtrain. | |
| | | | Pulv. Sennæ Comp. ʒi. to ʒi. | |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Sennæ Tartar. Cryſtalli, | ā ℥ij. |
| | | | Scammon. | ℥ſſ. |
| | | | Zinziber, | ℥ij. |
| | | | Tinct. Sennæ, | ℥ſſ. to ℥i. |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Sennæ, | ℥iij. |
| | | | Carvi, | gr. xxiij. |
| | | | Cardamom. | viij. |
| | | | Uvar. paſſar. | ℥ſſ. |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥iv. |
| *Serpentaria.* Snake-root. | Root. | gr. x. to ℥ſſ. | Decoct. Serpent. (red. ℥ij. to ℥vi.) | ℥i. ſæpe. |
| | | | Tinct. Serpent. | ʒi. to ʒiij |
| | | | *Proportions:* | |
| | | | Serpent. | ʒi. ſ |
| | | | Sp. Vin. ten. | ℥i. |

Tonic, aromatic, ſtimulant, diaphoretic.

| *Simples.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sevum Ovillum preparat.* Mutton Suet. Lubricating, emollient. | | | In Lact. Coct. | |
| *Simaroubа.* Tonic, ſtomachic. | Bark. | gr. x. to ʒi. | Decoct. Simaroub. Aq. | ʒiij. ad lb. i. ff. |
| *Sinapi album.* White Muſtard. Stimulant, attenuant. | Seeds. | ʒi. | Serum. Sinapi. *Proportions:* Lact. Sinapi Coch. Menſ. Coque ſimul. et cola. | lb. ij. ij. |
| *Sium.* Water Parſnip. Tonic, diuretic, antiſcorbutic. | Herb. Juice. | ʒij. indies. | | |
| *Soda phoſphorata.* Cathartic. | | ʒff. to ʒi. | | |
| *Spermaceti, vel Sevum Ceti.* Emollient, demulcent. | | ʒff. to ʒi. ff. | | |
| *Spigelia.* Indian Pink. Sedative, laxative, anthelmintic. | Root. | gr. x. to ʒi. | | |
| *Spiritus Vinoſus rectificat.* Rectified Spirit of Wine. Stimulant. | | ʒff. to ʒiij. | | |
| *Spiritus Vinoſus tenuior.* Proof Spirit. Stimulant. | | ʒff. to ʒi. | | |
| *Spongia uſta.* Burnt Sponge. Antacid, abſorbent. | | ʒi. to ʒij. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Stannum.* Tin. Anthelmintic. | Filings and powder. | gr. x. to ʒij. | | |
| *Stramonium.* Thorn Apple. Narcotic. | | gr. i. to iij. | Extract. Stram. | gr. ¼ to iij. |
| *Styrax.* Storax. Stimulant, balſamic. | | gr. x. to ʒſſ. | | |
| *Succinum.* Amber. Antiſpaſmodic. | | ʒi. to ʒi. | Ol. Succin. rectificat. Sal. Succin. | gutt. x. to xx. gr. v. to ʒi. |
| *Sulphuris Flores.* Flowers of Sulphur. Cathartic, diaphoretic. | | ʒii. to ʒſſ. | Balſam. Sulph. gtt. xv. to xxx. Sulphur. Præcipit. ʒi. to ʒiij. Trochiſci Sulphuris, ʒi. to ʒij. *Proportions:* Flor. Sulph. Lot. ʒſſ. Sacchar. pur. ʒi. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. Mal. q. ſ. | |
| *Tamarindus.* Tamarind. Acid, cooling, laxative. | Fruit. | ʒſſ. to ʒi. ſſ. | Infuſ. cum Sennâ, ℥ij. to ℥iv. | |
| *Tanacetum.* Tanſy. Tonic, deobſtruent, ſtomachic. | Flower and herb. | ʒſſ. to ʒi. | | |
| *Taraxacum.* Dandelion. Tonic, aperient, diuretic, reſolvent. | Herb & root. Juice. | ʒi. to ʒij. | Decoct. Tarax. ℥iij. ad Aq. | lb. i. ſſ. |
| *Tartari Cryſtalli.* Chryſtals of Tartar. Cooling, laxative, diuretic. | | ʒv. to ʒvi. | | |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Terebinthina Chia.* Stimulant, corroborant, diuretic. | | ℈i. to ʒi. | | |
| *Terebinthina Veneta.* Venice Turpentine. Stimulant, diuretic, detergent. | | ℈ſſ. to ʒſſ. | Ol. *vel* Sp.-Terebinth. | gutt. v. to x. |
| *Terebinthina Vulgaris.* | | gr. xv. to ℈ij. | | |
| *Thus.* Frankincenſe. Stimulant, corroborant. | | gr. x. to ʒſſ. | | |
| *Tormentilla.* Tormentill, or Sept-foil. Aromatic, aſtringent. | Root. | | Infuſ. Rad. (ʒi. to lb. i.) Decoct. Torment. Aq. lb. iij. | ʒij. ſæpe. ʒi. ſſ. ad |
| *Tragacantha.* Tragacanth. Demulcent. | | | Mucilag. Tragac. *Preparation:* Macerate with a gentle heat till the tragacanth is diſſolved. | ʒſſ. ad Aq. ʒx. |
| *Tuſſilago.* Coltsfoot. Aſtringent, expectorant, demulcent. | Juice, herb, and flowers. | ʒij. to ʒiv. | Infuſ. Tuſſilag. (Herb mp. i. to lb. i.) Syr. Tuſſilag. | ad libit. ʒi. |
| *Valeriana ſylveſt.* Wild Valerian. Antiſpaſmodic. | Root. | ʒſſ. to ʒi. | Infuſ. Valerian. (ʒi. to lb. i.) Tinct. Valerian. *Proportions:* Valerian. Sp. Vin. ten. Tinct. Valer. volat. *vel Am.* *Proportions:* Valerian. Sp. Ammon. Comp. | ad libit. ʒi. to ʒij. ʒi. ʒi. ʒi. to ʒij. ʒi. ʒi. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Veratrum.* White Hellebore. Stimulant, alterative, deobſtruent. | Root. | gr. v. to ʒſſ. | Decoct. Verat. *Proportions:* Pulv. Veratri, Aq. Sp. Vin. rect. *Preparation:* Boil the water with the hellebore to lb. i. ſſ. and to the ſtrained liquor add the ſpirit. Tinct. Veratri. *Proportions:* Hellebor. alb. Sp. Vin. ten. *Preparation:* Digeſt ten days, and filter through paper. | ℥i. ſæpe. ʒi. lb. ij. ℥ij. ℥viij. lb. ij. ſſ. |
| *Viola.* Violet. Laxative. | Freſh flower. | | Infuſ. Violar. (ʒi. to lb. i.) Syr. Violar. | ʒij. to ʒviij. ʒi. to ʒij. |
| *Vipera.* Viper. Reſtorative. | | ℈ſſ. to ʒi. | Vin. Viperin. | ʒij. to ℥i. |
| *Ulmus.* Elm. Mucilaginous, aſtringent. | Inner bark. | ℈i. to ʒi. | Decoct. Ulmi, *Proportions:* Ulmi contuſ. Aq. lb. iv. Coque ad lb. ij. | ℥viij. indies. ʒiv. |
| *Uva Urſi.* Bear's Wortleberry. Aſtringent. | Leaf. | gr. x. to ℈ij. | Infuſ. Uvæ Urſi, (ʒij. to lb. i.) | ℥i. to ℥viij. |
| *Zincum Calcinat.* Zinc. Aſtringent, antiſpaſmodic. | | | Flor. Zinci, *vel Zincum uſtum.* Zincum vitriolat. *vel Vitriol. alb.* Emetic. | gr. iij. to x. gr. vi. to ʒſſ. |

| *Simple.* | *Parts uſed.* | *Doſe.* | *Compound and Chemical.* | *Doſe.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Zinziber.* | Root. | | Infuſ. Zinziber. | ℥ij. to ℥iv. |
| Ginger. | | gr. v. to x. | (℥ij. to lb. i.) | |
| Stimulant, carminative, ſtomachic. | | | Syrup. Zinziber. | ʒi. to ʒiij. |

Zinziber Conditum.
(Candied Ginger).

Tinct. Zinziber, ʒi. to ʒiij.

*Proportions:*

Zinziber, ʒſſ.
Sp. Vin. ten. ℥i.

*Preparation:*

Digeſt eight days with a gentle heat, and ſtrain.

# II. SURGICAL PART;

CONTAINING THE

ACTIVE REMEDIES IN THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY,
OR USED AGAINST EXTERNAL DISEASES,

SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND CHEMICAL.

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Absinthium.* Wormwood. | Decoction. | Gangrene. |
| *Acetum.* Vinegar. | Oxycrate. | Inflammation. |
| | Cataplasm. | Gangrene. |
| *Acidum Vitriol.* Vitriolic Acid. | Ungt. (Sp. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. xxx. ad aq. et mellis, ā ʒi.) | Itch and cutaneous diseases. |
| | | Gangrenous ulcers. |
| | Ungt. (Acid. Vitriol. ʒss. Adip. Suill. ʒi. ff.) | |
| *Aer Fixus.* Fixed Air. | Fermenting Poultice. | Putrid ulcers. |
| | Carrot Poultice. | Cancer. |
| | Elastic state. | |
| *Ærugo, vel Cuprum Acetum.* Verdigrease. | Ungt. ærugin. vel Cupri Ammon. (Ungt. Resin flav. part. xv. Ærug. part. i.) | Ulcers. |
| | | Gangrene from Bedrid. |
| | | The same. |
| | Aqua Sappharina. vel Cupri. Ammoniat. | |
| | Aqua Viridis Hartmanni. (Vin alb. lb. ij. ærug. Alum. ā ʒss. mellis ʒi. m.) | To ulcers of the mouth and throat. |
| | Oxymel ærug. (Acet. ʒvij. Mellis ʒxiv. Ærug. ʒi.) | |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in uſe.* | *Diſeaſes to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Allium.* Garlic. | Sinapiſm. ex Allio.<br>Ungt. ex Allio. | Lethargy and Apoplexy. |
| *Aloe.* Aloes. | Powder and Tincture. | Herpes and Deafneſs.<br>Carious Ulcers. |
| *Alumen.* Alum. | Pulv. ſtyptic.<br>Alum. Uſt.<br>Solut. (℥i. ad aq. ℥iv.)<br>Aq. Alum. Comp. (Alum. Zinci Vitriol. ā ℥ſſ. Aq. diſtill. ℥iv. | Hæmorrhage.<br>Ulcers. |
| *Amygdal. Dulc.* Sweet Almonds. | Oil. | Rigid parts. |
| *Amylum.* Starch. | Mucilag. Inj.<br>Pulv. | Inflammation.<br>Excoriation. |
| *Alcohol Vini.* Spt. of Wine. | Sp. Vitriol. Dulc. vel Ætheris Vitriol.<br>Idem dilut. vel Aqua. Thedian. | Hæmorrhage from ſmall veſſels.<br>Ulcers and exceſſive Suppuration. |
| *Albumen Ovi.* Whites of Eggs. | Coagulum Alum. (Alum. ℥ſſ. ad Album Ovi, i.)<br>Linim. album, cum Spt. Vini. | Ophthalmia.<br>Excoriation. |
| *Agaricus.* Agaric. | Pulv. | Hæmorrhage from ſmall veſſels. |
| *Anchuſa.* Alkanet. | Ungt. ad Labia, and as a Colorant to ointments and plaſters. | Excoriations. |
| *Ammoniacum.* G. Ammoniac. | Ungt. ex Ammon.<br>Emplaſt. ex Am. | White Swelling.<br>Sprains. |

| *Articl.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Antimonium.* Antimony. | Crude, to give consistence to bougies. | |
| | Solut. Croci Metall. vel Antimonii. | Ophthalmia and suppurating wounds. |
| | Aqua benedict. | Hernia. |
| | Rulandi pro Enem. | |
| *Arabicum.* Gum Arabic. | Mucilag. pro Inject. (℥i. to aq. lb. i.) | Gonorrhœa. |
| | Pulv. | Excoriations. |
| *Argentum.* Silver. | Lapis Infernalis. | Opening Abscesses, destroying Chancres, and Callous Edges of Sores. |
| | Argentum Nitratum. | |
| *Aristolochia longa.* Long Birthwort. | Decoction. | Carious Ulcers. |
| *Arsenicum.* Arsenic. | Ung^t. Arsenic. (gr. ½ ad axung. ℥i.) | Cancer and Phagadenic Ulcers. |
| | Solut. Arsenic. (gr. i. ad aq. lb. ij.) | |
| *Asa Fœtida.* Devil's Dung. | Powder. | Carious Ulcers. |
| | Emplast. Antihystericum. vel Asæ fœtid. (Emplast. Litharg. Asæfœtid. colat. ā part. ii. Ceræ flav. Galban. colat. part. i.) | Inguinal Vermin. Fixed Nervous Pain. |
| *Axung. Porcina.* Hog's Lard. | The basis of all Ointments and Plasters. | |
| *Balsam Copaibæ.* Balsam of Copivi. | | Wounds. |
| *Balsam Tolut.* Balsam of Tolu. | | The same. |
| *Balsam Peruvian.* Balsam of Peru. | | Diseases of Nerves. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in uſe.* | *Diſeaſes to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Belladonna.* Deadly Night-ſhade. | Poultice. | Cancer. |
| | Plaſter. | Schirrus. |
| *Benzoe.* Benjamin. | Elix. Traumat. vel Tinct. Benzoes Comp. | Wounds and Ulcers. |
| | Lac Virginis. | Defedations of Skin. |
| *Bolus Armena.* Bolar Earth. | Powder. | |
| | Infuſion. | Gleety Sores. |
| *Borax.* Tincal. | Collyrium. | Ophthalmia. |
| | (Borac, ʒſſ. Sacchar. alb. ʒi. aq. Roſar. ℥i. m.) | Aphthæ. |
| *Butyrum.* | An Ingredient in moſt Cataplaſms and Injections. | |
| *Calor.* Heat. | Applied by additional Coverings to the Parts, | Inflammations. |
| | by Steams. | Swellings. |
| | Fomentations. | Pains. |
| | Poultices. | |
| | Actual Cautery. | Hæmorrhage, and |
| | Moxa. | Fixed Pains. |
| | Burning Cylinders. | Ditto. |
| | Burning Glaſs. | Cancerous Ulcers. |
| *Calx Viva.* Quick-lime. | Aqua Calcis. | Ulcers, Scrophulous and Cutaneous. |
| | Cataplaſm. cum melle. | Rheumatiſm. |
| | Liniment. ad Nævos. | |
| | Paſta Depilatoria. | Tinea. |
| | Liniment. Aq. Calcis. (Ol. Lini, Aq. Calcis ā). | Burns. |
| *Camphora.* Camphire. | Ol. Camphorat. (Ol. Olivæ, ℥ij. Camphoræ, ʒſſ. | Chronic Swellings. |
| | Sp. Camphorat. (Camphor. ℥iv. Sp. Vin. rect. lb. ij.) | Ditto. |

| *Articles.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Liniment.Camphor.Comp. (Camphoræ, ℥ij. Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥vi. Sp. Lavend. ℥vi.) | |
| | Ol. Camphor. Caustic. (i. e. solut. in Acid. Nitros. | Warts and Excrescenses. |
| *Cantharis.* Spanish Fly. | Tinct. Cantharid. | Indolent Swellings, Rheumatism, Palsy. |
| | Emplast. Epispast. vel Cantharidis. (Canthar. lb. i. Emplast. Ceræ, lb. ij. Adip. Suill. lb. i. ſl.) | Internal Inflammation. |
| | Ungt. Epispast. vel Canthar. fort. et mitis. | The same. |
| | Cerat. Cantharis. (Canthar. ℥i. Ungt. Spermaceti, ℥vi.) | |
| *Carbon.* Charcoal. | Pulv. | Hæmorrhage. |
| | Cataplasm. | Irritable Ulcers. |
| *Centaur. minus.* Lesser Centaury. | Decoct. | Ulcers. |
| | Cataplasm. | Inflammatory Swelling. |
| *Cepa.* Leek. | Bulb. cum Melle. | Cutaneous Diseases. Buboes and callous Warts. |
| *Cera alba et flava.* White and yellow Wax. | An Ingredient in Cerates, Plasters, and Bougies. | |
| | Ceromel. (Equal parts of Wax and Honey.) | Wounds and Ulcers |
| | Ungt. Ceræ. (Ceræ Alb. ℥iv. Spermaceti, ℥iij. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i.) | |
| | Cerat. Resin. flav. (Ungt. Resin. flav. lb. ſſ. Ceræ flav. ℥i.) | |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in uſe.* | *Diſeaſes to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Emplaſt Ceræ Comp. (Ceræ flav. Sevi Ovilli, ā lb. iij. Reſin. flav. lb. i.) | |
| *Chamæmelum.* Chamomile. | Decoct. Cois. pro foment. | Inflammatory Swellings. |
| *Cicuta.* Hemlock. | Powder, ſimple, or with Honey. | Cancer. |
| | Liniment. | Ditto. |
| | Emplaſt. | Ditto. |
| | Foment. cum Aq. Calcis. (Cicut. ℥ij. ad lb. ij.) | Scrophula. |
| | Cataplaſm. Decoct. et Lact. ā cum Mic. panis.) | Cutaneous Diſeaſes. |
| *Cochlearia.* Scurvy Graſs. | Succ. cum Alum. et Melle. | Foul Ulcers. Scorbutic. |
| *Columbo.* Columb. | Pulv. | Ulcers. |
| *Cortex Peruvian.* Peruvian Bark. | Pulv. | Chro. Inflammation. |
| | Cataplaſm. | Ulcers. |
| | Foment. (Decoct. C. P. Saturat. lb. i. Aq. Thedian. ℥iv. Camphor. Sal Ammon. ā ℥i. Extract. Saturn. ℥i. m.) | Gangrene. |
| | Collyrium. | Chronic Ophthalmia. |
| *Creta Alba.* Chalk. | An abſorbent powder. | Gleety Sores. |
| *Compreſſio.* Preſſure. | Applied by Inſtruments, Plaſters, Bandages. | To all local Diſeaſes, the objects of Surgery. |
| *Corallium.* Coral. | Pulv. Dentifric. Collyrium. | |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Cremor Lactis.*<br>Cream. | | Burns of Mouth and Throat. |
| *Cuprum Vitriol.*<br>Blue Vitriol. | Ungt. varia.<br>Aq. Camphorat. Bates. (Cupri Vitriol. Bol. Gallic. ā ℥ss. Camphor. ʒi. Aq. bullient. lb. iv.) | Ulcers.<br>Hemorrhage. |
| *Daucus.*<br>Carrot. | Captaplasm. simplex.<br>Idem cum Cicutâ. | Foul Ulcers.<br>Cancer. |
| *Digitalis.*<br>Fox-glove. | Ungt.<br>Infus. et foment, (ʒi. ad. lb. ss.) | Scrophulous.<br>Ulcers. |
| *Electricitas.*<br>Electricity. | Applied by Sparks or Shocks. | Inflammations, Tumors, Contractions, Palsy of Parts. |
| *Faba.*<br>Bean. | Cataplasm.<br>Pulv. | Inflammatory Swellings.<br>Erysipelas. |
| *Fæces Vini.*<br>Wine Dregs. | Solut. cum Aq.<br>Vinum. Rubr. dilut. pro Inj. | Sprains.<br>Hydrocele. |
| *Ferment. Panis.*<br>Yeast. | Cataplasm. Effervesc. | Foul Ulcers.<br>Cutaneous Diseases. |
| *Ferrum.*<br>Iron. | Solut. Ferri, in Oxycrat.<br>Solut. Vitriol. virid. vel Ferri Vitriolat. | Inflammatory Swellings & Contusions.<br>Ulcers. |
| *Frigus.*<br>Cold. | Applied by Snow.<br>By pounded Ice.<br>Cold Bath gen. and par. Affusion, &c. | Hemorrhage.<br>Burns and Hernia.<br>Tumors, Inflammations, &c. |
| *Fuligo Ligni.*<br>Wood-soot. | Aqua Vulneraria. (Fulig. ʒi. Cerussæ, ℥ss. coque in Aq. Calcis, per dimid. horæ et adde Myrrhæ, ʒi. m.) | Spreading Ulcers.<br>Indolent Swellings.<br>Herpes. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Galbanum.*<br>Gum Galbum. | Ungt.<br>Emplast. | Milk Swellings.<br>Ditto. |
| *Glacies.*<br>Ice. | Powdered. | Burns, Hemorrhage, and Hernia. |
| *Gallæ.*<br>Galls. | Infus.<br>Ungt. | Gleety Sores.<br>Piles. |
| *Granatum.*<br>Pomegranate. | Infus. | Gleety Sores. |
| *G. Guiac.*<br>Gum Guiac. | Tincture.<br>Pulv.<br>Decoct. | Toothach.<br>Venereal Ulcers. |
| *Hordeum.*<br>Barley. | Pulv. | Erysipelas. |
| *Gypsum vel Calx Vitriolat.*<br>Plaster of Paris. | Cataplasm. ex Pulv. et Aq. | Irritable Ulcers. |
| *Glycyrrhiza.*<br>Liquorice. | Ungt. | Excoriations. |
| *Hydrargyrus.*<br>Mercury. | Ungt. Mercurial. vel Hydrargyr.<br>Emplast. Mer.<br>——— Am. cum Mer. (Ammon. Colat. lb. i. Mercur. ℥iv. Ol. Sulphurat. ℥i.)<br>Empl. Lithargyr. cum Merc. (Emplast. Litharg. lb. i. Hydrar. ℥iij. Ol. Sulphurat. ℥i.)<br>Foment. Mer. Gummos. cum Lacte.<br>Gargarism. ejusdem.<br>Pulv. Mer. Alcalisat. (Mer part iii. ad Cret. part v.)<br>(Spread on sores.)<br>Cerat. Calom l. (℥i. ad Cerat. ℥i.) | Venereal Sores and Swellings. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Ungt. Calc. Hydrarg. Alb. (Calcis, ℈i. Ungt. Simpl. ℥i.) | |
| | —— Comp. *Proportions:* Calc. Hydrar. Alb. Aq. Litharg. Acet. ā ℥i. Ceræ flav. ℥ij. Adip. Suill. lb. i. *Preparation:* To the Ointment of melted Hog's Lard and Wax, add the Mercury and acetated Litharge Water, previously rubbed together; then ſtir the Mixture conſtantly till it is cold. | |
| | Ungt. Norford ad Caner. (Succ. Inſpiſſ. Sem. Ricini. plumb. uſt. Mer. Alb. ex Aq. Calcis precipit. ā ℈i.) | Cancerous Ulcers. |
| | Ungt. Hydrarg. Nitr. rubr. | Venereal and Indolent Ulcers. |
| | Balſam. Mer. (Ungt. Baſilic. ℥i. Ungt. Mer. ℥ſſ. Mer. Precip. rubr. ℥ij.) | |
| | Solut. Hydrar. Muriat. Ungt. ejuſdem. | |
| | Aqua Phagadenica. (Mer. Corroſiv. ℥ſſ. Aq. Calcis, lb. i.) | Cancer of Face. |
| | Aqua Aluminos. (Mer. Corroſiv. ℥i. Alum. ℥ſſ. Aq. Roſar. lb. i.) | |
| | Liquor Belloſt. (Aq. Calc. ℥i. Liq. Mer. Nitr. gutt. vi. *i. e.* Solut. Mer. in Acid Nitr. part i. Mer. ad part ii. Acid.) | Cancer. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Solut. Hydrargyr. cum Plumbo. (Mer. ʒij. Plumbl. ʒi. ff. Acid. Nitrof. ʒi.) | Warts and Excrefcenfes. |
| | Cinnabar. Fumigations. | |
| | Hydrarg. cum Sulphure, (Spread on Sores.) | |
| *Helleborus Albus.* White Hellebore. | Ungt. Hellebor. Alb. (Hellebor. Alb. ʒi. Adipis Suill. ʒiv. Ol. Limon. eſſent. ℈ ff.) | |
| *Hyoſciamus Niger.* Henbane. | Ungt. Hyoſciami. | Cancer. |
| | Emplaſt. ejuſdem. | Schirrus. |
| | Tinct. Odont. Hoff. | |
| *Ichthyocolla.* Iſinglaſs. | Emplaſt. adheſiv. | Wounds. |
| *Ipecacuanha.* Ipecacuhan. | Pulv. | Ulcers. |
| *Lac Vaccinum.* Cow Milk. | The baſis of all emollient Cataplaſms and Fomentations. | |
| Ladanum. | Emplaſt. Ladani Comp. (Ladani, ʒiij. Turis, ʒi. Cin. ʒff. Ol. Myr ſt. expreſſ. ʒff. Ol. Menth. ʒi.) | Indolent Swellings. |
| *Lapis Calamin.* Calamy. | Prepared Powder. | Gleety Sores. |
| | Ungt. Cerat. Turner. vel Cerat. Lap. Calamin. (Lap. Cal. Ceræ flav. ā lb. ff. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i.) | |
| *Lilium Album.* White Lily. | Cataplaſm. | Inflammatory Swellings. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Linum.* Lintseed. | Cataplasm. ex Placent. | Inflammatory Swellings. |
| *Malva.* Mallows. | Foment.<br>Cataplasm. | Inflammations. |
| *Mastiche.* Mastic. | Essen. cum. Mer. Corros.<br>Solut. in Oleo. | Venereal Ulcers.<br>Toothach. |
| *Mandragora.* | Pulv. cum Melle. | Schirrus. |
| *Mentha.* Mint. | Foment. | Effused Fluid. |
| *Mel.* Honey. | Mel. Rosar. | Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings. |
| | Ennema Mellitum. | |
| | Liniment. Mellis. | Caries of Bones. |
| | cum Bile. | |
| | vel Vitriol. Alb. | |
| | vel Spt. Vini. | |
| *Mezereon.* | Pulv. | Venereal Ulcers. |
| *Mica Panis.* Crumb of Bread. | Cataplasm. Emollient.<br>vel Farinac.<br>— Antiphlogistic. | Inflammations. |
| *Myrrha.* Myrrh. | Pulv. cum P. C. P.<br>Tinct. | Gangrene.<br>Caries. |
| *Minium.* Red Lead. | The basis of many Plasters. | |
| *Nicotiana.* Tobacco. | Ennema Fumor.<br>Infus. fol.<br>Foment. | Hernia.<br>Ulcers.<br>Paraphymosis. |
| *Nitrum.* Nitre. | Foment.<br>(Aq. font. lb. i. Acet. ℥vi. Nitri, ℥iij. Sal Ammon. ℥i. m.) | Gangrene.<br>Contusions. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Nix.* Snow. | | Burns. |
| *Olibanum.* Frankincense. | Pulv. cum Album. Ovi. | Specks and Scars. |
| *Opium.* | Caustic. Opiat.<br>Liniment. Opiat.<br>Emplast. Opiat.<br>Infus. vel Tinct. Opii.<br>Infus. Opii in Vino.<br>*Proportions:*<br>(Opii, ℥i. Saponi Alb. Hispan. ℥iv. Camphoræ, ℥ij. Ol. Rorif. Marin. essen. ℥ss. Sp. Vini, lb. ij.)<br>*Preparation:*<br>Digest the Opium and Soap in the Spirit three Days; then add the Camphor and Oil to the strained Liquor, shaking the Vessel well. | Abscesses.<br>Painful Ulcers.<br>Rheumat. Swellings.<br>Painful Ulcers.<br>Ophthalmia. |
| *Ol. Olivæ.* Olive Oil. | An Ingredient in all Ointments and Liniments.<br>Liniment. Simplex.<br>(Ol. Olivæ, part iv. Ceræ Alb. part i.) | Inflammations and Swellings. |
| *Papaver.* Poppy. | Cataplasm. Papaver.<br>Foment. Papaver. | Inflammatory Swellings. |
| *Petreolum.* Rock Oil. | Aqua Petreoli.<br>(lb. ij. to gong. lb. i.) | Ulcers. |
| *Pix Liquida.* | Ungt. è Pice cum Sev. Ovill. ā vel cum Sulphure.<br>Lotio ejusdem. | Ulcers.<br>Cutaneous Diseases. |
| *Pyrethrum.* Pellitory. | Decoct.<br>Gargarism. | Ulcers and Palsy of Tongue. |
| *Plumbum.* Lead. | Plates of Lead.<br>Amalga Plumbi.<br>Lithargyrus. | Fungous Ulcers and Schirrus.<br>Buboes.<br>Erysipelas. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| | Lithargyr. Acetat. vel Sacchar. Saturn. | Chancre. |
| | Aq. Litharg. Acet. vel Vegeto. Mineral. | Wounds, Contusions, and Inflammatory Swellings. |
| | Aq. Litharg. Acet. Comp. (Aq. Litharg. Acet. ʒi. Aq. distillat. lb. i. Sp. Vin. ten. ʒi.) | |
| | Aq. Litharg. Acet. cum Camphorâ. | |
| | Ungt. Litharg. Acet. | |
| | ——— Comp. (Litharg. Acet. ʒiij. ff. Ceræ flav. ʒiv. Ol. Oliv. ʒix. Camphoræ, ʒ ff.) | |
| | Emplast. Lithargyr. (Litharg. ʒxv. Ol. Olivæ, lb. ij. Aq. lb. ff.) | |
| | Emplast. Litharg. Comp. (Emplast. Litharg. lb. iij. Galban. ʒviij. Terebinth. ʒx. Thuris, ʒiij.) | |
| | Emplast. Litharg. cum Resinâ. (Emplast. Litharg. lb. iiij. Resin. flav. lb. ff.) | |
| | Cerussa. | |
| | Ungt. Cerussæ. (Ungt. Simpl. part v. to i.) | |
| | ——— Acet. (Cerussæ Acet. ʒi. Ceræ Alb. ʒi. Ol. Olivæ, ʒiv.) | |
| *Quercus.* Oak. | Infus. Cort. | Ulcers. |
| *Quercus Marina.* Sea Wreck. | Lotio. | Scrophula. |
| | Cataplasm. Æthiop. Vegetal. (Powder spread on Sores.) | |
| *Rheum.* Rhubarb. | Pulv. Rhei. (Spread on Sores.) | |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Resina Vulgaris.* Rosin. | Emplast. | Tinea. |
| *Rosmarinus.* Rosemary. | Foment. Vinos. - | Gangrene. |
| *Ruta.* Rue. | Decoct. | Ulcers of Ear. |
| *Sabina.* Savine. | Pulv. cum melle. | Warts and carious Ulcers. |
| | Decoction & Fomentation. | The same. |
| *Sal Ammoniac.* Ammoniac Salt. | Oxycrate. (Aq. lb. i. to ʒ ff.) | Contusions. |
| | Solut. Simpl. | Gangrene. |
| | Foment. cum Camphor. (Foment. cois, lb. ij. Ammon. Muriat. ʒi. Spt. Camphorat. ℥ij. m.) | The same. |
| | Spt. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon. Acet. | |
| | Liniment. Ammoniæ. (Aq. Ammon. ʒff. Ol. Olivæ, ℥i. ff.) | |
| | Liniment. Ammon. fortius. (Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥i. Ol. Olivæ, ℥ij.) | |
| | Emplast. Ammon. (Sapon. ℥ij. Emplast. Litharg. ʒff. Ammon. Muriat. ʒi.) | Indolent Tumors. |
| *Sagapenum.* Sagapen. | Emplast. | Tumors. |
| *Sal Marin.* Sea Salt. | Brine. | Palsy. |
| | Sea Water. | Scrophulous Sores. |
| | An Ingredient in Injections. | |
| | Sp. Sal Dulc. cum melle. | Ulcers of Mouth. |
| *Saccharum.* Sugar. | Pulv. | Ulcers and Specks of the Eye. |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Sapo Alb. Hispan.* Castile Soap. | Solut. in Lacte.<br>Liniment. Sapon. Comp. vel Balsam. Opodel. (Saponis, ℥iij. Camphoræ, ʒi. Sp. Roris Marini, lb. i.)<br>Opodeldoc (Steers's). (Liniment. Sapon. Comp. Aq. Ammon. Acetat. ā ʒi. Aq. Ammon. pur. ʒss.)<br>Cerat. Saponis. (Sapon. ℥viij. Ceræ flav. ℥x. Litharg. lb. i. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i. Acet. cong. i.)<br>Emplast. Saponis. (Saponis, lb. ss. Emplast. Litharg. lb. iij.) | Indurations and Ganglia. |
| *Sal Sodæ vel Natron.* Mineral Alkali. | Cataplasm. Natr. Vitriolat. (Natr. Vitriolat. ℥i. Aq. fervent. lb. ss. Mic. pan. q. s.) | Scrophula. Calculus. Chronic Ophthalmia. |
| *Sarsaparilla.* | Pulv.<br>Decoct. pro Lotione. | Venereal Ulcers. |
| *Serpentaria.* Snakeroot. | The Leaves.<br>Decoction. | Bites of Serpents. Gangrene. |
| *Secale.* | Cataplasm. cum Cervis. | Sore Throat. |
| *Semen Cydonior.* Quince Seed. | Mucilag. | Ophthalmia. |
| *Semen Lini.* Linseed. | Cataplasm.<br>—— cum Lacte.<br>—— Aq. Vegeto. Mineral. vel Cerussæ Acetat. | Inflammations. |
| *Spermaceti.* | An Ingredient in Ointments.<br>Cerat. Spermaceti. (Spermaceti ʒss. Ceræ Alb. ℥ij. Ol. Olivæ, ʒi.) | |

| *Article.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Sanguis Draconis.* Dragon's Blood. | Balsam. Locatelli. | Wounds and Ulcers. |
| *Styrax Liquida.* Liquid Storax. | Ungt. è Styrace. vel cum Camphorâ. | Wounds, Ulcers, and Gangrene. |
| *Succinum.* Amber. | Essence. | Wounds of Tendons. |
| *Stannum.* Tin. | Pulv. ad Maculas. (Sacchar. ʒij. Pulv. Limatur. Stanni, ʒi. Vitriol. Alb. gr. v. m.) | |
| *Sinapi.* Mustard. | Cataplasm. vel Epithem. cum Acet. (Pulv. Sinapi. Medull. Panis, ā lb. ss. Acet. callid. q. s.) | Comatose States. |
| *Sulphur.* Brimstone. | Ungt. è Sulphur. ? Balsam. Sulphur. (Sulphur. ℥iv. ad Adipis, lb. ss.) —— cum Succ. Citrin. | Itch and cutaneous Diseases. Ulcers, &c. |
| *Terebinthina.* Turpentine. | Ol. Terebinth. Ungt. Digestiv. (ex Terebinth. cum Vitell. Ovi.) Cerat. Mellis cum Terebinth. | Wounds of Nerves and Tendons. Wounds requiring Suppuration. |
| *Thus.* Frankincense. | Emplast. Thuris Comp. (Thuris, lb. ss. Sanguis Dracon. ℥iij. Emplast. Litharg. lb. ij.) | |
| *Tricitum.* Wheat. | Pulv. Cataplasm. Emolliens. Cataplasm. Antiphlogis. Cataplasm. Ferment. | Erysipelas. Inflammations. Gangrene & Ulcers. |
| *Tutia.* Tutty. | Pulv. An Ingredient also in Ointments and Collyria. | Excoriations. |

| *Articles.* | *Preparations or Forms in use.* | *Diseases to which applied.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Vitellum Ovi.* Yolk of Egg. | To divide Resins and Oils. | |
| *Vitrum.* Glass. | Pulv. Ophthalmic. (Vitri. ℥ß. ℈ ℥ij. Saccharr. ℥ß. tere donec ft. Pulv. Subtil.) | Specks. |
| *Zincum.* Zinc. | Calx. vel Flor. Zinci. | Wounds and Ulcers. |
| | Solut. Zinci, vel Vitriol. Alb. (gr. i. vel ii. ad Aq. ℥i) | |
| | Aq. Zinci Vitriol. (Zinc. Vitriol. gr. x. Aq. pur. ℥v. Acid. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. x.) | |
| | Eadem cum Camphorâ. (*i.e.* Sp. Camphor. ℥ß.) | |
| | Ungt. Zinci. (Zinci, part i. ad Ungt. Spermaceti, part vi.) | |
| | Ung. Zinci Vitriolat. | |
| | ——— Camphorat. | |
| | Lamell. Zinci et Lamell. Argent. | Galvanic Experiments. |
| | Perkins's Tractors. | Rheumatism, and all Local Pain. |

# TABLE

*Shewing the* Quantity *of the* Principal *or* Active INGREDIENT *in certain* COMPOUND MEDICINES.

## OPIUM.

| | *now* | *contains* |
|---|---|---|
| L. Laud. | (*Tinct. Opii.*) | in each ounce ℈ij. of Opium. |
| Paregor. Elix. | (*Tinct. Opii am.*) | ditto gr. viii. of Opium. |
| Dover's Powd. | (*Pulv. Ipec. comp.*) | Dram gr. vi. of Opium. |
| Thebaic Elect. | (*Elect. Opiat.*) | ditto gr. i. of Opium. |
| Japon. Elect. | (*Elect. Catech.*) | Ounce gr. ij. ff. of Opium. |
| Pacific Pills. | (*Pil. Opii.*) | Dram gr. vi. of Opium. |
| Opium Troch. | (*Troch. Glyc. cum Op.*) | ditto gr. i. of Opium. |
| Anod. Balsam. | (*Linim. Opiat.*) | Ounce ℈j. of Opium. |

## MERCURY.

| | *now* | *contains* |
|---|---|---|
| Pil. Merc. | (*Pil. Hydrar.*) | in each Dram gr. iv. of ☿. |
| Pil. Plum. | (*Pil. Calom. comp.*) | ditto gr. xxii. of ☿. |
| Ung. Merc. | (*Ung. Hydrar.*) | ditto gr. xij. of ☿. |
| Ung. nitrat. | (*Ung. Citrin.*) | ditto gr. iv. of ☿, and gr. vii. of acid. |
| Ung. nitrat. mit. | (*Ung. citr. mit.*) | ditto gr. ii. of ☿, and gr. iv. of acid. |
| Emplast. Merc. | (*Emp. Hydrar.*) | ditto gr. xvi. of ☿. |

## ANTIMONY.

| | *now* | *contains* |
|---|---|---|
| Tartar emetic Wine. | (*Vin. Antimon. Tart.*) | in each Ounce gr. ij. of Tartar. |

## SCAMMONY.

| | *contains* |
|---|---|
| Comp. Powder of Scammony. (*Pulv. Scam. comp.*) | in each gr. vij. gr. iv. of Scam. |

## ALOES.

| | *now* | *contains* |
|---|---|---|
| Colocynth Pills. | (*Pil. Aloes cum Colocynth.*) | in each Dram gr. xvi. of Aloes |

## JALAP.

| | *now* | *contains* |
|---|---|---|
| Comp. Powder of Jalap. | (*Pulv. Jalap comp.*) | in each Dram ℈i. of Jalap. |

# PART II.

# CLASSIFICATION

OF

# THE FORMER PART, OR MATERIA MEDICA,

ACCORDING TO

THE QUALITIES OF THE ARTICLES, AS APPLIED INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY.

## I. MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION.

### CLASS I.

*EMETICS.* EMETICA.

THE action of emetics depends on a peculiar ſtimulus on the ſtomach, independent of the quantity of matter employed; and the exertion of this ſtimulus is preceded by nauſea, an increaſe of ſaliva, reſtleſſneſs, and inattention to every object except the ſenſations felt. The blood, at the ſame time, leaves the external ſurface, the legs become feeble, and the ſkin relaxed.

The proper time for the exhibition of emetics is the evening. The perſon ſhould after them retire to reſt, and avoid cold, of which he is then uncommonly ſenſible.

The action of emetics extends particularly to the lungs, influences the determination to the head, and, in general, gives activity to the whole ſyſtem.

Emetics are divided into two kinds, from the degree of their action—the mild and draſtic.

| 1. MILD, *as*, | 1. MITIA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Bitters in an increaſed doſe | *Amara fortia* |
| Chamomile, Carduus, &c. | |
| Ipecacuhan | *Ipecacuhan* |
| Wine of ditto | *Vin. ejuſdem* |
| Antimonial Wine | *Vinum antimoniale* |
| White Vitriol | *Vitriolum album* |
| Oxymel of Squills | *Oxymel Scillarum* |
| Syrup of ditto | *Syrup Scillarum.* |

| 2. DRASTIC, *as*, | 2. DRASTICA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Tartar emetic | *Tartarus emeticus* |
| Wine of ditto | *Vin. è Tart. emetic.* |
| Turpeth Mineral | *Turpethum minerale* |
| Blue Vitriol | *Vitriolum cœruleum, vel cuprum vitriol.* |

## CLASS II.

### *PECTORALS.* PECTORALIA.

The action of pectorals depends on two principles—a ſtimulant, acrimonious one, and a mucilaginous, antacrid nature; and they are, accordingly, divided into two kinds, the attenuating and incraſſating. This proceeds from the diſferent ſtates of the pectoral diſcharge from diſeaſe; for in ſome caſes it is too viſcid; and the mucus collected in the bronchiæ, or lungs, cauſes hoarſeneſs, and impaired reſpiration: at other times it is too thin and acrid; when, its ſaline particles acting as a morbid ſtimulus, the parts require to be defended from it.

| 1. ATTENUANTIS, *as*, | 1. ATTENUANTIA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Garlic (freſh and dried) | *Allium* |
| Syrup of ditto | *Syrup. Allii* |
| Squill (freſh and dried) | *Scilla* |
| Vinegar of ditto | *Acetum ſcilliticum* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Oxymel of ditto | *Oxymel ſcilliticum* |
| Syrup of ditto | *Syrup. ſcilliticus* |
| Pills of ditto | *Pill. ſcillit.* |
| Ground Ivy Infuſion | *Hederæ terreſtris Infuſ.* |
| Decoction of Liquorice | *Infuſ. Glycirrhizæ* |
| Extract of Liquorice | *Extr. ejuſdem* |
| Benjamin | *Benzoïnum* |
| Flowers of ditto | *Flores Benzoïni* |
| Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. ejuſdem* |
| Gum Ammoniac | *Ammoniacum Gum* |
| Flowers of Sulphur | *Flores Sulphuris* |
| Balſam of ditto | *Balſam ejuſdem.* |

| 2. INCRASSANTS, *as,* | 2. INCRASSANTIA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Coltsfoot | *Tuſſilago* |
| Tea and Syrup of ditto | *Infuſ. et Syrup. ejuſdem.* |
| Marſhmallow | *Althæa* |
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejuſdem* |
| Syrup of ditto | *Syrup. ejuſdem* |
| Gum Arabic | *G. Arabicum* |
| Mucilage of ditto | *Mucilago ejuſdem* |
| Emulſion of ditto | *Emulſio ejuſdem* |
| Arabic Troches | *Trochiſci Arabici* |
| Lintſeed Tea | *Infuſ. Sem. Lini.* |
| Spermaceti | *Spermaceti, vel ſevum ceti* |
| Expreſt Oils, as, | *Olea expreſſa, ut,* |
| Oil of Sweet Almonds | *Ol. Amygdal. dulcium* |
| Opium | *Opium.* |

## CLASS III.

### *CATHARTICS.* CATHARTICA.

The action of cathartics forms the natural means of outlet to any offending cauſe ſituated in the primæ viæ: it promotes alſo the ſecretions of the inteſtinal canal, and it leſſens the quantity of ſerous fluids in the ſyſtem, when exceſſive or morbidly diffuſed; and where deficient, it increaſes the ſenſibility of theſe parts.

Cathartics are divided into three kinds; the relaxants, the purgatives, and draſtics. The firſt ſimply increaſe the natural periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines; the ſecond, in addition to this, occaſion alſo a ſecretion of fluids into them, and appear to enter the lacteals, or are abſorbed. Their action is confined to the inferior parts of the canal, and is various in its period of duration and degree, being greatly aſſiſted by the uſe of mucilaginous drinks. The third, or draſtic, are either of a bitter or acrid nature; and the violence of their action is ſo great as to require the aſſiſtance of oils to blunt them; and their operation ſhould be joined with a humid diet.

The uſe of cathartics is, perhaps, more general than that of any other claſs of remedies: the extent of their action may be generally known from a ſtrict attention to what is received into and ejected from the body; for the proportions commonly are 1lb. of the former to each ounce of the latter; and the difference, therefore, in the latter, ſhows their more extended operation on the ſyſtem.

| I. LAXATIVES. | I. LAXANTIA. |
|---|---|
| Acid Fruits, *as*, | *Fructus acidi*, ut, |
| Tamarinds | *Tamarindi* |
| Caſſia of the Cane | *Caſſia Fiſtularis* |
| Electuary of ditto | *Elect. Diacaſſia* |
| Manna | *Manna* |
| Manna Whey | *Serum Mannæ* |
| Syrup of Pale Roſes | *Syrup. Roſar. Damaſcenſ.* |
| Ditto of Violets | *Syrup Violarum* |
| Soap | *Sapo* |
| Soap Pills | *Pil. Saponac.* |
| Cream of Tartar | *Crem. Tartari* |
| Magneſia | *Magneſia albâ* |
| Caſtor Oil | *Ol. Ricini* |
| Flowers of Sulphur | *Flores Sulphuris.* |

| 2. PURGATIVES, *as,* | 2. PURGANTIA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Aloes | *Aloe* |
| Aloetic Pills | *Pil. aloetic, vel ex Aloe* |
| Rufus' Pills | *Pil. Rufi, vel Aloes cum Myrrhâ* |
| Aloetic Wine | *Vin. aloetic* |
| Rhubarb | *Rhæum* |
| Stomachic Pills | *Pil. ſtomach.* |
| Tincture of Rhubarb | *Tinct. Rhæi* |
| Infuſion of ditto | *Infuſio ejuſdem* |
| Wine of ditto | *Vin. ejuſdem* |
| Bitter Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. Rhæi amar. vel T. Rhubarb. C.* |
| Sweet Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. Rhæi dulcis* |
| Sacred Elixir | *Elixir ſacrum, vel ex Aloe et Rhæo* |
| Senna | *Senna* |
| Infuſion of Tamarinds with Senna | *Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Sennâ* |
| Lenitive Electuary | *Electuar lenitiv. vel è Sennâ* |
| Elixir of Health | *Elix. ſalut. vel Tinct. Sennæ C.* |
| Jalap | *Jalapium* |
| Extract of ditto | *Extr. ejuſdem* |
| Compound Powder of ditto | *Pulv. ejuſdem comp.* |
| Jalap Pills | *Pil. è Jalap.* |
| Tincture of Jalap | *Tinct. Jalap.* |
| Syrup of Buckthorn | *Syrup. de Rhamno* |
| Bitter Cathartic Salt | *Sal Cathart. amar.* |
| Glauber's Salt | *Sal Glauberi, vel Soda Vitriol.* |
| Solubile Tartar | *Tartar ſolubile, vel Kali Tartariſat.* |
| Vitriolated Tartar | *Tartar vitriolatum, vel Kali Vitriolat.* |
| Polychreſt Salt | *Sal Polychreſt. idem* |
| Rochelle Salt | *Sal Rochelle, vel Soda Tartariſ.* |

| 3. DRASTICS, *as,* | 3. DRASTICA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Colycinth | *Colycinthis* |
| Pills of ditto | *Pil. è Colocynth.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Scammony | *Scammonium* |
| Compound Powder of ditto | *Pulv. Scamm. comp.* |
| Elaterium | *Elaterium* |
| Gamboge | *Gambogia* |
| Foxglove | *Digitalis* |
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejusdem* |
| Black Hellebore | *Melampodium* |
| Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. ejusdem* |
| White Hellebore | *Veratrum* |
| Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. ejusdem* |
| Hedge Hyssop | *Gratiola.* |

## CLASS IV.

### *EMMAGOGUES.* MENAGOGA.

The articles of this class are very various in their nature, but depend for their operation either on exciting a general action of the system, or a local irritation of the adjacent parts to the uterus; and their choice, therefore, as best adapted to particular situations, must depend on the judgment of the practitioner. The time also of their exhibition must be regulated by their nature; though the nearer it is to the expected menstrual period, the more successful their action.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rue and other Fœtids, whether Bitters or Gums, | *Ruta et alia Fœtida, sive Amara sive Gumm.* |
| Savine | *Sabina* |
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejusdem* |
| Madder | *Rubia* |
| Infusion of ditto | *Infus. ejusdem* |
| Opium | *Opium* |
| Castor | *Castoreum* |
| Tinctures of ditto, simple and compound | *Tinct. Castor, simplex et composita* |
| Mercury | *Hydrargyrus* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Iron | *Ferrum* |
| Medicines that act by irritation on contiguous parts | *Medicinæ partes vicinas irritantes.* |

## CLASS V.

### *ABSORBENTS.* ABSORBENTIA.

Abſorbents are ſuch ſubſtances as correct an acrimony from an acid cauſe. This acrimony is generally ſeated in the ſtomach or bowels, and marked by ſpaſms of theſe parts, and does not extend farther: according to their nature, they form in the ſtomach different neutral ſalts.—Their action quickens the elementary fermentation, and they may be even carried the length of entering the ſyſtem, and producing a putrid habit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crab's Eyes | *Oculi Cancrorum* |
| Crab's Claws | *Chelæ eorundem* |
| Prepared Chalk | *Creta præparata* |
| Coral | *Corallium* |
| Pearls | *Margaritæ* |
| Magneſia | *Magneſia* |
| Calcined Hartſhorn | *Cornu Cervi calcinat.* |
| Quick lime | *Calx viva* |
| All Alkalis in a diluted ſtate | *Alkalina mitia.* |

## CLASS VI.

### *DIURETICS.* DIURETICA.

Diuretics are properly ſuch ſubſtances as excite a diſcharge of urine, without any ſupply of fluid proportional to its quantity: they probably act by a ſpecific influence; for ſome of them, topically applied, are abſorbed. Moſt of them, applied to the tongue, diſcover a degree of acrimony.

Their action may be improved by exerciſe; and they are beſt exhibited in a morning, when the ſkin is cool.—

Their influence is not so general as emetics and cathartics, from a retention of urine seldomer occurring than a necessity for the two last classes of medicine. Their powers are exerted with difficulty; but their use is serviceable, as a determination may be given through the urinary passages with less inconvenience than by the other emunctories.—The absorption from the different cavities is increased by them.

| | |
|---|---|
| Juniper | *Juniperus* |
| Oil of ditto | *Ol. ejusdem* |
| Spirit of ditto | *Aq. composita ejusdem* |
| Garlic and its Preparations | *Allium et præparat.* |
| Burdock | *Bardana* |
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejusdem* |
| Squill and its Preparations | *Scilla et præparat.* |
| Wakerobin | *Arum* |
| Asarum | *Asarum* |
| Horse Radish | *Raphan. rustic.* |
| Water of ditto | *Aq. ejusdem* |
| Seneka | *Seneka* |
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejusdem* |
| Nitre | *Nitrum vel Kali Nitrat.* |
| Salt of Tartar | *Sal Tartar. vel Aq. Kali* |
| Cream of ditto | *Cremor Tartar.* |
| Ammoniac Salt | *Sal Ammoniac.* |
| Spanish Flies | *Cantharides* |
| Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. ejusdem* |
| Syrup of Meadow Saffron | *Colchic. Syrup.* |
| Acids | *Acida* |
| Opium | *Opium.* |

## CLASS VII.

### *DIAPHORETICS.* DIAPHORETICA.

Diaphoretics are properly so called, which excite perspiration insensibly, though by the statical chair, by the hand applied to a mirror, or the part placed near a white

wall againſt which the ſun ſhines, the action of the aſcending exudation is apparent. Their action is in proportion to the food; and the attenuation of the fluids does not ſeem to determine the matter to the ſkin, but an increaſe of the action of the heart and arteries. They often loſe much time in producing their effects, but are frequently certain in their cure.

Their action is promoted by the uſe of a flannel ſhirt, by being given at bed-time, as the application of warmth is neceſſary, and the drinking of thin fluids during their operation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saffron | *Crocus* |
| Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. ejuſdem* |
| Counter-poiſon | *Contrayerva* |
| Compound Powd. of ditto | *Pulv. contrayer. comp.* |
| Guiac | *Guiacum* |
| Decoction of the Woods | *Decoct. Lignor* |
| Sarſaparilla | *Sarſaparilla* |
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejuſdem* |
| Antimony | *Antimonium.* |

## CLASS VIII.

### *SUDORIFICS.* SUDORIFICA.

Sudorifics act by increaſing the action of the heart and arteries; and, as the ſweat contains more ſalts and oils than the common perſpiring matter, ſo its evacuation is more felt by the ſyſtem; and its nature alſo varies according to the ſtate of conſtitution.

The action of ſudorifics is promoted by the uſe of thin fluids, and takes place at about five or ſix degrees above the natural heat. It ſhould be continued eight or twelve hours to be ſucceſsful; and the clothes ſhould be changed

before it is over, that the body may not reimbibe any of the diſcharge.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opium | *Opium* |
| Camphire | *Camphora* |
| Vinegar | *Acetum* |
| Volatile Alkali | *Alkali volatile* |
| Muſk | *Moſchus* |
| Snake root | *Serpentaria* |
| Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. ejuſdem* |
| Neutral Salts, *as*, | *Sales medii*, ut, |
| Mindererus Spirit, &c. | *Sp. Mindereri*, *Aq. Ammon. Acetat. &c.* |

## CLASS IX.

### *CORROBORANTS.* CORROBORANTIA.

Corroborants are ſuch ſubſtances as ſtrengthen the parts to which their action is applied; and this they do in two ways—either by corrugating the muſcular fibres, and increaſing their denſity, when they are named aſtringents, or by ſtimulating in a due proportion the vital energy, when they are termed tonics.

### I. ASTRINGENTS, *as*, I. ASTRINGENTIA, ut,

Aſtringents are all of a mineral or vegetable nature, and the former are of the ſtrength.

Their action leſſens the ſecretions and excretions. When mixed with chalybeates, they turn black, and the colour is deepened in proportion to the ſtrength.

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Roſes | *Roſæ rubræ* |
| Balauſtine Flowers | *Flores Balauſt.* |
| Tormentill | *Tormentilla* |
| Oak Bark | *Cort. Querci* |
| Logwood | *Lignum Campechenſe* |
| Galls | *Gallæ* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Japan Earth | *Catechu* |
| Dragon's Blood | *Sanguis Draconis* |
| Gum Kino | *Gum Kino* |
| Alum | *Alumen* |
| Armenian and other Bolar Earths | *Bolus Armenia, &c.* |
| Preparations of Iron | *Ferri præparat.* |
| Ditto of Copper | *Cupri eædem* |
| Ditto of Lead | *Saturni eædem* |
| Ditto of Zinc | *Zinci eædem.* |

2. TONICS, *as,* 2. TONICA, ut,

Aſtringents are leſs durable in their influence than tonics, whoſe action is chiefly upon the living ſolid: hence they promote the evacuations and exert a ſtimulant power on the ſyſtem; while aſtringents, on the contrary, leſſen its activity. Their ſtimulant power, however, is not great; and they may be ranked as a ſpecies between the aſtringents and ſtimulants. They are generally of a bitter nature, which is more fixed and active than in the aſtringents. The operation of tonics is generally ſlow; they ſtrengthen the ſtomach by increaſing its periſtaltic motion and removing acidity. They are the beſt preſervatives againſt the injuries of warmth and moiſture.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gentian | *Gentiana* |
| Leſſer Centaury | *Centaurium minus* |
| Quaſſy | *Quaſſia* |
| Simarouba | *Simarouba* |
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejuſdem* |
| Chamomile | *Chamæmelum* |
| Wormwood | *Abſinthium* |
| Tincture of ditto | *Tinct. ejuſdem* |
| Leopard's Bane | *Arnica* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Decoction of ditto | *Decoct. ejuſdem* |
| Peruvian Bark | *Cortex Peruvianus* |
| Anguſtura Bark | ——— *Anguſtur.* |

## CLASS X.

### *STIMULANTS.* STIMULANTIA.

Stimulants are ſuch ſubſtances as exert their power ſpeedily and in a high degree. Their principal effect is on the nervous ſyſtem; and this effect is immediately felt on the palate, throat, and ſtomach, the periſtaltic motion of which is increaſed, and ſoon after on the vaſcular ſyſtem. They increaſe the excretions of perſpiration and urine.

#### I. AROMATICS, *as,* I. AROMATICA, ut,

Their action depends on a volatile ſalt, eaſily diſſipated by heat: they retard the alimentary fermentation, and increaſe all the other motions in the body, ſo as to excite at times temporary fever.

| | |
|---|---|
| Peppermint | *Mentha Piperitidis* |
| Spearmint | ——— *Sativa* |
| Lavender | *Lavendula* |
| Leſſer Cardamom | *Cardamom. minus* |
| Roſemary | *Roſmarinus* |
| Cinnamon | *Cinnamomum* |
| Caſſia | *Caſſia* |
| Canella alba | *Canella alba* |
| Caſcarilla | *Caſcarilla* |
| Wild Valerian | *Valeriana ſylveſtris* |
| Cochineal | *Coccinella* |
| Orange Bark | *Cortex aurant.* |
| Sweet-ſcented Flag | *Acorus.* |

2. PUNGENTS, *as*, 1. PUNGENTIA, ut,

Their action is the ſame as the aromatics, but ſtronger.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muſtard | *Sinapi* |
| Nutmeg | *Myriſtica* |
| Clove | *Caryophylla aromatica* |
| Mace | *Macis* |
| Ginger | *Zinziber* |
| Alcohol | *Alcohol.* |

3. BALSAMICS, *as*, 3. BALSAMICA, ut,

Balſamics join with their ſtimulus an oleous nature: they are more active in proportion to their fluidity. Their operation is quick, and generally directed to the urinary organs and ſkin.

| | |
|---|---|
| Turpentines | *Terebinthinæ* |
| Canada Balſam | *Balſam Canadenſe* |
| Capivi Balſam | ——— *Copaibæ* |
| Peruvian ditto | ——— *Peruvian.* |
| Balſam of Tolu | ——— *Tolutan.* |
| Myrrh | *Myrrha* |
| Storax | *Storax* |
| Tar | *Petreolum.* |

## CLASS XI.

*DEOBSTRUENTS.* DEOBSTRUENTIA.

Deobſtruents poſſeſs ſome degree of acrimony, which varies in different articles.

Their action is either by diſſolving the grumous part of the fluid, which forms obſtruction, or by increaſing the oſcillatory motion of the veſſels.

| | |
|---|---|
| Borax | *Borax* |
| Madder | *Rubia* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Soap | *Sapo* |
| Mercury | *Mercurius, vel Hydrar.* |
| Mezereon | *Mezereon* |
| Antimony | *Antimonium.* |

## CLASS XII.

*SEDATIVES.* SEDANTIA.

Sedatives are ſuch ſubſtances as repreſs irritation.—Their action makes the pulſe ſlower though ſtrong, and ſhows an effect on the heart and arteries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acids | *Acida* |
| Nitre | *Nitrum, vel Kali Nitrat.* |
| Opium | *Opium* |
| Hemlock | *Cicuta* |
| Deadly Night-ſhade | *Belladonna* |
| Henbane | *Hyoſciamus* |
| Camphire | *Camphora.* |

## CLASS XIII.

*ANTISPASMODICS.* ANTISPASMODICA.

Antiſpaſmodics are ſuch ſubſtances as repreſs that irritation of muſcular parts which induces permanent contraction, termed ſpaſm. Their action conſiſts in diminiſhing the influence of the nervous power, both in the ſyſtem in general as well as in the contracted part. This action is attended with peculiarities in different articles: they are generally all of a nauſeous nature.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amber | *Succinum* |
| Aſa fœtida | *Aſa fœtida* |
| Galbanum | *Galbanum* |
| Woodſoot | *Fuligo* |
| Æther | *Æther* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Caſtor | *Caſtoreum* |
| Muſk | *Moſchus* |
| Volatile alkaline Salts | *Sal. alkalina volatil.* |

## CLASS XIV.

### *CARMINATIVES.* CARMINATIVA.

Carminatives are ſuch ſubſtances as expel wind from cavities, the chief of which, where it is lodged, is generally the abdominal viſcera, or ſtomach and bowels: it is the attendant of improper diet or debility. Their action of this claſs is connected with a peculiar aromatic principle.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coriander | *Coriandrum* |
| Dill | *Anethum* |
| Sweet Fennel | *Fœniculum dulce* |
| Caraway | *Carvi* |
| Aniſe | *Aniſum* |
| Leſſer Cardamom | *Cardamomum minus.* |

## CLASS XV.

### *EMOLLIENTS.* EMOLLIENTIA.

Emollients and demulcents are ſuch medicines as relax the living animal fibre; their effect, therefore, is to diminiſh the power of coheſion or tone, to increaſe the ſenſibility and irritability of the ſyſtem; and hence they are employed in caſes of morbid rigidity, in caſes of partial diſtenſion, connected with obſtruction, in caſes of irritation in rigid parts, and to leſſen the action of ſtimuli in general.

| | |
|---|---|
| Althea | *Althea* |
| Quince Seed | *Sem. Cydonior.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Linſeed | *Lini ſem.* |
| White Lily | *Lilium album* |
| Expreſt Oils | *Olea expreſſa* |
| Gum Arabic | *Gum. Arabicum* |
| Gum Tragacanth | —— *Tragacanth.* |
| Starch | *Amylum* |
| Spermaceti | *Spermaceti* |
| Axunge | *Axungia, vel adep. ſuilla.* |

## CLASS XVI.

*ANTHILMINTICS.* ANTHILMINTICA.

Anthilmintics are ſuch ſubſtances as expel worms from the primæ viæ, generally dead, and prevent their future generation: and this they do either by a ſpecific action, or as poiſons to worms, by their lubricating quality ſheathing the parts againſt their influence, by their increaſing the tone of the primæ viæ, thus preventing their generation, or, by their cathartic operation, procuring their expulſion.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fœtids, *as* Rue, Tanſy, &c. | *Fœtida*, ut *Ruta*, *&c.* |
| Bitter and acrid Purgatives, *as* Rhubarb, &c. | *Amara et acria Purgantia* |
| Tin | *Stannum* |
| Coweech | *Dolichos* |
| Cabbage-tree | *Geoffræa* |
| Male Fern | *Filix mas* |
| Mercury, *as* Æthiops Mineral, &c. | *Hydrargyrus*, ut *Æthiops Mineral, Calomel, &c.* |
| Lime Water | *Aqua Calcis.* |

## CLASS XVII.

*LITHONTHRIPTICS.* LITHONTRIPTICA.

Lithonthriptics are ſuch ſubſtances as either tend to diſſolve the ſtone, to prevent its formation, or to render

the organ leſs ſenſible to its morbid effects. They are of three kinds—Alkalies and ſoaps, which, combining with the lithic acid, neutraliſe it, and prevent the future increaſe of the diſeaſe; diuretics, which, increaſing the flow of urine, give a tendency to waſh off any nucleus forming; or aſtringents, which, in caſes of relaxation of the organ, leſſen its morbid ſenſibility by increaſing its tone, or, where ulceration prevails, give the latter a diſpoſition to heal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alkali, both mild and cauſtic | *Alkali cauſtic. et mite, vel Aqua Kali pur. et Aq. Kali* |
| Soap | *Sapo* |
| Lime-water | *Aqua Calcis* |
| Alkaline aërated Water | *Aqua alkalin. aërat.* |
| Wild Carrot | *Daucus ſylveſtris* |
| Bear's Whortleberry | *Uva Urſi* |
| Diuretics | *Diuretica.* |

## CLASS XVIII.

### *REPELLENTS.* REPELLENTIA.

Repellents reſiſt the influence of a determination of fluids to a particular part; and this they do in three different ways; either by firming the external ſurface, by abſorbing its acrimony, or by ſubduing inflammation. They are divided into three different kinds, under the names of diſcutients, coſmetics, and ſtyptics.

| I. DISCUTIENTS, *as,* | I. DISCUTIENTIA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Calamy | *Lapis Calaminaris* |
| Zinc | *Zinc um* |
| Tutty | *Tutia* |
| Lead | *Saturnum* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mindererus Spirit | *Sp. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon Acetat.* |
| Vinegar | *Acetum.* |
| 2. COSMETICS, *as,* | COSMETICA, ut, |
| Balsam of Mecca | *Balsam Meccæ* |
| Issues | *Fonticuli.* |
| 3. STYPTICS, *as,* | STYPTICA, ut, |
| Agaric | *Agaric* |
| Spunge | *Spongia* |
| Styptic Powder | *Pulv. Styptic.* |
| Actual Cautery | *Cauterium.* |

## CLASS XIX.

### *CAUSTICS.* CAUSTICA.

Caustics, in an extended sense, are such substances as affect the life of a part in various degrees, by exciting inflammation and its consequences: they are divided into three species; the *inflammants*, which go no farther than to excite an increased determination to the part, and a corresponding exertion of its powers: they, at the same time, produce action in the muscles that are near: the *vesicants*, which, along with this increased determination, produce an excretion of thin fluids into the cuticle, and specific suppuration; and thus, of course, the separation of the skin and death of the latter; and the *corrosives*, which occasion an actual gangrene, or death of the part, on their immediate application.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. INFLAMMANTS, *as,* | 1. INFLAMMANTIA, ut, |
| Pellitory | *Pyrethrum* |
| Mustard | *Sinapi* |
| Wake-robin | *Arum* |
| Garlic | *Allium* |
| Onion | *Cepa* |
| Leek | *Porum.* |

| 2. VESICANTS, *as,* | 2. VESICANTIA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Spaniſh Flies | *Cantharides* |
| Racunculus | *Racunculus* |
| 3. CORROSIVES, *as,* | 3. CORROSIVA, ut, |
| Arſenic | *Arſenicum* |
| Quicklime | *Calx viva* |
| Concentrated Acids | *Acida acerr.* |
| Cauſtic | *Cauſticum acerrimum* |
| Common ditto | ——— *commune* |
| Blue Vitriol | *Vitriolum cœruleum vel Cupri* |
| Verdigreaſe | *Ærugo Æris, vel Cuprum Acetat.* |
| Butter of Antimony | *Butyrum Antimonii, vel Antimon. Murat.* |

# CLASSIFICATION.

## II. SURGICAL PART.

### CLASS I.

*EMOLLIENTS.* EMOLLIENTIA.

**Emollients are uſed in all ſtates of active inflammation, ſpaſm, and contraction; as,**

| | |
|---|---|
| Warm water, | *Aqua Calida,* |
| in the form of | *forma* |
| Steams or | *Vaporum vel* |
| Fomentations. | *Fomentationum.* |
| Oils, *as,* | *Olea,* ut, |
| Linſeed oil. | *Ol. Lini* |
| Olive oil. | *Ol. Olivar.* |
| Fats, *as,* | *Pinguia,* ut, |
| Hog's Lard | *Axungia, vel Adeps Suilla* |
| Butter. | *Butyrum.* |
| Milks, *as,* | *Lac,* ut, |
| Cow Milk. | *Lac Vaccin.* |
| Cream. | *Cremor Lactis.* |
| Mucilages, *as,* | *Mucilaginea,* ut, |
| Infuſion of Liniment | *Infuſum Lini* |
| Decoction of Althea | *Decoct. Altheæ* |
| Decoction of Mallows. | *Decoct. Malvæ.* |
| Starches, *as,* | *Amylacea,* ut, |
| Wheat flower | *Pulv. Tritici* |
| Barley flower | *Hordei* |
| Oat flower | *Avenæ.* |

## CLASS II.

### *ASTRINGENTS.* ASTRINGENTIA.

Aſtringents are employed in caſes of ſimple leſion or ulceration, without any ſpecific vitiated ſtate, or much tendency to gangrene.

| 1. VEGETABLE, *as,* | 1. VEGETABLIA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Infuſion of Granite Bark | *Infuſ. Cort. Granat.* |
| Infuſion of Oak Bark | *Infuſ. Cort. Querci* |
| Infuſion of Red Roſe Leaves. | *Infuſ. Flor. Roſar. rubr.* |
| 2. MINERAL, *as,* | 2. MINERALIA, ut, |
| Solution of White Vitriol | *Solut. Vitriol Alb. vel Zinci Vitriolat.* |
| Solution of Green Vitriol | *Solut. Vitriol. Virid. vel Ferri Vitriolat.* |
| Solution of Blue Vitriol | *Solut. Vitriolat. Cærul. vel Cupri Vitriolat.* |
| Solution of Sugar of Lead, and its Compoſitions | *Solut. Saccbar. Saturn. et compoſ. vel Cerußæ Acetat.* |
| Solution of Iron in Oxycrate | *Solut. Ferri in Oxycrat.* |
| Solution of Flowers of Zinc | *Solut. Flor. vel Calx Zinci* |
| Spirit of Vitriol diluted | *Sp. Vitriol. dilut. vel Acie Vitriol. dilut.* |
| Spirit of Salt diluted | *Sp. Salis dilut. vel Acid. Muriat. dilut.* |
| Solution of Alum | *Solut. Aluminis* |
| Cold Water | *Aqua Frigida* |
| Lime Water | *Aqua Calcis* |
| Ice | *Glacies* |
| Snow | *Nix.* |

## CLASS III.

### *TONICS.* TONICA.

Tonics are applied in caſes of relaxation, ulceration, and tendency to gangrene in parts.

| 1. AROMATICS, *as,* | 1. AROMATICA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Peppermint Water | *Aqua Menth. Pip.* |
| Infuſion of Roſemary | *Infuſ Roſmarin.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lavender Water | *Aqua Lavendulæ* |
| Infusion of Chamomile. | *Infuſ. Chamœmel.* |
| 2. BITTERS, *as*, | 2. AMARA, ut, |
| Decoction of Wormwood | *Decoct. Abſinthii* |
| Decoction of Rue | *Decoct. Rutæ* |
| Decoction of Leſſer Centaury | *Decoct. Centaur. Minor.* |
| Decoction of Holy Thiſtle | *Decoct. Cardui Benedict.* |
| Decoction of Bark. | *Decoct. Centaur. Minor.* |
| 3. SPIRITS, *as*, | 3. SPIRITUOSA, ut, |
| Spirit of Wine diluted | *Sp. Vini vel Alcohol dilut.* |
| Camphorated ditto | *Sp. Vini Camphorat. vel Sp. Camphorat.* |
| White Wine diluted | *Vin. Alb. dilut.* |
| Red Wine diluted | *Vin. Rubr. dilut.* |
| 4. COLD WATER. | 4. AQUA FRIGIDA. |

## CLASS IV.

### *CONSOLIDANTS.* CONSOLIDANTIA.

Conſolidants are uſed in caſes of relaxation or loſs of ſubſtance, attended with ſimple debility, or deficient inflammatory ſtate.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. BALSAMS, *as*, | 1. BALSAMA, ut, |
| Balſam of Peru | *Balſam. Peruvian.* |
| Storax Ointment | *Ungt. è Styrace.* |
| 2. DETERGENTS. (*vide* Claſs xvii.) | 2. DETERGENTIA. (*vide* Claſs xvii.) |

## CLASS V.

### *CICATRIZERS.* CICATRIZANTA.

Cicatrizers are ſuch ſubſtances as give firmneſs to the cuticle after incarnation is completed.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. ABSORBENTS, *as*, | 1. ABSORBENTIA, ut, |
| Armenian and the other Bolar Earths | *Bolus Armena et alia* |
| Dry Cadis | *Linteum Carpium.* |

| 2. ASTRINGENTS. (*vide* Claſs ii.) | 2. ASTRINGENTIA, ut, (*vide* Claſs ii.) |
|---|---|
| Calces of Lead, (Red and White) | *Calces Plumbi (Min. et Ceruſſ.)* |
| Flowers of Zinc | *Flor. vel Cal. Zinci* |
| Lunar Cauſtic | *Cauſtic. Lunar. vel Argentum Nitratum.* |

## CLASS VI.

### *ANODYNES.* ANODYNA.

Anodynes ſooth the irritation and pain of inflamed, ulcerated, or ſwelled parts.

| 1. NARCOTICS, *as*, | 1. NARCOTICA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Leaves of Henbane | *Flores Hyoſciam.* |
| Poppy Heads | *Capit. Papaver.* |
| Opium | *Opium* |
| Liquid Laudanum | *Laudan. Liquid. vel Tinct. Opii.* |
| 2. EMOLLIENTS. (*vide* Claſs i.) | 2. EMOLLIENTIA. (*vide* Claſs i.) |
| 3. SEDATIVES, *as*, | 3. SEDATIVA, ut, |
| Preparations of Lead | *Preparat. Plumbi.* |

## CLASS VII.

### *ADHESIVES.* ADHESIVA.

Adheſives act either as a ſimple bandage on a part, or produce irritation, tending to induce ſuppuration or adheſion.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pitch | *Pix* |
| Roſin | *Reſina* |
| Calx of Lead in Oil | *Calx Plumbi Oleo Soluta* |
| Wax | *Cera.* |

## CLASS VIII.

*IRRITANTS, or ACRIDS.* IRRITANTIA, vel ACRIA.

Irritants, or Acrids, increaſe the deficient inflammation of parts.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rue | *Ruta* |
| Muſtard | *Sinapi* |
| Sal Ammoniac | *Sal Ammoniac.* |
| Tincture of Cantharides | *Tinct. Cantharid.* |
| Arum | *Arum.* |

## CLASS IX.

*RUBEFACIENTS.* RUBEFACIENTIA.

Rubefacients are ſuch ſubſtances as excite external inflammation on parts, and produce action of the contiguous muſcles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Garlic | *Allium* |
| Pepper | *Piper* |
| Muſtard | *Sinapi* |
| Rue | *Ruta* |
| Pellitory | *Pyrethrum* |
| Yeaſt | *Fermentum Panis* |
| Galbanum | *Galbanum.* |

## CLASS X.

*VESICANTS.* VESICANTIA.

Veſicants, when applied, produce death of cuticle and ulceration of ſurface.

| | |
|---|---|
| Powder of Cantharides | *Pulv. Cantharid.* |
| Ranunculus. | *Ranunculus.* |

## CLASS XI.

### *CAUSTICS.* CAUSTICA.

Cauſtics produce death or gangrene of the part to which they are applied, and action to a certain extent of the parts contiguous.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. MINERAL ACIDS, *as,* | 1. ADIDA MINERALIA, ut, |
| Oil of Vitriol | *Ol. Vitriol. vel Acid. Vitriol.* |
| Concentrated Spirit of Salt | *Sp. Sal. Concentr. vel Acid. Muriat.* |
| Smoking Spirit of Nitre | *Sp. Nitr. Fum. vel Acid Nitroſ.* |
| Belloſte's Liquor | *Liquor. Belloſt. vel Solut. Mer. Nitroſ. in Aq. Calcis* |
| Cauſtic Oil of Camphor | *Ol. Camphor. Cauſtic. vel Acid. Nitroſ. Camphorat.* |
| Burnt Alum | *Alum. Uſt.* |
| Arſenic | *Arſenicum.* |
| 2. ALKALIES, *as,* | 2. ALKALINA, ut, |
| Cauſtic Stone | *Lapis Cauſticus, vel Calx cum Kali puro* |
| Cauſtic Spirit of Sal Ammoniac | *Sp. Sal Ammon. Cauſtic. vel Alkali Volatil. Cauſtic.* |
| Soap Ley | *Lixivium Saponar. vel Aqua Kali pur.* |
| Liquified Tartar | *Ol. Tartar. per Deliquium vel Aqua Kali.* |
| 3. METALS, *as,* | 3. METALLICA, ut, |
| Butter of Antimony | *Butyrum Antimon. vel Antimon. Muriat.* |
| Blue Vitriol | *Cuprum Vitriolat.* |
| Verdigris | *Cuprum Acetat.* |
| Green Vitriol | *Ferr. Vitriolat.* |
| Infernal Stone | *Lapis Infernal. vel Argent. Nitrat.* |
| Red Precipitate | *Mer. Precipit. vel Nitrat. rubr.* |
| Corroſive Sublimate | *Mer. Corroſiv. Sublimat. vel Hydrargyr. Muriat.* |
| 4. ANIMALS, *as,* | 4. ANIMALIA, ut, |
| Cantharides | *Cantharides.* |
| 5. VEGETABLES, *as,* | 5. VEGETABILIA, ut, |
| Oil of Cloves | *Ol. Caryophillorum.* |
| 6. EARTHS, *as,* | 6. TERTIA, ut, |
| Quicklime | *Calx viva.* |

## CLASS XII.

*RESOLVENTS.* RESOLVENTIA.

Reſolvents leſſen the ſwelling of parts, the effect of ſtagnation or deficient circulation.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. SOAPS, *as,* | 1. SAPONACEA, *ut,* |
| Caſtile Soap | *Sapo Venetus* |
| Starkey's Soap | *Sapo Starkeanus, vel Terebinthinæ* |
| Soapwort | *Saponaria.* |
| 2. EMPYREUMATIC OILS, *as,* | 2. EMPYREUMATICA, ut, |
| Fœtid Oil of Tartar | *Ol. Tartar. Fœtid. vel Aqua Kali Fœtid.* |
| Wood-ſoot | *Fuligo* |
| Dippell's Animal Oil | *Ol. Animale Dippelli vel Ol. è Carnabus rectificat.* |
| 3. GUMMY RESINS, *as,* | 3. GUMMI RESINOSA, ut, |
| Gum Ammoniac | *Gum. Ammoniac.* |
| Aſafœtida | *Aſafœtida* |
| Galbanum | *Galbanum* |
| Camphire | *Camphora* |
| Aloes | *Aloës.* |
| 4. MERCURIALS, *as,* | 4. MERCURIALA, ut, |
| Corroſive Solution | *Solut. Mer. corroſiv. vel Hydrar. Muriat.* |
| Mercurial Ointment | *Ungt. Mer. vel Hydrar.* |
| Mercurial Plaſter | *Emplaſt. Mer. vel Hydrar.* |
| 5. ACRIDS, *as,* | 5. ACRIA, ut, |
| Cantharides | *Cantharides.* |
| 6. AIRS, *as,* | 6. AEREA, ut, |
| Fixed and Inflammable-Airs | *Aër Fixus et Inflammabilis.* |
| 7. NARCOTICS, *as,* | 7. NARCOTICA, ut, |
| Opium | *Opium* |
| Belladonna | *Belladonna* |
| Cicuta | *Cicuta* |
| Tobacco | *Nicotiana.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| 8. WATERS, *as*, | 8. AQUOSA, ut, |
| Warm Steams | *Vapor aquæ calidæ* |
| Warm Fomentations | *Fomentum ex aq. calid.* |
| Warm Baths | *Thermæ aëratæ.* |
| 9. ACIDS, *as*, | 9. ACIDA, ut, |
| Steams of Vinegar | *Vapores Aceti.* |
| 10. ALKALIES, *as*, | 10. ALKALINA, ut, |
| Salt of Tartar | *Sal Tartar. vel Kali* |
| Mineral Alkali | *Sal Sodæ vel Natron* |
| Diluted Spirit of Sal Ammoniac | *Sp. Sal. Ammon. valde dilut. vel Aqua Ammoniæ* |
| Volatile Liniment | *Ungt. Volatile vel Ol. Ammoniat.* |
| 11. NEUTRAL SALTS, *as*, | 11. SALSA, ut, |
| Mindererus Spirit | *Sp. Mindereri vel Aqua Ammoniæ Acetat.* |
| Sal Ammoniac | *Sal Ammoniac.* |
| Nitre | *Nitrum vel Kali Nitratum* |
| Borax | *Borax.* |
| 12. SULPHURS, *as*, | 12. SULPHUREA, ut, |
| Sulphur | *Sulphur* |
| Tar | *Petroleum* |
| Sulphurated Baths | *Thermæ Sulphureæ.* |

## CLASS XIII.

## *ANTIPHLOGISTICS.* ANTIPHLOGISTICA.

Antiphlogistics repress inflammation in parts, where too violent, as in case of external injuries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cold Water | *Aqua Frigida* |
| Solution of Sal Ammoniac and Nitre | *Solut. Sal Ammoniac. et Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat.* |
| Oxycrate | *Oxycratum* |
| White and Red Wine | *Vin. Alb. et Rubr.* |
| Sugar of Lead | *Saccbar. Saturn. vel Cerussa Acetat.* |
| Alum | *Alumen.* |
| Vegeto-Mineral Water | *Aqua Vegeto-Mineral. vel Lithar. Acetat.* |
| Wine with Bitters and Aromatics | *Vinum cum Herbis Amar. et Aromat.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirit of Wine diluted | *Spt. Vini vel Alcohol dilut.* |
| Dregs of Wine diluted | *Fæces Vini dilut.* |
| Decoction of Bark | *Decoct. P. C. P.* |
| Emollient Poultices | *Cataplasm. Emollient.* |
| Anodyne Poultices | *Cataplasm. Anodyn.* |

## CLASS XIV.

### *INSPISSANTS.* INSPISSANTIA.

Inspissants give tenacity or firmness to the fluids of parts, where acrid or too serous.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mucilages | *Mucilagina* |
| Starches | *Amylacea* |
| Armenian and Bolar Earths | *Bolus Armenia et Alia* |
| Dry Sponge | *Spongia Sicca.* |

## CLASS XV.

### *COAGULANTS.* COAGULANTIA.

Coagulants check hæmorrhage or a too copious discharge from morbid parts.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcohol of Wine | *Alcohol Vini* |
| Acid of Vitriol | *Acidum Vitriol.* |
| White and Blue Vitriol | *Vitriolum Alb. et Caerul. vel Zinci et Cupr.* |
| Alum | *Alumen.* |

## CLASS XVI.

### *MATURANTS.* MATURANTS.

Maturants are applied, in cases of imperfect or slow inflammation, to promote the suppuration of parts.

| 1. MILD, *as,* | 1. LENIORA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Poultice | *Cataplasm. Emolliens* |
| | *Butyrum* |
| | *Vitellum Ovi* |
| | *Semen Lini* |
| Common | *Caricæ in Lacte* |
| Butter | *Radix Lilii Alb.* |
| Yolk of Egg | |
| Linseed | |
| Linseed Milk | |
| Figs and Lily Root | |
| White Lily | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Diachylon Plaſter | *Emplaſt. Diachylon.* |
| Gum Plaſter | *Emplaſt. Gummos* |
| Baſilicon Ointment | *Ungt. Baſil con. vel Reſinæ flavæ* |
| Honey and Flour | *Farina cum Melle.* |
| 2. ACRIDS, *as*, | 2. ACRIA, ut, |
| Onion | *Cepa* |
| Garlic boiled in Honey or Oil | *Allium cum Melle, vel Oleo coct.* |
| Galbanum diſſolved | *Galbanum in Ol. ſolut.* |
| Tincture of Cantharides | *Tinct. Cantharid.* |

## CLASS XVII.

### *DETERGENTS.* DETERGENTIA.

Detergents are employed to amend a vitiated morbid diſcharge in parts.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. BITTERS, *as*, | 1. AMARA, ut, |
| Holy Thiſtle | *Carduus Benedict.* |
| Leſſer Centaury | *Centaurium Minus* |
| Birthwort | *Ariſtolochia* |
| Gentian | *Gentiana.* |
| 2. BALSAMS, *as*, | 2. BALSAMICA, ut, |
| Myrrh | *Myrrha* |
| Aloes | *Aloes* |
| Balſam Capivi | *Balſam Copaibæ.* |
| 3. ACRIDS, *as*, | 3. ACRIA, ut, |
| Arum | *Arum* |
| Savine | *Sabiana* |
| Verdigris | *Viride Æris.* |
| 4. SWEETS, *as*, | 4. DULCIA, ut, |
| Honey | *Mel* |
| Sugar | *Saccharum.* |
| 5. SALTS, *as*, | 5. SALINA, ut, |
| Ammoniac Salt | *Sal Ammoniac.* |
| 6. MERCURIALS, *as*, | 6. MERCURIALIA, ut, |
| Calomel | *Calomel* |
| Red Precipitate | *Mer. Precipitat. vel Nitrat. Rubr.* |
| Corroſive Solution | *Mer. Corroſiv. Sublimat. vel Hydrargyrus Muriat.* |
| Aqua Phagadenica | *Aqua Phagadenica, vel Solut. Hydrargyri Muriat. in Aqua Calcis.* |

## CLASS XVIII.

### *ANTISEPTICS.* ANTISEPTICA.

Antiſeptics are ſuch ſubſtances whoſe action aims chiefly at obviating the tendency to gangrene in inflamed parts.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. BITTERS, *as*, | 1. AMARA, ut, |
| Peruvian Bark | *Cortex Peruvian.* |
| 2. AROMATICS, *as*, | 2. AROMATICA, ut, |
| Rue | *Ruta* |
| Chamomile | *Chamæmel.* |
| 3. BALSAMICS, *as*, | 3. BALSAMA, ut, |
| Turpentine | *Terebinthina* |
| Camphor | *Camphora* |
| Myrrh | *Myrrha.* |
| 4. ASTRINGENTS, *as*, | 4. AUSTERA, ut, |
| Alum | *Alumen* |
| Vitriolum | *Vitriolum* |
| Sugar of Lead | *Sacchar. Saturni, vel Ceruſſa Acetata* |
| Galls | *Gallæ.* |
| 5. COLD MATTERS, *as*, | 5. FRIGIDA, ut, |
| Cold Water | *Aqua Frigida* |
| Snow | *Nix* |
| Ice | *Glacies.* |
| 6. SPIRITS, *as*, | 6. SPIRITUOSA, ut, |
| Spirit of Wine | *Sp. Vini.* |
| Wines | *Vina.* |
| 7. VEGETABLE ACIDS, *as*, | 7. ACIDA VEGETABILIA, ut, |
| Citron Juice | *Succus Citri* |
| Vinegar | *Acetum.* |
| 8. MINERAL ACIDS, *as*, | 8. ACIDA MINERALIA, ut, |
| Spirit of Vitriol | *Sp. Vitrioli, vel Acidum Vitriol.* |
| Spirit of Nitre | *Sp. Nitri, vel Acidum Nitroſum* |
| Spirit of Salt | *Sp. Salis, vel Acidum Muriat.* |
| 9. ÆTHERIAL OILS, *as*, | 9. OLEA ÆTHEREA, ut, |
| Spirit of Turpentine | *Sp. Terebinthinæ.* |

| 10. SALTS, *as*, | 10. SALINA, ut, |
|---|---|
| Ammoniac | *Sal Ammoniac.* |
| 11. AIRS, *as*, | 11. AERA, ut, |
| Fixed Air | *Aer Fixus.* |

## CLASS XIX.

### *SEPTICS.* SEPTICA.

Septics are ſuch ſubſtances as promote a ſeptic or putreſcent ſtate, which is found neceſſary where predominant acid prevails.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crabs' Eyes | *Oculi Cancrorum* |
| Common Salt | *Sal Culinare, vel Marinum, vel Natron Muriatum* |
| Putri Air | *Aër Putridus* |
| Heat | *Calor* |
| Quicklime | *Calx viva.* |

# EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

OR,

## *THE PRINCIPAL FORMS*

EMPLOYED IN

## THE CURE OF GENERAL DISEASES,

OR THOSE THAT BELONG TO THE OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN.

### CLASS I.

### INFLAMMATORY DISEASES;

Marked by Pulſe, frequent, for the moſt part ſtrong and full.

*Various Forms of Cooling or Antiphlogiſtic Drinks, ſuited to every Species and Stage of Inflammatory Diſeaſes, viz.*

COMMON Emulſion. (*Emulſio cois, vel Lac Amygdalæ.*

℞ Amygdal. dulc. ʒi.
Aqua bullient. lb. ij.
Amygdal. decort. in mortar. marmor. contunde et aquam paulatim affunde dein cola. *To be uſed at pleaſure, or a cupful every hour.*

℞ Aq. Hordeat. lb. ij.
Tamarind, ʒi.
Tartar. vel Kali vitriolat. ʒi.
Syr. Cort. aurant. ad grat. acid. pro potu.

Antiphlogiſtic Potion, as (*Potus antiphlogiſticus*).

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒij.
Solve in Aq. font. lb. ij. dein adde. *The ſame.*
Sacchar. alb. ʒvi. m.

Imperial drink. The ſame, with the addition of bitter oranges and a little white wine.

Vinegar whey. (*Serum aceti*). Vide Part I. Acetum. *The ſame.*

| FORMS. | | DOSES. |
|---|---|---|
| Barley decoction with nitre. | | *Decoct. hordei nitrof.* (Hordei, ℥ij. ad Aq. lb. v. coque ad dimid.) (Nitri. vel Kali Nitrat. ℥ij. ad lb. ij.) *The ſame.* |
| *Decoct. Avenæ.* | (Water Gruel.) | *The ſame.* |
| *Infuſ. Lini acidulat.* | (Acidulated Lintſeed Tea.) | *The ſame.* |

## I. Inflammatory Fever;

Diſtinguiſhed by rigor or ſhivering, anxiety, pain of back and head, with ſuffuſed eye, and impatience of light.

Pulſe frequent, hard, and full.

Affection of Stomach, viz. (Nauſea, Sickneſs, &c.)

Relieved by

℞ Tartar. emet. vel Anti-Tartariſat. gr. v.
Aq. fervid. ℥v.
Sp. Lavand. com. vel Tinct. Lavand. gutt. xx. m. ft. ſolut. *A table ſpoonful every quarter of an hour till vomiting enſues, and then to be given.*

Surface relaxed by

*Diaphoretics.*

1. *Saline.*

Simple.

℞ Sal Tartar. vel Kali, ℥i.
Succ. Limon. ℥i. ſſ.
Aq. Cinn. f. ℥ij.
Rofar. ℥v.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ſſ. m. ft. ſolut. julep. *A table ſpoonful or two to be taken often.*

℞ Sal. vel. Corn. Cervv. ℥ſſ.
Succ. Limon. ℥i.
Effervescentia peracte adde
Aq. Cinnam. ſimpl. ℥i.
Rofar. ℥j.
Syr. ſimpl. ℥ſſ. *The ſame.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Ammoniac. volat. vel Ammoniæ, ℈ ij.<br>Succ. Limon. ʒi. vel. q. ſ. ad ſalis ſaturationem.<br>Aq. Cinnam. ſ. ʒi. ſſ.<br>fontan. ʒiij.<br>Syr. Commun. ʒſſ. m. | *The ſame.* |

*Combined.*

The juleps may be rendered more active by gr. ij. of tartar emetic, or tartariſed antimony, added to each.

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Abſinthii, vel Kali, ℈ i.<br>Succ. Limon. ʒſſ.<br>Aq. font. ʒvi.<br>Cinn. ſ. ʒij.<br>Syr. cois, ʒi. m. ft. hauſt. | *To be repeated twice or thrice a-day.* |
| ℞ Sal c. c. ℈ ſſ.<br>Succ. Limon. ʒſſ.<br>Vin. emetic, vel Antimonii, gutt. xl.<br>Syrup. cois, ʒij. m. ft. hauſt. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Sp. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon. Acetat.<br>(*i. e.*) Alkali volat. ex Sal. Ammoniac.<br>q. velis ſaturat. cum acet. diſtillat.<br>q. ſ.) ʒiv.<br>Aq. font. ʒiij.<br>Syrup. cois. ʒi. adde<br>Tart. emet. vel Antimonii, gr. ij. M. | *To be taken as the julep.* |

2. Nitre. (vel Kali Nitratum.)

In various forms, as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat.<br>ammon. crud. ā ʒſſ.<br>Aq. font. ʒviij.<br>cinn. ſ. ʒij.<br>Sacch. alb. ʒvi. m. ft. julap. | *As the former.* |
| ℞ Salis Nitri, pur. vel Kali Nitrat. ʒi.<br>Aceti Vin. opt. ʒſſ.<br>Aq. Roſar. ʒij.<br>font. ʒiij.<br>Syrup. ʒſſ. m. | *The ſame.* |

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat.
Saech. albi, ā ℥ij.
Solve ex Aq. font. ℥iv. et adde
Aq. Cin. ten. ℥i. ff.
Succ. Limon. ℥ff. m. *The same.*

℞ Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat. ʒi.
Aq. font. ℥i.
Syr. caryophyll. ℥vi. m. ft. hauſt.

Intestines (when Antimonial Solution not having that effect), opened by

*Saline Purges,*

*In form of Powders.*

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒi.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. x. m. ft. pulv. laxans.

℞ Crem. Tartar.
Flor. Sulph. ā ℥ff. m. ft. pulv.

*Solutions.*

℞ Sal Glauber. vel Natron. vitriolat. ℥ff.
Mannæ, ℥i.
Aq. font. ℥viij. m. ft. solut. *For one dose.*

℞ Tartar. solub. vel Kali tartarisat. ℥ff.
Aq. font. ℥viij.
Cinn. f.
Syr. Violar. ā ℥i. m. ft. solut. *For the same.*

℞ Sal cathart. Amar. vel Sodæ vitriolat.
Mannæ, a ℥ij.
Aq. fervent. ℥x.
menth. piper. ℥ij. m.
fiat solut. *One half a dose.*

℞ Sodæ phosphorat. ℥ff. *To be dissolved in chicken broth or tea.*

*Injections.*

℞ Flor. Chamom. m. p. i.
Aq. font. lb. i. coque parum dein
cola et adde
Ol. Olivar. ℥i.
Sal Glauberi, vel Natron vitriolat. ʒiij. m. ft. enema.

FORMS. DOSES.

Tropical Inflammation.

Denoted by uncommon heat, pain, redness, swelling, and disorder of the functions of the part.

General Remedies the same as in N° 1.

Topical Applications.

1. *Resolvents.*

Sedative.

Bleeding with leeches or scarificator.

Sedative and astringents, as,

*Acetum et Oxycrat.* (Vinegar and Oxycrate.)

*Solutio saturni.* (Solutions of Lead.)

(Sacch. Saturn. ʒi. ad Aquæ, ℥viij.)

℞ Sacch. Saturn. ʒi.
Aq. font. lb. i.
Aceti distillat. ℥ß. m. ft. solut.

*Aq. Vegeto-min.* (Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water, or in the form of the resolvent Cataplasm, as,

℞ Pulv. vel Placent. Lini.
Aq. Vegeto-mineral.
Sp. Camphorat. q. s. ad Cataplasm.

Solutions of white Vitriol. Simple. (gr. i. ad Aquæ ʒi.)

*Aq. vitr. camph.* (Vitriolated camphorated Water.)

Solutions of Neutral Salts, as, (*Sal Neutri.*)

℞ Aq. Ammon. Acet. ʒi.ß.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ß. m. ft. solut.

*Sal Ammoniac*, much diluted, as,

℞ Sal Ammoniac, ʒij.
Aq. font. ℥vi.

*Aqua calcis.* (Lime Water.)

Sedative and Emollient, as,

*Fotus anodyn.* (Anodyne Fomentation.)

℞ Capit. papaver. ʒi.
Flor. sambuc. ℥ß.
Aq. font. lb. iij. coque ad lb. ij.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| *Stimulants, as,* | |
| *Epiſpaſtica.* | (Bliſters.) |
| *Fenticuli.* | (Iſſues.) |
| *Linim. ſaponac.* | (Opodeldoc Balſam.) |
| *Oleum ammon.* | (Volatile Liniment.) |

2. *Suppurants.*

Common Poultices by itſelf, or with the addition of acrids, as,
Muſtard,
Onion, &c. or

The following forms of Suppurant Cataplaſms, as,

℞ Rad. lil. alb.
Cepar.
Caricar. ā ℥i.
Pulv. Lini, ℥vi. coque in Aq. font. lb. i. ad propriam ſpiſſitudinem, dein adde.
Picis Burg. ℥i. m.

℞ G. Galban. ℥ſſ.
Vitell. Ovi. ſubact. adde,
Ung. Baſil. ℥ij. m. ft.
Ung. ſuppurans. *A little to be ſpread on a poultice.*

## II. Phrenzy. (Phrenitis.) Vide Vol. II. p. 413.

Marked by violent head-ach, flushed face, impatience of light and noiſe, peculiar wild look, watchfulneſs, and impetuous delirium.
Pulſe quick, ſtrong, and hard.

General Remedies the ſame as in Inflammatory Fever.
Bleeding to be carried to conſiderable length.
Head relieved by,
1. Cold to the part, as the *clay cap*, *ice*, *vinegar* and *water*, or *oxycrate*.
2. Bliſters.
3. Revulſion.

By draſtic Purges, as,

℞ Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Sen. ℥iv. *a doſe.*

FORMS. DOSES.

*Laxative Bolus.*

℞ Calomel. grs. iij.
Jalap. gr. xv.
Syrup. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat Bolus.

*Electuary.*

℞ Jalap. ʒij.
Crem. Tartar. ʒij.
Pulv. Zinziber, ℈i.
Electuar. Lenitiv. vel Sennæ, q. ſ. ut fiat Electuar. *The ſize of a nutmeg, a doſe.*

*Draught.*

℞ Tinct. Jalap. ʒij.
Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat. hauſt. laxans.

*Solutions.*

℞ Pulpi Tamarind. ʒvi.
Cremor. Tart. ʒij.
Coque in Aq. font. lb. i. ſſ. ad lb. i. Colaturæ.
Adde Aq. Cinnam. ten. ʒſſ.
Tart. emetic. gr. i. vel Antimonii. ʒiij. *every hour till it operates.*

℞ Aq. font. ʒvij.
Tinct. Senn. compoſ. ʒi.
Sal Glauber. vel Nitrat. vitriolat. ʒij.
Fiat Solutio. *Four table ſpoonfuls a doſe.*

℞ Sal Glauber. vel Sodæ vitriolat. ʒvi.
Cryſt. Tartar. ʒiv. M. *To be diſſolved in gruel.*

*Injection.*

℞ Flor. Chamæm. mp. i.
Fol. Sennæ, ʒij.
Aq. bullient. lb. i. coque ad lb. ſſ. cola, et adde,
Ol. Olivar. ʒij. m. fiat ennem.

Pediluvium.

## III. Inflammation of the Eye. (Ophthalmia.)

Attended with heat, pain, and swelling, with impatience of light, and frequently fever.

### 1. *Acute Species.*

The treatment of the acute or inflammatory species is the same as in the former disease.

General bleeding, however, is not to be carried to any great length. Topical bleeding highly necessary. Vomiting to be cautiously avoided. Laxatives the same as in the former disease.

### Topical Applications. (*Collyria.*)

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Vitriol. alb. gr. iij.<br>Sacch. Saturn. gr. x.<br>Aq. Rosar. ℥v. m. fiat Collyr. | *The eye to be constantly wetted with this application, or a rag dipt in it and applied.* |
| ℞ Aq. Ammon. acetat. distillat. ā ℥ij.<br>Sp. Vinos. rectificat. ʒi. m. ft. Collyr. vel<br>Cum Ceruss. ʒss. vel cum Opii, gutt. xx. vel<br>Cum Solut. Camphoræ, ʒij. | |
| ℞ Sp. Mindereri<br>Aq. Rosar. ā ʒi. m. ft. | |
| ℞ Alum. rup. ʒss.<br>Alum. unius ovi. subact.<br>Collyrium. | *To be spread on lint, and applied.* |
| ℞ Coagul. Alum. ℥iv.<br>Pulv. fol. Rosar. rubr. q. s. ad spissit. ut form. Cataplasm. | |
| ℞ Sacchar. Saturn. gr. viij.<br>Aq. Calcis, lb. ss. m. ft. Collyr. | *The eye to be kept wet with it.* |
| ℞ Sacchar. Saturn. ℈i.<br>Aq. font. ℥v.<br>Acet Vini, ℥i.<br>Tinct. Thebaic. ʒi. m. ft. Collyr. | *The same.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Vitriol. alb. ℈i.<br>Camphor. ℈ſſ.<br>Aq. fervid. ℥vi. m. fiat Collyr. | *To be uſed as the former.* |

2. *Chronic Species.*

Conſtitutional treatment the ſame as in Scrofula.

*For Topical Inflammations, viz.*

Waſhes, powders, and ointments. *Vide* Part II.

## V. Sore Throat. (Cynanche Tonsillaris.)

Marked by heat, pain, and ſtricture of mouth, and throat of a ſcarlet colour, with enlargement of tonſils and difficult deglutition.

Cure on the general antiphlogiſtic plan.

*Firſt State.*

Treated by *reſolution, effected*
By general bleeding, though ſeldom neceſſary here.
Laxatives the ſame as in the former diſeaſes. No. I. and II.

*Topical Applications.*

1. *Internal or Gargles, as,*

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Fol. Roſar. ſiccat. ℥ſſ.<br>Aq. bullient. lb. ij. macera per horas 4<br>dein cola et adde<br>Acid. Vitriol. ℥ſſ.<br>Sacchar. Alb. ℥i. m. ft. Gargar. | *To be uſed frequently.* |
| ℞ Aquæ Vegeto-mineral. | *To be uſed as the former, but with much caution, in caſe of ſwallowing.* |
| ℞ Infuſ. Roſar. ℥viij. et adde Acid. Muriat. gutt. aliquot. | *To be uſed as the former.* |
| ℞ Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. ℥i.<br>Decoct. Hordei, ℥vi.<br>Syr. Altheæ, ℥ſſ. m. ft.<br>Gargariſm. | |

FORMS. DOSE.

℞ Cort. Querci, ℥i.
Aq. Font. lb. i. ff. coq. ad i. et
colat.; adde
Alum. ℈i.
Sp. Vin. Gallic. ℥ij.
Syr. Balſam. ℥i. m. fiat Gargariſm.

℞ Sal Nitri, ℥i.
Aq. Font. ℥vi.
Syrup. Roſar. ℥i. m. fiat Gargariſm.

℞ Acid. muriat. gutt. xxx.
Mellis Roſæ, ℥ij.
Decoct. Hordei, ℥vi. m. ft. Gargariſm.

2. *External, or Liniments and Plaſters.*

℞ Ol. Oliv. ℥ij. cum Sp. C. C. ℥i. M.

℞ Empl. ex G. Amm. et acet.

℞ Ol. volat. vel Balſ. Opodel.

℞ Sp. Mindereri. (No. I.)

℞ Ol. Camphorat. ℥i.
Sp. Salis Ammoniac. cum Calce, ℥i.
Tinct. Cantharid. ℥ij.
——Thebaic. ℥i. M.

*Second Stage.*

Treated by ſuſpending all the former evacuations.

*Topical Applications.*

1. *Internal*, as,

Warm ſteams of vinegar, &c.

2. *External*, as,

Poultices of different kinds ſimply, or with acrids, as in p. 100.

## V. Croup. (Cynanche Trachealis.)

Known by ſtridulous cough, wheezing, reſpiration, and fever.

### *Firſt Stage.*

Early bleeding, general and topical, the chief remedy.
Laxatives to be next uſed, as in N° 2.
Vomiting by antimonial emetic, as in N° 1; or with ſquills, or with white vitriol, as moſt expeditious. *Vide* Part II. Zincum.
Bliſters externally.

### *Second Stage.*

Pectorals of the attenuating claſs, as,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Acet. Scillit. ʒij.<br>Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥v.<br>Syr. Balſ. ʒvi. m. fiat julep.<br>A grain or two of tartar emetic may be added. | *A table ſpoonful often.* |
| ℞ G. Ammoniac. ℈i. ſolve in<br>Acet. Scillit. ʒvi.<br>Aq. font. ℥vi.<br>Syr. Balſ. ʒi. m. fiat mixt. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Benzoin. lxx.<br>Aq. Roſar. ʒv.<br>Syr. Balſ. ʒi. m. fiat mixt. | *The ſame.* |

Antiſpaſmodics, as in N° xxviii.

Bronchotomy, as directed in Surgery.

## VI. Peripneumony. (Peripneumonia.)

Marked by acute fever, with fluſhed face, by difficult reſpiration, circumſcribed pain of cheſt, cough, and ſoft pulſe.

### 1. *Acute Stage.*

Treated by
Large and repeated bleedings, ſucceeded by bliſters to the part after the firſt bleeding.
Diluents, with acids and nitre, as in N° I.
Antimonial diaphoretics, as in ditto.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|

2. *Or more advanced Stage.*

Treated by
1. Incraſſating Pectorals, as,

℞ Ol. Olivar. opt. ℥v.
Sp. Salin. Aromat. ℥ij.
Subige optime dein adde
Aq. Puleg. ℥iv.
Syr. Balſam. ℥i. M. — *A table ſpoonful often.*

℞ Spermaceti, ʒiij.
Conſerv. Roſar. ℥i.
Syr. cois, q. ſ.
Elixir Vitriol. Acid, gutt. aliquot
ad grat. Aciditat. M. — *A tea ſpoonful often.*

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥iij.
Syr. Limon. ℥i.
Nitri pur. ℥ij.
Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥ſſ.
font. ℥iij. m. — *A table ſpoonful often.*

2. Opiates, as,

℞ L. L. gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn.
Syr. cois, ā ℥ſſ. m. ft. hauſt.

℞ Aq. Roſar.
Cinn. ſ. ā ℥ij.
Syr. Simpl. ℥ſſ.
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. lx. m. ft. m. — *Two table ſpoonfuls a doſe.*

℞ Aq. font. ℥v.
Ol. Amygd. dul. ℥ij.
Syr. Balſam. ℥ſſ.
Elix. Paregoric, ʒij.
Sp. Vol. Aromat. gutt. xxx. m.
ft. miſtur. — *The ſame.*

℞ Pil. Pacific. *Vide* Part. I. Opium.

3. Occaſional uſe of Laxatives, as in p. 98.

### VII. Pleurisy. (Pleuritis.)

Distinguished by acute pain of side, and difficult respiration: pulse full, quick, and hard.

The same treatment as in the former disease.

### VIII. Inflammation of Stomach. (Gastritis.)

Marked by aggravated pain and heat of precordia on motion or pressure, by much oppression and loss of strength, by a constant rejection of every thing taken.
Pulse hard and contracted, or small and irregular.

Early and repeated bleedings, without regard to smallness of pulse.

1. *Internal Remedies.*

The mildest diluents and mucilages only to be used, as,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Emulsion. Arabic. *Vide* Part I. G. Arabic. | |
| ℞ Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi.<br>Aq. font. ʒi. ss.<br>Syr. Alth. ʒss. m. ft. julap. | *A table spoonful often.* |
| ℞ Decoct. Althææ, lb. ij.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi. m. | |
| ℞ Mucilag. G. Tragacanth.<br>*vel*<br>Mucilag. sem. Cydonior. (ʒi. ad Aq. lb. ss.) | *A table spoonful often.*<br>*The same.* |
| ℞ Infus. Lini, lb. i.<br>Mellis despumat. ʒi. m. | *The same.* |

Or,

Emollient Injections; as,

℞ Lac. recent. ʒx.
Ol. flor. ʒij.
Sacch. rubr. ʒj. m. ft. enema.

℞ Gelat. ex Amylo, ʒiv.
Liquef. leni igne immisc.
Ol. Oliv. ʒss. adde
L. L. gutt. xl. m. ft. enema.

℞ Infus. Lini, ʒvi.
L. L. gutt. xl. m. ft. enema.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Ol. Palma, ʒi. ff.
Vitel. unius ovi
probe ſubact. adde
Lac. lb. ff. m. ft. emnem.

℞ G. Arabic. ʒff.
Aq. fervent. ʒv.
Solve et colatur. adde
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xlv. m. ft. emnem.

2. *External Remedies.*

Bliſters to ſtomach.
Fomentations of abdomen.

## IX. Inflammation of Intestines. (Enteritis.)

Known by fixed twiſting pain round the navel, by coſtiveneſs, lumpy contraction of abdomen, and vomiting.
Pulſe quick, hard, and ſmall.

The treatment the ſame as in *Gaſtritis*; and, in addition,
Mild laxatives proper as in N° 1.; alſo,

℞ Ol. Ricini.
Syr. cois, ā ʒff. m. fiat. hauſt. laxans.

℞ Seri Mannæ. *Vide* Part I. Manna.

℞ Mannæ, ℥ij. ſolve in
Aq. cois, ʒiv. miſce
Ol. Amyg. dulc. ʒij. m.

℞ Sal Prunell. ʒff.
Tartar Vitriol. ʒij.
Conſerv. Roſ. q. ſ. ut fiat electuar.

## X. Inflammation of Liver. (Hepatitis.

Marked by pungent or obtuſe pain of right ſide, riſing to the top of right ſhoulder, by dry cough, high-coloured urine, often bilious, vomiting.
Pulſe frequent, ſtrong, and hard.

The general treatment the ſame as in the two laſt diſeaſes, but not carried to the ſame length.

FORMS. DOSES.

Dilutents as in N° 1.
Refrigerants as in ditto.
Emollient glyſters as in N° 8.

After abatement of firſt ſymptoms, mercury has been ſucceſsfully employed by unction on the region of the liver, and carried to the ſalivating point, but no farther. For its mode of application. *Lues.* Alſo,

The nitrous acid, conducted on a ſimilar plan, as,

℞ Acid. Nitroſ. fort. ʒi.
Aq. Font. lb. i.
Syr. cois, q. ſ. *To be taken in the courſe of 24 hours, and the doſe gradually increaſed.*

Bitters of the ſimpleſt kind, alſo combined with this courſe in the chronic ſpecies, as,

℞ Decoct. Chamœmel. ad libit. *Vide* Part I. *Chamæmelum.*

℞ Infuſ. Cardui benedicti, ad libit. &c.

## XI. Inflammation of Kidney. (Nephritis.)

Traced by pain in the courſe of the ureter, uninfluenced by motion or preſſure, by retraction of teſticle, frequent micturition, numbneſs of one limb, vomiting, or cholic.

### *Firſt Stage.*

General antiphlogiſtic plan; but veneſection here requires much reſtriction.

### *Internal Remedies.*

The uſe of demulcents, laxatives, and emollient injections, particularly indicated, as in N° 8.
Occaſional opiates, as in N° 6.

### *External Remedies.*

Warm bath.
Fomentations.

FORMS. DOSES.

*Second Stage.* (Or Chronic State)

Where ulceration prevails, treated by balſamics, detergents, aſtringents, and mineral waters; as,

℞ Balſam. Capivi, ʒij.
Sacch. Alb. ʒiij.
Terito ſimul diligenter in mortar. lapid. et adde
Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥i. terito iterum, et paulatim adde
Aq. Cinn.
Roſar. ā ʒij. m. fiat mixt. *A table ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Balſ. Peruv. ♈i.
Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi.
Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ℥ſſ. ft. m. hauſt. *The ſame.*

℞ Balſam. Copaibe.
Ol. Tartar. per. del. ā ♈i. miſce, et adde
Syr. Balſam Aq. Cinn. ā ʒij.
Aq. font. ℥i. ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.

℞ Aq. Petreol. *Vide* Part I. Petreolum.

℞ Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.

℞ Aq. Calcis. *Vide* Part I. Calx Viva.

℞ Pulv. Uvæ Urſi, ʒi. ſſ.
Pulp. Prun. Gallic. ʒi.
Syr. Aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. *The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*

## XII. Rheumatism. (Rheumatismus.)

Conſiſts in wandering pains of the larger joints, or in the courſe of the muſcles, increaſed on motion, either with or without fever, according to the particular ſpecies.

### 1. *Acute Species.*

*Internal Remedies.*

General antiphlogiſtic plan.
Large and early bleeding neceſſary.
Saline purges, after abatement of pain, as in N° 1.

FORMS. DOSES.

Sudorifics, in advanced ſtage, ſweating being continued ten or twelve hours at once, either by
Antimonials, as in N° 1. or,

℞ Camphor. gr. v.
Sal Nitri, gr. xv.
Crem. Tartar. ʒi. m. fiat Pulv.

℞ L. L. gutt. xxx.
Sp. Salin. Arom. gutt. xl.
Syr. cois Aq. Cinn. ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.

℞ Tinct. Guaic. volat. ʒij.
Thebaic. gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat. hauſt.

℞ Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* Part I. Ipecacuhan.

℞ Vin. è Tart. Antimon. ʒi.
Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥i. ſſ.
Syr. cois, ℥ſſ. m. ft. hauſt. *A table ſpoonful every two hours.*

℞ Pulv. Jacobi, gr. vi. *For a doſe every three hours.*

℞ Calx nitrat. Antim. ℈i.
divid. in doſe N° 4. *One every three hours.*

℞ Corn. Cerv. calc. prep. gr. xix.
Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij.
Tere diu ſimul in mortario lapideo, et divide in partes æquales, N° 6. *A doſe every ſecond, third, or fourth hour.*
(Calomel. gr. ij. pro re nata addere potuit.)

℞ G. Guiac. ʒvi.
G. Arab. ʒij.
Sp. Vini Gallic. ʒiij.
Aq. bullient. ℥viij.
Sacch. Alb. ℥ſſ. m. fiat mixt. *A table ſpoonful occaſionally.*

℞ Vitell. Ovi.
Elix. Guiac. volat. ā gutt. x.
Terito ſimul et paulatim adde
Sacchar Alb. ʒi.
Terito iterum et affunde
Aq. Cinn. ſimpl.
Menth. pip.
Roſar. ā ℥ſſ. m.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Decoct. Serpent. *Vide* Part I. Serpentaria. | |
| ℞ Decoct. Lignor. *Idem.* Guiac. | |
| ℞ Seri Sinapi Aib.<br>(℥ff. ad lact. lb. i.) | ℥iv. *a dose.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Contrayerv.<br>Sal Ammoniac. ā ʒi.<br>Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Rad. Ari, ʒi. ff.<br>Spermaceti, ʒi. tere bene simul et adde,<br>Aq. bullient. lb. i. ut fiat emulsio. | *At bed-time.* |
| ℞ G. Guiac. ʒff.<br>Sal C. C. gr. viij.<br>Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus. | |

*External Remedies.*

Topical bleeding.
Blisters.
Rubefacients, as in chronic state.

2. *Chronic.*

*Internal Remedies.*

The same as in the advanced stage of the acute species; also,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒiij.<br>Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat haust. | |
| ℞ Cinnabar. Antimon. ʒi.<br>G. Guiac. ʒff.<br>Pulv. Glycyrrh. gr. v.<br>Mell. q. s. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Æthiop. Mineral. ʒi.<br>Antim. Crud. ʒff. m. fiat pulv. | |
| ℞ Pil. Plummeri. *Vide* Part I. Hydrargyrus. | |
| ℞ Merc. præcip. rubr. gr. i.<br>G. Guiac. gr. xv.<br>Scammon. gr. iv.<br>Syr. q. s. ut ft. Pil. N° 2. | *To be taken at bed-time.* |
| ℞ Calomel, gr. i.<br>(Mercurial unction also to the part.) | *For a dose every night.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Calomel. gr. ij.<br>Opii, gr. i. ut fiat Pill. i. | *The same.* |

*External Applications.* (Or Rubefacients to the Parts.)

℞ Balsam. Anodyn. vel
Oleum volat. vel
Ungt. Merc.

℞ Ol. Terebinth. ℥iij.
Camphor, ʒij.
Ungt. Cantharid. ℥ij. m.

℞ Oleum volat. ℥i.
Tinct. Cantharid. ʒij. m. fiat. lin. — *To be rubbed occasionally on the part.*

℞ Sp. Camphorat. ℥i.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ʒij.

℞ Ol. Camphor. ℥ij.
Ungt. Resin. flav. ℥i.
Saponis Nigri, ℥ss. m.

℞ Ol. Oliv. opt. ℥ij.
Saffafras, ʒi.
Sp. Sal Ammon. caustic. ʒij. m. — *To be used morning and evening.*

℞ Petreol. Bardanens, ℥iss.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ss. m.

℞ Opii purificat. ℥i.
Sp. Vinos. rectificat. lb. ij.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ij. m.

## XIII. Gout. (Arthritis.)

Is acute pain of the lesser joints of the hands and feet, recurring in paroxysms.

### 1. *Regular or Inflammatory.*

The general antiphlogistic plan, but not carried to any great length.

*Local applications* employed have been various, as,

Topical bleeding,
Sweating the part,
Stimulants, as in chronic rheumatism. (N° 12. 2.)

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| Poultices, particularly the rye poultice, conſiſting of,<br>Rye flour, lb.i.<br>Salt, ℥ij.<br>Yeaſt, ℥iv.<br>Water, q. ſ. | *To be formed to the part, and renewed every day.* |
| The Muriatic Acid Bath.<br>(℥v. of acid to 5 or 8 quarts of warm water, the feet immerſed for an hour at once, and to be occaſionally repeated). | |
| The Vitriolic Acid Ointment; alſo, | |
| ℞ Calcis, ℥i.<br>Mellis, ℥ſſ. m. | |
| Morbid ſymptoms of Stomach treated,<br>1. Eructation and Indigeſtion, by | |
| ℞ Aq. Cinn. ten.<br>Font. ā ℥ij.<br>Piper. Jamaic.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic, ā ℥vi.<br>Magneſ. uſtæ, ℥iij. m. | *Two table ſpoonfuls are given occaſionally, firſt ſhaking the glaſs.* |
| ℞ Magneſ. Alb. ℈i.<br>Pulv. Zinziber, gr. v. m. ft. pulv. | *To be taken night and morning.* |
| ℞ Ol. Aniſ. gutt. viij.<br>Sacchar. accept.<br>Magneſ. Alb. ℥ij.<br>Syr. cois, ℥i.<br>Aq. Menth. pip. ℥vij. m. | |
| 2. Acidity, by abſorbents, as, | |
| ℞ Magneſiæ Albæ, ℥iij.<br>Pulv. Rhei, ℈ij.<br>Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥v.<br>font. ℥i.<br>Syr. Aurant. ℥vi. m. fiat mixt. | *Two table ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally, firſt ſhaking the glaſs.* |
| ℞ Aſæ Fœtid.<br>Fel. Bovin. ā ℥i. m. et ft. cum Pulv.<br>Glycirrh. maſſ. dividend. in Pil. ſingul. gr. iv. | *Two or three, a doſe twice a day.* |

FORMS. DOSES.

3. Wind and coſtiveneſs, by laxatives of a warm aromatic kind, as,

℞ Elixir Sacr. *Vide* Part I. Aloes.

℞ Elixir ſalutis. *Vide* Ibid. Senna.

Bitters are alſo at times uſeful, as,

℞ Tinct. C. P.
Elixir ſtomach. ā ʒi. *A table ſpoonful a doſe, in a glaſs of water, thrice a day.*

2. *Atonic, or Nervous.*

The remedies the ſame with thoſe employed in *Chronic Rheumatiſm*; and alſo,

℞ Balſam. Peruv.
Pulv. Sinapi Alb.
bacc. Juniper. ā ʒi. m. ft. maſſ.
divid. in Pil. N° 36. *Two a doſe.*

℞ Elect. Theb. *Vide* Part I. Opium.

℞ Aſæ Fœtid. ʒi.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒiv.
Spirit. ʒi.
Syr. Zinziber, ʒvi.
Sal volat. C. C. gr. xiij. m. ft. julap. *A table ſpoonful occaſionally.*

℞ Moſchi, gr. xv.
Sp. Vini Gallic. ʒi.
Aq. Cinn.
Font. ā ʒij.
Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat julap. *As the former.*

℞ L. L. gutt. xl.
Conf. Alkermes, ʒi.
Aq. Cardiac. ʒiv.
Syr. Balſam. ʒvi. m. fiat m. *As the former.*

℞ Decoct. Rododendr. *Vide* Part I. Rododendron.

When fit removed, morbid ſymptoms of ſtomach and bowels obviated as in the acute ſpecies.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|

*Preventatives of Gout.*

Bitters of all kinds, particularly the *Pulvis Portlandiæ.* (Portland Powder.)

℞ Scordii.
Centaur. Min.
Ariſtoloch. rotund.
Gentian. ā ℥ſſ. contunde bene in pulv. ℥i. *a doſe every morning.*

Alſo alkalies, ſoap, lime-water, abſorbents, (*Vide Calculus*) gum. guiac. as,

℞ Gum Guaic. ℥ij. *A table ſpoonful a doſe for*
Sp. Sacch. lb. iij. infunde per dies 8, et cola per chart. *a whole year every morning.*

## XIV. Rose. (Erysipelas.)

Is inflammation of ſurface, with pain, heat, and florid redneſs, joined with inflammatory fever.

Bleeding, as indicated by the pulſe.
Diaphoretics, as in N° 1.
Laxatives, as in N°ˢ 1, and 2.

*Topical Applications.*

Dry mealy powders, as ſtarch-flour, barley-meal, &c.; or,
Equal parts of litharge and ſtarch.

## XV. Small Pox. (Variola.)

Is an eruption of ſmall inflamed pimples, appearing from the third to the ſeventh day after the attack, attended with fever. In eight days they are dried up.

2. *Diſtinct.*

The chief point a free application of cold, by admiſſion of cold air, even to exceſs, and the uſe of cold bathing or affuſion, to be *applied inſtantaneouſly*, during the height of the hot ſtage.
Bleeding, as indicated by the ſtate of ſymptoms.
Morbid ſymptoms to be obviated.
Sickneſs and nauſea by the antimonial ſolution, or purgatives.
Sore throat by gargles, as in N° 4.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| Irritation by opiates, from the 5th day, as, | |
| ℞ Syr. Diacod. ʒi.<br>Aq. Cinn. ſimpl. ʒſſ. m. | *Two tea ſpoonfuls, or more, a doſe.* |

*2. Confluent.*

The ſame application of cold as in diſtinct.
Evacuations to be avoided.
Wine and cordials neceſſary.
Bark and acids in different forms; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Decoct. P. C. cum Vitr. Acid. | *A table ſpoonful often.* |
| ℞ P. C. P. ʒi.<br>Syr. cois. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. | *The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.* |
| ℞ Gelatin. ex Amylo, ʒvi.<br>P. C. P. ʒij. m. fiat. ennem. | |
| Opiates, as in diſtinct kind. | |

## XVI. Measles. (Morbilli.)

Is an eruption like flea-bites, firſt on the face, and afterwards on the body, on the fourth day, from the attack of the fever. The diſeaſe is attended with coryza and catarrhal ſymptoms; and in the ſame period of four days this eruption gradually diſappears, giving place to a rheumatic affection or diarrhœa.

General antiphlogiſtic plan.
Bleeding ſeldom neceſſary till the period of deſquamation.
Demulcent pectorals at every period; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arab. ʒi.<br>Aq. bullient. ʒi. ſſ.<br>Syr. Altheæ, ʒſſ. m. fiat. julap. | *A table ſpoonful often.* |
| ℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arab. ʒv.<br>Syr. Balſam. ʒi.<br>Succ. Limon. ʒvi. m. fiat linct. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Aq. Roſar. ʒiv.<br>Sp. Sal Ammon. ʒi.<br>Ol. Amyg. dulc. ℥i.<br>Syrup cois, ʒvi.<br>Eſſen. Limon. gutt. xxx. fiat mixt. | *The ſame.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Spermaceti. Sacch. Alb. ā ʒij. Ol. Amyg. dulc. ℥ss. Syrup. Balſam. ʒi. m. fiat linc. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Spermaceti. Conſerv. Roſ. ā ʒi. Syrup. Balſam. ℥ij. Sal Nitri, ʒiij. m. fiat. lochoch. | *A tea ſpoonful often.* |

Purgatives ſtrongly indicated where no diarrhœa, or if very moderate, and to be uſed as in N° 2.

Opiates in the end of the diſeaſe, as in N° 15.

## XVII. Scarlet Fever. (Scarlatina.)

Is an eruption of broad red ſpots here and there, attended with heat and itching on the fourth day after the attack of the fever, and for the moſt part with difficult deglutition and affection of the throat.

Bleeding here doubtful.
Antimonial diaphoretics, as in N° 1.
Gargles, as in N° 4.
Laxatives, as in N° 1.
*Anaſarca* removed as under Dropſy.

## XVIII. Bleeding at the Nose. (Epistaxis.)

Is an hæmorrhage, for the moſt part, from one noſtril, often preceded by flushed face, and other marks of turgeſcence in the head.

General bleeding where plethoric.
Acids and nitre; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sp. Vitr. ten. ʒi. Aq. Roſ. ʒviij. Syr. Violar. ℥i. m. fiat mixt. | *A table ſpoonful often.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Roſ. ℥viij. cum Nitro, ʒij. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Aq. Roſar. ℥iij. Syr. è Roſis ſicc. Spir. Vitrol. ten. ā ℥ss. M. | *A tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water three or four times a day.* |

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Nitri.
Tartar. vitriolat. ā ʒij.
Sal ſedativ. Homberg. ℈i.
m. fiat pulv. *gr.* x. *to* ℈i. *a doſe.*

Purgatives as in N^os 1 and 2.

Topical Applications.

Vinegar and other ſtyptics ſnuffed up the noſtril.
Plugging the noſtril (as in Surgery).

## XIX. Spitting of Blood. (Hæmoptysis.)

Is a diſcharge of florid blood from the mouth, coughed up with a ſaltiſh taſte, attended with anxiety of precordia, pain of cheſt, and heat under the ſtomach.

General bleeding proper where hæmorhage is profuſe, but under limitation, and ſhould be ſparing in conſtitutions evidently prediſpoſed to the diſeaſe.
Demulcents as in N° 16.
Refrigerants as in N° 18; and alſo,

℞ Sal Nitri, ʒi.
Conſerv. Roſ. ʒiv. m. fiat electuar. *A tea ſpoonful to be taken ſeven or eight times a day.*

℞ Sp. Vitriol. ten. ʒi.
Syr. Caryophyll. ʒij. *A tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water.*

Cooling purgatives as in N° 1.
Reſtringents; as,

℞ Tinct. Antiphthific. *gutt.* xv. *to* xxx. *a doſe.*
*Vide* Part I. Ceruſſa.

℞ Pulv. ſtyptic. ℈i.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. ſ. ut ft. pil. N° 4. *Two a doſe.*

℞ Vitriol. virid. gr. ſſ.
Conſ. Roſ. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

A table ſpoonful of ſalt recommended by Dr. Ruſh as a certain ſpecific here.

FORMS. DOSES.

XX. Piles. (Hæmorrhois.)

Give a ſenſe of heat and fulneſs about the anus, attended with pain of back and loins, and general ſymptoms of conſtitutional plethora. They are either marked by a flow of blood from the part, or merely by a ſwelling of it.

General Treatment.

Bleeding, where plethoric, as in other inflammatory ſtates.
Particular laxatives recommended, as in N° 9; and

℞ Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.

℞ Elect. Lenitiv. *Ibid.* Senna.

℞ Flor. Sulph. ʒij.
Elect. Diaceſia, ℈i. m. fiat bolus.

℞ Balſam. Copaibæ. *From* 50 *to* 80 *drops morning and evening.*

Topical Treatment.

Bleeding with leeches.
Ointments of various kinds; as,

℞ Ungt. emollient. ʒij.
L. L. ℥ſſ.
Vitel. Ovi, probe ſubigentur ut fiat lin. *A little to be applied to the part.*

℞ Ungt. Cœrul. *The ſame.*

℞ Balſam. Sulphur. *The ſame.*

℞ Pulv. Gallar. ʒi.
Axung. porein. ℥i. m. fiat ung. *The ſame.* (*Vide* Surgery.

XXI. Flooding. (Menorrhagia.)

Is a diſcharge of blood from the vagina, exceeding the monthly flow, either in frequency, duration, or quantity, attended with morbid ſymptoms and debility.

1. *Acute Stage.*

Veneſection and refrigerants as in N^os^ 1, and 18.

2. *Paſſive Stage.*

*Internal Remedies.*

Opium in large doſes.
The vitriolic acid and aſtringents, as in N^os^ 18, 19, and 20.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Alum rup. Pulv. ʒij.<br>Nuc. moſc. ras, ʒſſ.<br>Conſerv. Roſar. ʒi.<br>Syr. è Roſ. ſicc. q. ſ. ut ft. electuar. | *The bigneſs of a bean to be taken twice or thrice a day.* |
| ℞ Extract. Cort. Peruvian.<br>Pulv. Alum. ā ʒi. m. ft. pilul. gr. v. | *gr.* x. *a doſe.* |
| ℞ G. Kino, gr. iij.<br>Opii pur. gr. ſſ.<br>Syr. q. ſ. ut ft. pilul. i. et tal. N° 12. | *Four a doſe.* |
| ℞ Tinct. è Kino, ʒi. | 30 *or* 40 *drops a doſe twice a day.* |

*External Remedies.*

Aſtringent Injections, as,

℞ Infuſ. Cort. Querci, lb. i.
Alum rup. ʒi. m. ft. inject.

℞ Sacchar. Saturn. ʒi.
Vitriol. Alb. gr. x.
Aq. Roſar. lb. i. m. ft. inject.

## XXII. Catarrh. (Catarrhus.)

Is an increaſed diſcharge of mucus from the noſe and bronchiæ, attended with ſlight fever.

In this diſeaſe, bleeding ſeldom required, unleſs the inflammation extends to the lungs.

Diaphoretics the chief remedy, as in N° 1.
Pectorals as in N° 16; and alſo,

℞ Acet. Scillit. ʒij.
Syr. Altheæ, ʒij.
Ol. Amyg. dulc. ʒi. M. *A table ſpoonful often.*

℞ Acet. Scillit. ʒi. ſſ.
Syr. Balſam. ʒij.
Elix. Paregor. ʒi.
Aq. Pulegii, ʒiij. ſſ. M. *The ſame.*

An occaſional opiate, as in N° 6; and alſo,

℞ Gum. Ammon. ʒſſ.
L. L. gutt. xxx. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in Pil. N° 4. *To be taken at bed-time.*

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Pil. ſtomach. ʒi. *Vide* Part I. Rheum.
Extr. Thebaic, gr. viij. m. fiat maſſ. *Two a doſe at bed-*
divid. in Pil. N° 17. *time.*

Mild Laxatives, as in N° 1.

Topical Remedies.

Warm ſteams by Mudge's inhaler.

Opiates, as,

℞ Trochiſci cum Opio. 3 *or* 4 *in the* 24 *hours.*

℞ Trochiſ. cum Opio, ℈ſſ.
Pulv. Scill. ſicc. gr. x. M.
divid. in Troch. ſingul. gr. x. *The ſame.*

Where hoarſeneſs is great.

℞ Rad. Raphan. ruſtic. ʒi.
Aquæ bullient. ℥iv. infunde per
horas duas, et adde. *A tea ſpoonful twice or*
Sacchar. Rubr. ℥vij. *thrice a-day.*

## XXII. Dysentery. (Dysenteria.)

Is a mucous diſcharge from the anus, often bloody, frequent, with urgent deſire, with gripes and general fever.

### 1. *Acute Stage.*

General bleeding, if ſtrongly indicated.
Antimonial diaphoretics the chief remedy, as in N° 1; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuhan. gr. ij.
Cret. præpar. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.

℞ Saccharum. ʒi.ſſ.
Spir. aceti, ʒi.
Vitell. Ovi ad utraque ſubigenda, adde
Pulv. rad. Ipecacuhan. gr. iij.
Magnes. Alb. ʒi.
Aq. Cinn. ſ.
Aq. Menth. pip. ā ℥iv.
Syr. cois, ʒi. M. ʒi. *often.*

℞ Mannæ opt. ʒi.
Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij.
Infuſi cois, lb. i.
Syr. papav. ℥ſſ. m. fiat mixt. ʒi. *every half hour.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Succ. Limon. ℥iij.<br>Sal. Marin. q. ſ. ad Satur.<br>Aq. Menth. p. lb. i.<br>Sacchar. Alb. ℥i. m. fiat mixt. | *As the former.* |

Laxatives may be uſed as in N° 2; if antimonials, ineffectual; and oleous injections as in N° 8.

*Chronic Stage.*

When inflammatory ſymptoms gone, tonics and aſtringents are to be employed, with an occaſional opiate, as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Conf. Japonic. ℥iij.<br>Aq. Cinn. ſ.<br>Menthæ piper. ā ℥iij.<br>L. L. gutt. lx.<br>Syr. Aurant. ℥i. m. fiat mixt. | *Two table ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally.* |
| ℞ Conf. Japonic. ℥iij.<br>Extract. Thebaic. gr. ij.<br>Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥ij.<br>coi℞, ℥iij.<br>Syr. Roſar. ℥i. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Aq. Nuc. Moſchat. ſpir. ℥ij.<br>font. ℥ſſ.<br>Syr. Papaver. ℥ij.<br>Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xl. m. ft. hauſt. | |
| ℞ Infuſ. Cort. Anguſtur. ℥vi.<br>Tinct. ejuſdem, ℥ſſ.<br>Pulv. ejuſd. ℈i.<br>L. L. gutt. xx.<br>Sp. Lavand. c. gutt. xv. m. mixt. | *Three table ſpoonfuls every four hours.* |
| ℞ Cort. Caſcarill. ℥i. coque ex<br>Aq. bullient. lb. i. ad ℥viij. adde,<br>Cinn. ſ. ℥i.<br>L. L. gutt. l. M. | *Two table ſpoonfuls often.* |
| ℞ P. C. P. ℥i.<br>Alum rup. ℥ij.<br>Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. | *The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Tinct. Martis. *Vide* Part I. Ferrum. | |
| ℞ G. Ammon. Extr. Gentian.<br>Sal Martis, Myrrhæ, ā ʒi. m.<br>fiat maſſ. divid. in Pil. N° 48. | *Two a dose.* |
| ℞ Decoct. Lign. Campechenſ.<br>*Vide* Part I. Lignum Campechenſ. | |
| ℞ Cort. Simaroubæ, ʒi.<br>Vin. rubr. lb. ſſ.<br>Aq. Font. lb. i. coque ad lb. i.<br>et adde,<br>Flix. Vitriol. ʒi. M. | *A cupful thrice a day.* |

The practice with calomel and opium is beſt ſuited to the chronic ſtage.

## CLASS II.

## NERVOUS DISEASES.

Morbid ſtate of ſenſe and motion, without primary fever, except in the firſt article, or local affection.

### I. Nervous Fever. (Typhus.)

Shows at firſt apparent mildneſs of ſymptoms—heat little increaſed—pulſe weak, ſmall, and quick; but animal functions ſoon diſturbed, with conſiderable proſtration of ſtrength.

All conſiderable evacuations are to be here avoided, except ſimply clearing the *primæ viæ* at firſt, by the antimonial ſolution, as in N° 1.

Afterwards keeping the bowels clear by preparations of rhubarb, (*vide* the forms in Part I. under the article *Rheum*) or elſe by glyſters, as in N° 8; or what is preferable, ſimply by dilution, as in p. 273.

Bark, wine, and cold affuſion, are the chief remedies here in the progreſs of the diſeaſe, and the former may be uſed as in N° 15. 2. and alſo,

℞ P. C. P. ℥iij.
Sp. Mindereri, ℥i. ff.
Aq. Cinn. Sp.
Syr. eois, ā ℥vi.
Aq. Font. ℥iij. M. *Two large ſpoonfuls every two hours.*

℞ Camphor.
Conſerv. Cynoſbat. ā gr. v.
Tere camphor. in pulv. ope paulul. Sp. Vini dein adde
Conſerv. ut ft. bolus.

℞ Emulſ. camphorat. *A cupful often.*

℞ Rad. Serpentar. ℥ij.
Croci, ℥ſſ.
Aq. bullient. ℥vi. infunde et colat. adde menth. pip. ℥ij.
Vini Gallic. ℥iv.
Syrup. è Mecon. ℥i. *Two ſpoonfuls every hour.*
Elix. Vitr. q. ſ. ad grat. Acid.

FORMS. DOSES.

An occaſional opiate will be proper, as in N° 6.

If diarrhœa troubleſome, aſtringents, as in N° 23.

## II. Apoplexy. (Apoplexia.)

Is diſtinguiſhed by a loſs of ſenſe and motion, with deep ſleep, and a noiſy breathing, the circulation at the ſame time remaining unimpaired.

Large evacuations here, if plethoric.
Cooling purgatives, as in N° 1.
If ſwallowing not allowed, glyſters, as in N° 8.

## III. Palsy. (Paralysis.)

Is an abolition of voluntary motion, generally partial, or confined to one ſide of the body, frequently joined with loſs of ſenſe and ſleep.

Bleeding more doubtful here, unleſs ſtrong marks of plethora.
The chief point to keep up diarrhœa and fever.

The firſt executed by acrid purgatives; as,

℞ Extract. Helleb. Nigr.
Sapon. Alb. ā ʒſſ. miſce ſimul optime
et cum Syrup. q. ſ. ft. maſſ.
divid. in pil. N° 12.

℞ Gambog. gr. iij.
Terito cum Sacchar. Alb. ʒi. et
poſtea adde
Tinct. Jalap. ℥ij. M. *One half a doſe.*

℞ Elix. Sacr. ʒi.
Tinct. Sennæ C. ʒſſ.
Gum. Gambog. gr. ij.
Terito Gambog. probe ft. hauſt.

℞ Pil. Aloetic. gr. xxx.
Calomel. gr. iij.
Syr. cois, q. ſ. ft. pil. N° vi. *Three a day.*

℞ Pil. è Colocynth. *Vide* Part I. Colocynth. *gr.* xv. *for a doſe.*

℞ Pulv. Scammon. (*Idem.*) Scammon. ℈i. *for a doſe.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Flor. Chamæmel. mp. i.<br>Fol. Sennæ, ʒij.<br>Sal Cathart. Amar. ℥i. coque in<br>Aq. Font. lb. i. ſſ. ad lb. i. et colat. adde,<br>Ol. Olivar. ℥ij. pro ennem. | |

Fever to be kept up by various ſtimulants, as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Raphan. ruſtic.<br>Sinapi Alb. ā ℥i.<br>Aquæ bullient. lb. iv. infunde per horas xii. dein adde Liquor. colat.<br>Aq. Menth. Spirit. ℥i. m. fiat infuſ. | ℥iv. *a doſe.* |
| ℞ Rad. Valerian. ſ. ℥x.<br>Sem. Sinap. integ. ℥vi.<br>Rad. Serpent. ℥ij.<br>Sem. Roſmarin. ʒiij.<br>Cerev. recent. cong. x. ft. infuſ. | |
| ℞ Sinapi, ʒi.<br>Sem. Carvi—Cort. Canell. Alb. ā gr. v.<br>Pulv. Zinziber, gr. v.<br>Sp. Terebinth. gutt. iv.<br>Syrup, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Tinct. Valerian volat. *Vide* Part I. Valeriana. | |
| ℞ Camphor. gr. x.<br>Mellis, ℈i.<br>Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥ij. m. fiat hauſt. | |
| ℞ Decoct. Arnicæ. | ℥ij. *often.* |
| ℞ Aq. Font.<br>Cinn. ſ. ā ℥ij.<br>Spt. Lavand. ʒi.<br>Syr. Caryophyll. ℥i.<br>Spt. Volat. Aromat. ʒi. M. | *Two ſpoonfuls every two hours.* |

## Topical Applications.

The ſame as in N° 12. 2.

## IV. Epilepsy. (Epilepsia.)

Is general convulsions, affecting sometimes one, sometimes both, sides of the body, and ending in insensibility or seeming sleep.

Divided into sympathic and idiopathic.

Cured by the removal of primary disease, as,

Of *worms*, by the remedies in local diseases, N° 1.

*Acidity*, by antacids and absorbents, as in p. 114.

*Teething*, by scarification, as in Surgery.

*Organic affection* (known by the origin of the aura) by its removal, if practicable; but, if failing, by the insertion of an issue, or the interruption of the connection with the brain by a ligature.

### *Idiopathic.*

During the fit requires large and repeated bleedings, where plethoric.

The use of antispasmodics, as in N° 13. 2.

Preceded generally by an emetic, in case of some offending cause in the *primæ viæ*, and also,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Tinct. Valerian volat. gutt. xxx.
L. L. gutt. xl.
Aq. Cinn. Syr. Cois, ā ℥ss. m. fiat haust.

℞ Aquæ Menth. Pip.
Rosar. ā ℥vi.
Sp. C. C.
Tinct. Castor. comp.
Valerian volat. ā gutt. xx. m.
fiat haust.

℞ Castor Russic. ʒi.
Ol. Succini, gutt. xij.
Sal Volat. gutt. x.
Aq. Cinn. ℥ij.
Syr. Carophyl. ʒij. m. fiat. haust.

℞ Pil. Gummos. Part I. Asafœtida.

℞ Ol. Animal. gutt. xxv.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥i. ss. m. haust.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ G. Aſæ Fœtidæ, ℥ij.
L. L. gutt. lxxx.
Aq. Menth. ℥viij.
Ol. Oliv. ℥ij. m. fiat ennem.

In the interval, the uſe of tonics and aſtringents; as,

℞ Flor. Zinci, gr. xxiv.
Extr. Gentian, ℥i. m. fiat maſſ. divid.
in pil. N° 24. *One morning and night.*

℞ Calc. Zinci, gr. x.
Pulv. Valerian Sylv. ℈i. m. et
ft. pulv. tal. N° 12. *One twice a day.*

℞ Cupri Ammon. gr. xvij.
Mic. Panis, ℈ij.
Sp. Sal Ammon. q. ſ. ut ft. pil. 30.

℞ Argent. Nitrat. gr. iij.
Aq. diſtillat. gutt. aliquot
Mic. Panis, q. ſ. ft. pil. N° xx. *Two or three twice a day.*

℞ Pulv. Viſc. Quercin. ℥i. ſſ.
Valerian Sylveſt. ℈ſſ.
Kermes Mineral. gr. ij.
Sal. Ammon. crud. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.

℞ Cort. Aurant. Pulv. ℥ij. *Twice daily.*

Preſcriptions of bark, as in N° 15. Claſs I. and 23. Claſs I.
Preparations of iron, as in N° 7. and 15. Claſs II.
Preparations of mercury, as in N° 4. Claſs II.

## V. Tetany. (Tetanus.)

Is an involuntary permanent contraction of all or ſeveral of the muſcles: its moſt common form is *lock-jaw.*

The moſt powerful antiſpaſmodics, eſpecially opium, muſt be here carried to exceſs, combined with muſk, volatile alkali, or or bark, as,

℞ Aq. Fœnicul. dulc. ℥ij.
Moſchi, gr. vi.
L. L. gutt. xl. m. fiat hauſt. *To be occaſionally repeated, according to its effects, till it be carried to the length of 200 drops of L. L. or more.*

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Camphor. ʒi. solve spiritus
Vini ope adde
Opii pur. gr. viij.
Ol. Succini rectif. q. s. ut ft. pil. N° 16. *Two a dose at a time, and repeated as indicated.*

℞ Sal C. C. ʒi.
G. Opii, gr. vi.
Conf. Cardiac. ʒiij. m. ft. bolus, N° 1.

The cold bath successful, applied at the height of the spasm.

Mercury to be also used; and it does best here in the form of liniment, rubbed on the parts most contracted, and carried until salivation commences, and opium exhibited as above, at the same time.

Tar, in the quantity of a tea spoonful, useful at times.

Bark and other stimulants, in large doses, has of late been preferred.

## VI. Sardonic Laugh. (Risus Sardonicus.)

Is a continued involuntary laughter.

Antispasmodics, as in N° 4. Class II.

## VII. St. Vitus's Dance. (Chorea St. Viti.)

Is a peculiar convulsion affecting the leg and arm of one side.

Bark the principal remedy here, as in N° 23. Class I. and also,

℞ P. C. P. ʒi. *A tea spoonful three or four times a day.*
Sal Ammon. crud. ʒi.
Syrup. è Succ. Limon. q. s. ut ft. elect.

℞ P. C. P. ℈ij.
Sal Martis, gr. iij.
Syr. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

The junction also of copper and zinc in this disease successful; as,

℞ Cupri Ammon. gr. iv.
Flor. Zinci, gr. viij.
Extract. Gentian. q. s. ut ft. pil. xxiv. *One a dose morning and evening.*

## VII. Asthma.

Is an impeded laborious wheezing reſpiration, threatening ſuffocation, attended with ſtricture of the breaſt, and occurring at intervals.

Aſthma requires, during the fit, antiſpaſmodics, as the chief remedy for its abatement, particularly æther and opium; as,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Æther. L. L. ā gutt. xxx. Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat. hauſt. | *To be occaſionally repeated.* |
| ℞ Æther. Vitriol. ℥i. Aq. Font. ℥vi. m. fiat hauſt. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Moſchi. Part I. Moſchus. | |

When connected with a phlegmy expectoration, and pain of cheſt, bliſters to the cheſt, and antimonial ſolution, as in N° 1.

Alſo attenuating pectorals, as in N° 5. Claſs I. and,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Opii colat. gr. vi. Pulv. Scill. ſicc. gr. ij. G. Ammoniac. gr. xij. m. ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. N° 6. | *Two a doſe.* |
| ℞ Lact. Ammoniac. ℥vi. Tinct. Valerian, ℥ſſ. m. ft. m. | *Two tea ſpoonfuls often.* |
| ℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. Syr. Altheæ, ā ℥i. ſſ. Aq. Font. ℥iij. Cinn. ſ. ℥ſſ. Tinct. Thebaic, gutt. lx. m. | *A table ſpoonful a doſe.* |
| ℞ G. Ammoniac. ℥i. Aq. Puleg. ℥iv. Solve et Colaturæ adde, Aq. Roſar. ℥iij. Syr. Scillit. ℥i. ſſ. m. | *Two table ſpoonfuls often.* |
| ℞ Aſſæ Fœtidæ, gr. xvi. Pulv. Scill. gr. iv. m. fiat. pil. N° 3. | *One a doſe.* |
| ℞ Pil. Scillit. Part I. Scilla. | |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Oxymel Scillit. ℥ff.<br>Aq. Pulegii, ℥i. m. fiat. mixt. | *One half a dose.* |
| ℞ Helenii—Rob. Samb. ā ℥i.<br>Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. formand.<br>in pil. N° 23. | *Two a dose.* |
| ℞ Flor. Zinci, gr. i.<br>Colchici, gr. iij.<br>Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat pil. | *For a dose.* |

In the interval, bark and tonics are uſeful, as in N° 23. Claſs I. and 7. Claſs II.

## IX. Chincough. (Pertussis.)

Is a convulſive cough, interrupted by a full and noiſy inſpiration or draught, which returns in fits, for the moſt part with vomiting.

Antimonial ſolution, as in N° 1. Claſs I. or vomiting excited by ſquill; as,

℞ Oxymel. Scillit. ℥ij. *or* ℥ff. *for a dose.*

Antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4. Claſs II.

Where diſeaſe mild, bark and aſtringents ſucceſsful, as in N° 23. Claſs I. and alſo,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Tinct. C. P. ℥ff.<br>Elix. Paregoric. ℥ff.<br>Tinct. Cantharid. ℥i. m. ft. mixt. | *A tea ſpoonful twice a day till ſtrangury is induced.* |

## X. Water Brash. (Pyrosis.)

Conſiſts in a diſcharge of clear water from the mouth, brought up with ſome eructation from the ſtomach, and a ſenſe of burning heat in the epigaſtric region.

No general principles of cure; ſit ſuſpended by opium as in N° 6. Claſs I.

The uſe of nux vomica recommended, as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Tinct. Nuc Vomic. ℥i. | *A tea ſpoonful a dose.* |
| ℞ Pulv. ejuſdem. | *gr.* v. *to* x. *a dose.* |

## XI. Cholera Morbus.

Conſiſts in an evacuation of bilious matter in both directions, attended with a quick irregular pulſe, anxiety, great proſtration of ſtrength, acute pain at the navel, ſpaſm of the extremities, &c. and, when very violent, it kills in leſs than twenty-four hours.

*Cure.*—The plentiful uſe of diluents and injections, as in N^os^ 1, and 8. Claſs I. The beſt of the former the *decoct. avenæ* (the oats being toaſted brown.)

Antiſpaſmodics, eſpecially opiates, as in N° 6. Claſs I. and 4. Claſs II. or joined with elixir vitriol, which is reckoned ſpecific, given in doſes of a tea ſpoonful.

After abatement of the diſeaſe, tonics as in N° 23. Claſs I.

## XII. Cholic. (Colica.)

Is a pain of the lower belly, ſpreading over the whole of it, but particularly twiſting round the navel; without fever, which ſometimes ſupervenes in its progreſs, attended with vomiting and coſtiveneſs, the muſcles of the belly externally feeling hard, contracted, and divided, as it were, into balls.

*Cure.*—1. Relaxation of ſpaſm, by bleeding, but only if ſtrongly indicated by the pulſe.

By antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4. Claſs II. particularly opium.

By fomentations, as in p. 108.

And laſtly, by bliſters to the abdomen.

2. Exciting action of inteſtines, by

Laxatives, as in N^os^ 1, 2. Claſs I. or 3. Claſs II. and injections as in the ſame; alſo,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒi. ſſ. | |
| Sp. Sacchar. Jamaic. ʒiij. | |
| Succ. Limon. ʒi. | |
| Sacchar. Alb. ʒij. m. | *A table ſpoonful a doſe.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Scammon. gr. xij.<br>Sacchar. Alb. ʒi. ff.<br>Amygdal. dulc. decort. N° 6.<br>Terantur ſimul, et adde,<br>Aq. Menth. ſativ.<br>Font. ā ℥iij. m. | *One half a doſe.* |
| ℞ Maſſ. Pil. Aloet. gr. xv.<br>Ol. Menth. ſativ. gutt. iv.<br>Opii pur. gr. i. ff. m. ft. pilul. iij. | *A doſe.* |
| ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒiij.<br>Tinct. Sennæ C. ʒi.<br>Syr. Roſar. pallid. ʒi. m. ft. hauſt. | |

3. Where theſe means fail, by mechanical dilation from above, either by mercury, or water largely drank; or from below, by a large injection of water, forced up by a particular inſtrument.

### XIII. Dry Belly-Ache. (Colica Pictonum.)

Is diſtinguiſhed by its ſlow attack, commencing with a ſenſe of weight and uneaſineſs in the belly, which continues for ſome time before the actual ſymptoms of cholic take place; but, in the end, it comes to be aggravated far beyond cholic, by paralyſis of the lower extremities frequently enſuing.

*Common Cure.*—1. The ſame means of relaxing ſpaſm as in the former diſeaſe; but requiring the junction of the external as well as internal antiſpaſmodics there detailed.

2. Action of inteſtines, excited by mild cathartics of an oily or ſaline nature.

3. The occaſional uſe of antiſpaſmodics during the cure.

4. Recurrence of the diſeaſe prevented by guarding againſt acidity, flatulence, and cold.

### XIV. Looseness. (Diarrhœa.)

Conſiſts in a frequent diſcharge, by ſtool, of a matter various in its appearance and conſiſtence, but moſtly feculent, attended with little or no pain, and no primary fever.

*Cure.*—A gentle emetic at firſt. *Vide* Part II. Claſs I.

The uſe of diluents, as in N° 1. Claſs I. and demulcents, as in N° 3. Claſs I. alſo,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Mucilag. Amyli. ℥vi.<br>Tinct. Cinn. ʒij.<br>Syr. cois, ℥i. m. fiat mixt. | ℥iv. *a doſe often.* |

Abſorbents in caſe of acidity, as,

℞ Potion. cretac. *Vide* Part I. Creta.

℞ Pulv. cretac. *Idem.*

By acids, where an oppoſite fermentation prevails, as in N° 18. Claſs I.

By an occaſional opiate, during the whole of the diſeaſe, as in N° 6. Claſs I.

By tonics and aſtringents, as in N° 23. Claſs I.

### XV. Pissing Evil. (Diabetes.)

Conſiſts in a continued or chronic diſcharge of an uncommon quantity of urine, far exceeding the proportion that ſhould ariſe from the quantity of aliment or fluid introduced.

Cure little underſtood; but attempted by a ſtrict attention to an animal diet, and counteracting the morbid ſtate, in four different ways:

1. By promoting a determination elſewhere, by the uſe of the warm bath, and diaphoretics, as in N° 12. Claſs I. or

℞ Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* Part I. Ipecacuhan.

2. By increaſing the tone of the parts, by tonics and aſtringents, joined with elixir vitriol, as in N° 23. Claſs I. and alſo,

℞ Seri Aluminoſ. *Vide* Part I. Alumen.

℞ Aq. Calcis. *Ibid.* Calx Viva.

3. By taking off irritation, by opiates in large doſes.

4. By preventing abſorption from the atmoſphere, by covering the ſurface with oil, mucilage, &c.

### XVI. Indigestion. (Dyspepsia.)

Diſtinguiſhed alſo by the name of *ſtomach complaints*, and *chronic weakneſs*, is marked by a long train of ſymptoms, conſiſting chiefly in anxiety, wind in the ſtomach, a ſenſe of conſtriction and uneaſineſs in the throat, with pain of the ſide or ſternum, ſo that the patient can only lie on the right ſide, heartburn, and acid eructations, ſqueamiſhneſs, and want of appetite; a ſenſe of gnawing prevailing in the ſtomach when empty, and an inconſtant ſtate of belly, with palpitation, &c.

*Palliative Treatment.*

1. By mild vomiting, occaſionally, by ipecacuhan or bitters. *Vide* Part II. Claſs *Emetics.*

2. By removing acidity by abſorbents, as in N° 13. Claſs I. 13. Claſs II.

3. By the uſe of mild laxatives, as in N° 1. 20. Claſs I. 12. Claſs II.

*Radical Treatment.*

1. By increaſing tone of the organ, by tonics and aromatics, as,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Infuſ. Amar. ℥iij.<br>Aq. Menthæ Pip. ℥ij.<br>Syrup. Zinziber, ℥i.<br>Sp. Salin. Aromat. ʒi. m. fiat mixt. | *Two table ſpoonfuls occaſionally in a glaſs of water.* |
| ℞ Aq. Menthæ ſativ. ℥vi.<br>Conſerv. Roſ. ʒi.<br>Elixir Vitr. Acid. ʒi. m. fiat mixt. | ℥i. ſſ. *every ſix hours.* |
| ℞ Elixir Vitriol. ʒi.<br>Tinct. Aromat. ℥ij. m. fiat mixt. | 40 *drops a doſe.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Zinziber.<br>Pip. long. ā gr. xv.<br>Conſerv. Aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Pulv. Diaromaton, gr. iij.<br>Sal Martis, gr. i.<br>Ol. Cinn. gutt. ſſ. m. ft. pilul. i. et tal. N° 12. | *Two a doſe daily; to be waſhed down with the following mixture:* |
| ℞ Aq. Nuc. Moſchat. ℥ij.<br>Sp. Salin. Aromat.<br>Vitriol. dulc. ā ʒſſ.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iv.<br>Syr. Balſam. ℥i.<br>Sp. Lavand. C. ʒſſ. m. ft. M. | *A table ſpoonful after every doſe of the pills.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Rad. Columb. ʒij.<br>Zinziber. ʒſſ.<br>Maſſ. Pil. Aloet.<br>Extract. Gentian. ā ʒi.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic. craſſi. q. ſ. ut ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v. | *Four a doſe.* |
| ℞ Infuſ. Amar. ℥vi.<br>Tinct. Fœtid. ℥iij. M. | ℥i. *twice a day.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Infuſ. Amar. ℥viij.<br>Sal Tartar. ʒi. | ℥ij. *night and morning.* |
| ℞ Infuſ. Amar.<br>Aq. Calcis, ā ℥vi.<br>Aromat. ℥iv. M. | *Two table ſpoonfuls four times a day.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Cort. Peruv. ʒx.<br>Amar.<br>Elix. Vitriol. Acid. ā ʒiij. M. | *A tea ſpoonful a doſe.* |
| ℞ Aq. Menth. Piperit. ℥v.<br>Elix. Sacer. ℥ij.<br>Tinct. Fœtid. ℥i. M. | *A table ſpoonful a doſe morning and evening.* |
| ℞ Pulv. C. Aurant. ʒſſ.<br>Zinziber, ʒi.<br>Winteran. ʒi.<br>Limatur. Martis, ℈i.<br>Syrup. Aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. | *The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.* |
| Stomachic Materials. | |
| ℞ P. C. P. ʒvi.<br>Caſcarill.<br>Canell. Alb. ā ʒij.<br>Calom. Aromat.<br>Nuc. Muſchat. ā ʒi. m. fiat maal. | *Materials for infuſion.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥i.<br>Summitat. Centaur. Min.<br>Cort. Aurant. ſicc. ā ℥ſſ. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Rad. Gentian. ℥i.<br>Cort. Aurant. ſicc. ʒi.<br>Lign. Caſſiæ, ʒiij. M. | |
| ℞ P. C. P. ℥i.<br>Zinziber, ʒi.<br>Rhei, ʒiij. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Vitriol. Martis, ʒij.<br>Pulv. Diaromaton, ʒi.<br>Ol. Carvi, gutt. x. m. ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v. | *Three a doſe.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Marin. ʒß. Aq. diſtillat. ʒiv. Acid. Muriat. ʒij. M. | *A tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water.* |
| ℞ Limat. Martis, gr. vi. Sacchar. Alb. Pulv. Cinn. ā gr. x. m. fiat pulv. | *To be repeated occaſionally.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Valerian Sylv. Serpentar. Virgin. ā gr. x. Diaromaton, gr. v. m. ft. pulv. | |

2. By altering its ſecretion, as by the uſe of the gaſtric juice of animals, particularly the carnivorous.

## XVII. Hysterics. (Hysterica.)

Conſiſts in a particular irritable ſtate of the *primæ viæ* in the female, chiefly occurring in the unmarried and widows, and thoſe who lead a ſedentary life, or poſſeſs a delicate conſtitution. Their attack is periodical, and their fit is diſtinguiſhed by pain of the left ſide, about the flexure of the colon, with a ſenſe of diſtenſion advancing upwards, and producing the ſame uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, from which it riſes to the throat, occaſioning, by its preſſure, a ſenſe of ſuffocation; when a degree of fainting comes on, and certain convulſive motions take place, agitating the trunk of the body and limbs in various ways; after which, alternate fits of laughter and crying occur, and a remiſſion then enſues.

Antiſpaſmodics the principal remedy in the time of the fit, as in N° 4. Claſs II. and alſo,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Extract. Thebaic. gr. iij. Pulv. Caſtor. gr. v. Conſerv. Cynoſbat, q. ſ. ut ft. bolus. | |
| ℞ Aq. Carvi Sp. ʒij. Sp. Lavand. C. ʒj. Tinct. Valerian. Sp. Salin. Aromat. ā ʒi. Aq. Font ʒiij. Syr. Zinziber, ʒi. M. | *A table ſpoonful often.* |
| ℞ Aſæ Fœtidæ, ʒi. ß. Tinct. Fuligin. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divide in pil. N° 13. | *Three a doſe.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Pulv. Caſtor. gr. xv.<br>Serpentar. gr. x.<br>Syr. Zinziber. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Aſæ Fœtidæ, gr. viij.<br>Caſtor, gr. iv.<br>Tinct. Caſtor. q. ſ. ut fiat m. divid.<br>in pil. N° 13. | *Three a doſe.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Melamp. Part I. Melampod. | ℥i. *twice a day.* |
| ℞ Lac. Ammon. ℥vi.<br>Tinct. Fœtid. ℥ſſ. m. fiat mixt. | ℥i. *a doſe often.* |

Tonics, after the abatement of the diſeaſe, as in N° 25. Claſs II.

## XVIII. Hypochondriacs. (Hypochondriasis.)

Is a certain ſtate of mind along with *dyſpepſia*, from ſlight cauſes apprehending the greateſt evils, and always imagining the worſt; yet, perhaps, it differs little from *dyſpepſia*, but by its occurring in the melancholic habit.

Remedies may be employed to relieve the dyſpeptic ſymptoms, as in N° 15. Claſs II.

## XIX. Want of Menstruation. (Amenorrhœa.)

Conſiſts in a want of the menſtrual diſcharge at the proper period, attended with various morbid ſymptoms, and unconnected with pregnancy.

### 1. *Retention.* (*Chloroſis.*)

The cure of this ſpecies depends on the uſe of tonics, particularly bark and ſteel, as in N° 15. Claſs II. Alſo ſtimulants, affecting the uterus or contiguous part, *viz.*

By purging, as in N° 3. Claſs II.

By mercurials, as in N° 4. Claſs III. alſo,

| FORMS. | DOSES |
|---|---|
| ℞ Calomel. gr. i.<br>Extr. Gentian, gr. iij. M. ſt. pil. i.<br>et tal. N° 12. | *One every night.* |

2. *Suppreſſion.*

To be removed by the ſame means as *Retention*; alſo by emetics of an acrid kind, as the muſtard and horſe-radiſh, ſucceeded by emmenagogues; as,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Tinct. Caſtor. C. ʒi. | *A tea ſpoonful a doſe.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Fuliginis, ʒi. | *A tea ſpoonful a doſe.* |
| ℞ Rub. Tinct. ʒiv.<br>Cerevis fort. lb. iv.<br>Macera per biduum, et infuſ. cola. | ʒiv. *twice a day.* |
| ℞ Decoct. Sabinæ. Part. Sabina. | |
| ℞ Pulv. Myrrh. ℈i.<br>Borac. gr. x.<br>Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Elix. Aloes.<br>Tinct. Martis, ā ʒſſ. M. | *A tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water.* |
| ℞ Aſæ Fœtid. ʒi.<br>Pulv. Melampod. ʒſſ.<br>Syr. cois, q. ſ. in fiat maſſ.<br>divid. in pil. N° 18. | *Four a doſe twice a day.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Melampod. ʒi. | *A tea ſpoonful a doſe, in a glaſs of water.* |

3. *Difficult Menſtruation.* (*Dyſmenorrhœa.*)

Opiates every night, as in N° 6. Claſs I. Alſo fomentations and dilution.

## XX. Madness. (Mania.)

Is a falſe perception or judgment of things, moſt generally diſplayed in the opinion formed by the patient of his neareſt friends; in a want of the due connection of the train of thought, marked by an incoherence or raving; and in a reſiſtance of the paſſions to the command of the will, accompanied, for the moſt part, with a violence of action, and furious reſentment at reſtraint. To theſe ſymptoms may be alſo added the remarkable power of the ſyſtem, under the influence of madneſs, in reſiſting the uſual morbid effects of cold, hunger, and watching.

1. *Acute or Febrile Mania.*

Treatment, full command of the patient by *coercion.*

Bleeding at temporal artery, and to a large extent. Preſſure alſo on the carotids (to leſſen the force of circulation to the head) recommended.

The uſe of draſtic purges, as in N° 3. Claſs II. alſo,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Rad. Hellebor. Nigr. ℥ſſ. Conſunde et macera in Aq. bullient. ℥vij. cola et adde, Ol. Oliv. Mucilag. G. Arab. ā ℥ſſ. M. | ℥i. or ij. *pro doſe.* |

*External Remedies.*

The application of cold to the ſeat of the affection, as in phrenitis; promoting a diſcharge from it by bliſters, iſſues, &c. as in ditto.

2. *Chronic Mania.*

Treatment, 1*ſt* ſtep, the ſame command of the patient by coercion.

2*d.* Giving ſenſibility to the *primæ viæ*, for the action of medicines, by the uſe of opium.

3*d.* The uſe of powerful emetics, particularly antimonials, as in N° 1.

4*th.* The exhibition of particular narcotics, as,

℞ Fol. Digital. ſicc. Pulv. Aromat. ā ℈i. Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. m. ft. pil. xx. *One or two a doſe every three hours.*

℞ Extr. Cicut. Pulv. fol. Belladon. ā ℥i. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. i. *One or two a doſe.*

℞ Extr. Strammon. divid. in pilul. gr. i. *One a doſe, to be increaſed till effects produced.*

5*th.* The uſe of camphor in large doſes; as,

℞ Camphor. ℥i. Magneſia Alb. ℈i.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| Sp. Vin. rect. gutt. xxx. m. p. a. et Contunde ſimul. in mortario lapideo, et adde Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥x. Saechar. alb. ℥ı. vel q. ſ. m. fiat emulſio. | *Two ſpoonfuls a doſe, ſhaking the glaſs.* |

Or, combined with antimonials, as

℞ Camphor. ℥ij. ſolve Ope Sp. Vini adde Tartar. Emetic. gr. iv. M. et ft. cum Extract. Gentian. q. ſ. maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. iv. *Three a doſe: to be repeated as indicated.*

6*th.* Interrupting the prevailing chain of thought by ſhifting the ſcene, or engaging the attention in active employment, attended with labour.

7*th.* The ſudden application of a powerful and unexpected ſtimulus, as throwing the patient into the cold bath, by ſurpriſe, impreſſing with ſtrong fear, frights, &c. but this mode of treatment is dangerous and uncertain.

## XXI. Canine Madness. (Hydrophobia.)

Conſiſts in a horror or morbid averſion of all liquids, which, when preſented, excite convulſive ſpaſms of the throat; and this diſeaſe is attended with fever, and general diſorder of all the functions.

The proper treatment here undetermined.

Specifics uſed in this diſeaſe are,

℞ Lich. Ciner. Terreſt. ℥ſſ. Pimentæ, ℥ij. tere bene in pulv. antilyſſ.

Tonquin Remedy.

℞ Cinnabar. Nativ. Facăit, ā gr. xxiv. Moſchi, gr. x. m. fiat pulv. ſubtil. *To be taken in the morning in a glaſs of arrack or other ſpirit.*

FORMS. DOSES.

Ormſkirk Medicine.

℞ Pulv. Cretæ, ℥ſſ.
Alum, gr. x.
Bol. Armen. ℥iij.
Pulv. Hellenii, ℥i.
Ol. Aniſ. gutt. vi. M.

But mercury ſeems more powerful than any of thoſe ſpecifics, and ſhould be liberally uſed by unction through the wounded part, after removal of the tainted piece.

Calomel and Turpeth mineral have been alſo recommended internally till ſlight ſalivation takes place.

The ſtrongeſt antiſpaſmodics in large doſes; as the cuprum ammoniacum, brandy, warm bath, &c. have effected a temporary relief.

Oils externally and internally are alſo mentioned.

## CLASS III.

## CACHECTIC DISEASES

Conſiſt in a depraved ſtate of the whole, or a conſiderable part of the body, without fever, (except in the firſt article,) or nervous affection, conſtituting a primary part.

### I. Putrid Fever. (Typhus Putrida.)

Is marked by the ſame general ſymptoms as Nervous Fever; but, from the beginning, a great determination prevails to the head, denoted by flushings of the face, vibration of the temples, and a particular blood-ſhot gloſſy appearance which the eye aſſumes.

In the beginning, to be treated by the antimonial ſolution, and diaphoretics, as in N° 1. Claſs I.

By acids and refrigerants, as in N° 18. Claſs I. and cold affuſion, as directed in the other ſpecies of fever.

When ſtrength begins to fail, wine, bark, decoct. arnicæ, &c. as in N° 1. Claſs II.

Occaſional opiates alſo proper, as in ditto.

Fixt air a popular remedy; as,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Tartar. ʒi.<br>Aq. Font. ℥viij. | |
| ℞ Sp. Vitriol. ten. ʒij,<br>Aq. Font. ℥viij. | *A table ſpoonful of each mixture to be mixed and taken in the act of effervescence.* |
| ℞ Tinct. C. Peruv.<br>Roſar. ā ʒi.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iv.<br>Syr. ſ. ʒij. M. | *Two table ſpoonfuls often.* |
| ℞ P. C. Peruv. ʒi.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi.<br>Tere ſimul. et adde<br>Aq. Roſar. ℥ij.<br>Font. ℥xij.<br>Syr. c. is, ʒi.<br>Elix. Vitriol. ʒſſ. M. | *Two table ſpoonfuls often.* |

### Plague. (Pestis.)

Is a highly putrid fever, marked with the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of debility; in the progreſs of which, though not fixed to a particular day, an eruption of buboes or carbuncles takes place on different parts of the body.

*Cure.*—The ſame as Putrid Fever.

### Yellow Fever.

Is attended with a quick irregular pulſe, great oppreſſion of the precordia, and vomiting of bilious matter, ſucceeded, towards its termination, by univerſal jaundice, and hæmorrhage from different parts.

*Cure.*—The ſame as Putrid Fever.

### Puerperal Fever. (Febris Puerperalis.)

Is one whoſe acceſſion is very early after delivery, generally the ſecond or third day, attended with a quick irregular pulſe, remarkable proſtration of ſtrength, great affection of forehead, and general foreneſs and tenſion of the abdomen.

*Cure.*—The ſame as Putrid Fever.

## II. Putrid Sore Throat. (Angina Maligna.)

Conſiſts in the uſual ſymptoms of fever, attended with ſtiffneſs in the neck, and uneaſineſs in the internal fauces, which diſcover a deep red or ſhining crimſon colour, paſſing into ulceration, attended with a fœtid diarrhœa or acrid naſal diſcharge. The pulſe is ſmall and irregular, though ſometimes full.

*Internal Remedies.*

The ſame as in former diſeaſe; and alſo,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Capſici coch. menſ. ij.<br>Sal. marin. coch. theat. ij.<br>Form in paſt. et adde<br>Aq. bullient lb.ſſ.<br>et liquor. gelid. colat. adde<br>Acet. fort. lb.ſſ. M. | *A table-ſpoonful every half-hour.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|

*Topical Applications, or*

Gargles, as,

℞ Caricar. ℥i.
Rad. contrayerv. ℥ſſ. coque in
Aq. Font. ℥xvi. ad xij.
colat adde
Acet. cois, ℥i. m. fiat Gargariſm.

℞ Decoct. cois, ℥iv.
Mel Roſar. ℥ſſ.
Sp. vitriol. ten. q.ſ. ad grat. acid.

℞ Borac ℥ii.
Aq. Font. ℥vſſ.
Syr. Caryophyll. ℥i. m. ſt. Gargariſm.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ʒſſ.
Aq. Font. ℥vii.
Mel Roſar. ℥i. m. ſt. Gargariſm.

### III. Pulmonary Consumption, (Phthisis Pulmonalis,)

Conſiſts in an expectoration of purulent matter from the lungs, attended with cough, (which prevails moſt in the morning, or when the ſtomach is empty,) with emaciation, debility, and hectic fever.

General antiphlogiſtic treatment in firſt ſtage, as in N° 1, Claſs I. alſo the uſe of emetics occaſionally; as

℞ Vitriol. cœrul. *Vide* Part I. gr. ij. *to* xv. *for a doſe.*

In the ſecond ſtage, balſamics and detergents are recommended, as in N° 11, Claſs I; and alſo

℞ Myrrh. in pulv. redact. ʒij.
Kali preparat. ʒſſ.
Ferr. Vitriol. gr. xii.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥vi. m. fiat mixt. *One-fourth part thrice a day.*

℞ Balſam. Tolelan. ʒi.
Myrrh. opt. ʒſſ.
Extr. Glycyrrh. ʒij.
Aq. fervid. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divid.
in pil. 43. *Two a doſe twice a day.*

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ G. Ammoniac. ℈v.
Sapon. Hiſpan. ʒi.
Pulv. Scill. ſiccat. ℈i.
Tinct. Toletan. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ.
divid. in pil. ſing. gr. iij. *Three a doſe.*

℞ Myrrh. ℈i.
Crem. Tartar. ʒi. fiat pulv. *To be taken twice a day.*

℞ Spermaceti, ʒij.
Balſ. Peruvian. gutt. xl.
Vitell. Ovi, q. ſ. probe ſubact. adde,
Syr. Altheæ, ℥i. M. *A tea ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Extract. Glycyrrh. ʒiij.
Balſ. Toletan.
Flor. Benzoin.
Sacchar. alb. duriſſ. ā ℈i.
Extracto aqua fervente mollito, et in pulpam contuſo adde cætera in pulverem prius trita, et cum aquæ q. ſ. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v. *Two a doſe night and morning.*

To allay the cough and check hectic ſymptoms, opium and acids combined; as

℞ Mucilag. Sem. Cydonior. ℥vij.
Syrup. de Moris, ʒi.
Elixir Vitriol. ʒi.
Thebaic. tinct. gutt. xx. m. fiat mixt. *A table ſpoonful often.*

℞ Pulv. Gum. Arab.
Sacchar. ā ʒi. his bene ſolutis ex aq.
℥i. ff. adde L. l. gutt. xxx.
Elix. vitriol. gutt. xx. m. fiat hauſt. *At bed-time.*

To check diarrhœa, the remedies recommended in p. 123.

## IV. Venereal Disease, (Lues Venerea,)

Is diſplayed by affections of the genitals of a contagious nature, and afterwards by ulcerations of the throat, and cluſtered pimples on the ſkin, going off in cruſts or ſcabby ulcers; alſo by pains of the bones, and protuberances or nodes on ſome parts of them.

MERCURY here the principal remedy, except to one form of the diſeaſe, viz. *Gonorrhœa.*

1. *Clap, (Gonorrhœa Virulenta,)*

Is marked by a diſcharge of white or yellowiſh matter from the urethra in man, and vagina in woman, attended with inflammation and heat of urine.

In the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, where the inflammation is circumſcribed, the cure is to be conducted by a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe, and the uſe of injections.

The injections ſhould be uſed eight or ten times a day. The time moſt favourable for it is immediately after making water; and, on withdrawing the ſyringe, the quantity injected ſhould be retained three or four minutes, by preſſure on the point of the penis. The variety of injections employed are,

1. *Aſtringent.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Alumin. ℈iv.<br>Aq. Roſar. ℥viij. m. fiat inject. | *To be uſed eight or ten times a day.* |
| ℞ Sacchar. Satur. ℈i.<br>Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Zinci vitriolat. gr. x.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iv. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥iv.<br>Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. viii. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Ærugin. gr. viij.<br>Ol. Olivar. ℥iv. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv.<br>Acid. Muriat. gutt. viij. m. fiat inj. | *The ſame.* |

2. *Aſtringent and Abſorbent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Lap. Calam. pt. ℈i. ſſ.<br>Balſam. Copivi, ℈ij.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iv. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Ceruſſ. ℥ij.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij.<br>M. et adde<br>Aq. Roſar. ℥vi. M. | *The ſame.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Lap. Tutiæ pt. ℈ij.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iij. ſſ. M. | *The ſame.* |
| 3. *Specific.* | |
| ℞ Calomel. ʒi.<br>Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥v. m. fiat inject. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Ung. ☿ ʒi.<br>Vitel. Ovi ſubact.<br>Ol. Olivar. ℥i.<br>Mucilag. ex Amylo, ℥vi. m. fiat inject. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Merc. corroſiv. gr. vi.<br>℞ Aq. Font. ℥vi. M. | *The ſame.* |
| 4. *Sedative.* | |
| ℞ G. Opii.<br>Aq. bullient. ℥vi. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ L. l. ʒſſ.<br>Aq. Roſar. ℥viij. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Theæ virid. Herb. ʒi.<br>Aq. fervent. ℥iv. m. fiat inj. | *The ſame.* |
| 5. *Combined.* | |
| ℞ Vitriol. alb.<br>Sacchar. Saturn. ā ʒſſ.<br>G. Opii, ℈ij.<br>Camphor. ʒſſ.<br>Aq. bullient. ℥xvi. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Kino, ʒi.ſſ.<br>—— Alum, ʒi.<br>—— Opii, ℈ij.<br>Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥i. tere et adde<br>Aq. bullient. ℥x. fiat inj. | *The ſame.* |

The occaſional uſe of opiates neceſſary as in N° 6, Claſs I. during the whole progreſs of *Gonorrhœa*; alſo,

℞ Opii purificat.
Camphor. ā ʒi.
Antimon. Tartar. gr. xv.
Syr. cois q. ſ. M. divid. in pil. 60. *Two a doſe at night.*

In the *ſecond* and *third* ſtages of the diſeaſe, veneſection and the antiphlogiſtic treatment are to be conſided in, with the uſe of cooling laxatives as in N° 1, Claſs I. and diuretics alſo.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Prunell. ʒij.<br>Crem. Tartar. ʒi.<br>Elect. Lenitiv. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. molle. | *A tea ſpoonful often.* |
| ℞ Sal Nitri, ʒij.<br>Gum. Arab.<br>Crem. Tartar.<br>Sacch. alb. ā ʒſſ. m. fiat. pulv. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Nitri, ʒij.<br>Hydrar. Sulphur. rubr. ʒij.<br>Calomel. ϑi. m. fiat pulv. | ϑij. *night and morning.* |

*Local remedies* again, in the advanced ſtages of inflammation, are, topical veneſection, the uſe of antiphlogiſtic poultices and fomentations, ſometimes bliſters to the perinæum.

*Chronic Inflammation, or Conſequences of Acute Stage in the Part.*

When, from the violence of the ſymptoms, the diſeaſe degenerates into a chronic ſtate, it becomes entirely a different affection; the treatment of which is conſiderably varied, though the general principle is *ſymptoms of ulceration*, which are to be treated by the uſe of the bark, as in N° 15, Claſs I. by cold bathing and the introduction of mercury through the perinæum, though it is ſeldom ſucceſsful; while *irritation*, again, is to be avoided by anodynes, either internally applied, as in N° 6, Claſs I. or by injection, as in N° 8, Claſs I. In caſe of *ſchirrus*, mezereon and cicuta, along with mercury, ſeem indicated; for forms of which, *vide* N° 6 of this diſeaſe, and alſo N° 7, Claſs III.

*Peculiar Morbid Symptoms in firſt Stage of Gonorrhœa.*

*Cordee.*

Treated by topical bleeding, the uſe of opiates internally, as in N° 6, Claſs I.; alſo,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Opii, ʒi.<br>Camphor. ʒij.<br>Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat. Pil. N° 60. | *Two a doſe every night.* |
| ℞ Ung. Hydrar. ʒi.<br>Camphor. ʒi. M. f. Ung. | *A little to be rubbed along the urethra at bed-time.* |

*Hæmorrhage or Bleeding from the Penis.*

Removed by reſt, cold, and aſtringents, as in N^os 18, 19, and 21, Claſs I.

Aſtringent injections into the urethra, as in firſt ſtage of *Gonorrhœa*; alſo the uſe of a bougie, or hollow catheter.

*Spurious Gonorrhœa.*

Treatment the ſame as in the firſt ſtage of the *virulent*, by aſtringent injections; alſo the uſe of the bark and tonics, as in N° 15, Claſs II. and cold bathing.

*Whites.* (*Leucorrhœa.*)

1. *Conſtitutional.*

The ſame remedies as in *Flooding*, or *Menorrhagia* in its paſſive ſtate. N° 21, Claſs I.

2. *Local.*

The ſame treatment as in *Spurious Gonorrhœa.*

*Seminal Weakneſs.* (*Tabes Dorſalis*).

The cure to be attempted by tonics, as in N° 16, Claſs II. alſo by narcotics, as in N° 19, Claſs II. and

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Pulv. Cantharid. gr. viii.<br>Opii Camphor. ā gr. xxxvi.<br>Conſerv. Cynoſbat. q. ſ. ut fiat<br>Pil. N° 36. | *One night and morning, to be gradually increaſed.* |

*Obſtruction of Urine.*

The cure depends on removing obſtruction by bougie, or antiſpaſmodics topically applied; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Ol. Camphorat. | *To be rubbed on the penis.* |
| ℞ Balſam. anodyn. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Æther Vitriol.<br>L. l. ā ℥ſſ. M. | *The ſame,* vide Surgery. |

*Morbid Feeling of Parts.*

To be removed by opiates, as in N° 6, Claſs I; alſo topically, as in the former affection; the uſe of narcotics, as in N° 19, Claſs II.

*Swelling of Cord.*

To be treated as acute ſtate of *Hernia Humoralis.* N° 2 of this diſeaſe.

*Swelled Lymphatics.*

Antiphlogiſtic courſe; the cure to the part, when breaking, ſaturnine applications; as,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Ung. Saturn. | *To be dreſſed daily.* |
| ℞ Ung. Ceruſſæ. | |

*Excoriations.*

The treatment the ſame as in topical inflammation, under the head *Reſolvents*, page 99, diviſion 2d, ſedative and aſtringent.

*Phymoſis and Paraphymoſis.*

A ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe.
Warm fomentations to the part. *Vide* Surgery.

*Warts.*

The cure depends on the application of a ligature or eſcharotics, as

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Ammon. ℥i.<br>Acet. diſtill. ℥ij.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iv. m. ft. ſolut. | *The warts to be touched with a pencil dipt in it.* |
| ℞ Merc. Corroſ.<br>Sal Ammon. ā ʒſſ.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iv. m. ft. ſolut. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Sabin.<br>Calomel ā ʒi. M. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Alum uſt.<br>Merc. præcip. rubr. ā ʒi. M. | *The ſame.* |

FORMS. DOSES.

2. *Swelled Teſticle.*

*Acute Stage.*

General antiphlogiſtic plan, in the uſe of bleeding, general and topical; alſo the local applications in topical inflammations. *Vide* Reſolvents, page 99, two firſt diviſions.

Mild laxatives, as in N° 1. Claſs I.; alſo,

℞ Magneſ. vitriolat. ℥iv.
Tartar. Antimon. gr. ii.
Aq. bullient. lb. i. M. *Two to four ounces a doſe.*

An occaſional opiate in the form of injection, in caſe of pain, as in N° 8, Claſs I.

*Chronic Stage.*

Mercury exhibited internally, as in N° 6 of this diſeaſe, or externally applied in unction.

When hardneſs of the part remains, the uſe of cicuta, mezereon, &c. along with the mercury; as,

℞ Extr. cicut. ʒſſ.
Pil. Merc. cois, ʒi. m. fiat maſſ. *One or two a doſe.*

℞ Decoct. Glycirrh. cum Merc. corroſiv.

Where no hardneſs, but only increaſed ſize, vomits with turpeth mineral, mineral waters, bliſters, the bark as in N° 15. 2. Claſs I. alſo ſea-bathing. *Vide* Surgery.

3. *Gleet.*

Eaſieſt and moſt certain cure by the bougie, or cauſtic.

It may be attempted alſo by balſamics and reſtringents, as in N° 12, Claſs I.; alſo,

℞ Terebinthinæ coctæ, ʒij.
Pulv. Rhabarbari, ʒi. m. ft. pil. N° 36. *Three twice a day.*

℞ Cupri vitriolat. gr. xv.
Oliban. extract. Cinchonæ ā ʒij.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut ft. pil. N° 60. *One to four every day.*

By ſyptic injections, as in N° 1 of this diſeaſe; or by ſtimulant ones, in the ſame, only made ſtronger.

### 4. *Chancre.*

When ſmall and firſt diſcovered, the application of lunar cauſtic, or ærugo, or blue vitriol, or ceruſſa acetata, or aqua kali, with the uſe of mercury internally, the moſt ſucceſsful practice.

When large, and not ſoon diſcovered, ointments and ſolutions of various kinds, having mercury for their baſe, as alſo aſtringents and ſtimulants moſt uſeful, as

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Calomel, ʒi.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic ℥i. m. ft. ungt. | |
| ℞ Ærug<br>Calomel ā ʒi. m. ft. pulv. | *To be applied every day as an eſcharotic.* |
| ℞ Ol. Olivar.<br>Aq. Cupri ammoniat. ā ʒij. m. ft. ungt. | |
| ℞ Ung. Merc. fort. | |
| ℞ Merc. præcip. rubr. gr. x.<br>Ung. cerat. Turner. ℥ſſ. m. fiat ung. | |
| ℞ Ung. ſimplic. ℥ij.<br>Calomel, ʒij. m. ft. ung. | |
| ℞ Solut. corroſiv. (gr. i. to ℥i. aq.) | *With which the ſore is to be frequently waſhed.* |
| ℞ Calomel. ℈i.<br>Sp. Nitri dulc. ℥i. m. fiat ſolut. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Calomel, ʒi.<br>Aq. Calcis, ℥iv. m. fiat lotio nigra. | *The ſame.* |

### 5. *Bubo.*

Mercurial unction, ſo as to paſs through the affected gland, the moſt certain remedy, without any topical application to the part.

When matter is formed, it ſhould be allowed to break of itſelf.

Sores to be treated as in *Lues.*

### 6. *Lues.*

#### 1. *General Treatment.*

A courſe of mercury, the only certain remedy in this country, conducted, in ſlight caſes, for ſix weeks, in others longer; and, during that time, the medicines ſhould be brought to ſhow ſenſible effects on the conſtitution and diſeaſe. The medicine may be introduced by unction, when it will require at leaſt ſixty or ſeventy rubbings, or from eight to ten ounces of ointments, one dram being rubbed every night; or internally by the common blue pill, in a doſe of two or three daily, or in other forms; and, in this laſt caſe, its operation may alſo be aſſiſted by its junction with other medicines, as

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Hydrargyr. calcinat.<br>Opii.<br>Camphoræ, ā ʒi.<br>Syr. ſimpl. q. ſ. ut ft. M. pil. lx. | *One or two every night.* |
| ℞ Hydrargyr. acetat. ʒi.<br>Medull. Pan. ʒii. m. ft. pil. lx. | *From one to five every night.* |
| ℞ Hydrargyr. præcipitat. Cinerei, ʒi.<br>Conſerv. Cynoſbat. q. ſ. ft. pil. lx. | *One or two every night and morning.* |
| ℞ Hydrargyr. vitriolat.<br>Opii, ā ʒi.<br>Syr. ſimpl. q. ſ. fiat pil. lx. | *One or two every night.* |
| ℞ Calomel, ʒi.<br>Pulv. Opii, ʒiij.<br>Syr. ſimpl. q. ſ. fiat pil. lx. | *Two every night.* |
| ℞ Hydrargyr. purificat. ʒi.<br>Pulv. G. Arabic. ʒiij.<br>Syr. ſimpl. ℥ii.<br>Aq. Fumariæ, ℥i. m. fiat hauſt. | |

FORMS. DOSES.

Mercurial Linctus.

℞ Argenti vivi, ʒss.
Mucilag. Gum. Arabic. ʒiv. trit. donec globul. penitus disparuerunt; dein adde.
Aq. Font. ʒxij.
Cinn.
Syr. Altheæ, ā ʒij. M. ʒss. *a dose twice every day.*

Corrosive Solution.

℞ Corrosiv. sublimat. gr. iv.
Aq. Vitæ, ʒvi.
Sp. Lavand. c. ʒi. m. fiat. solut. *A table spoonful a dose night and morning in a cupful of any diluent liquor.*

Corrosive Pills.

℞ Aq. Font. ʒvi.
Sp. Sal Marin. gutt. aliquot.
Merc. corrosiv. gr. xv. solve et digere per dies tres, fermetur solutio cum mic. pan. q. s. in mortar. vitreo in pil. 120. *Four or more a dose twice a day.*

2. *Local Treatment.*

1. Ulcerations of throat treated by Caustic, if spreading fast, followed by mercurial liniment, as

℞ Hydrargyr. et
Mellis extinct. ā ʒij. adde,
Mellis despumat. ʒij.
Ol. Caryophyll. essentialis.
ʒii. ā M. *To be applied by a pencil often every day.*

Or Mercurial Gargles, as

℞ Merc. corrosiv. gr. iv. solve in
Tinct. Rosar. ʒviij. fiat Gargarism. *With which the throat is to be often gargled.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ ℥ corrosiv. gr. ij.<br>Sal Ammoniac. crud. ʒss.<br>Infus. Lini. ℥viij.<br>Mellis pur. ʒi. m. fiat. Gargar. | *The same.* |
| ℞ Vin rubr. lb.ss. Tinct. Myrrh. Mel. cois, ā ℥ss. m. fiat Gargarism. | |

2. External ulcerations or sores to be treated by the application of mercury as in chancre, or by the red precipitate and citrine ointments.

3. *Treatment of morbid Symptoms during the Course.*

1. Discharges supervening in its progress.

The morbid symptoms that require attention during a mercurial course are chiefly moderating the increased discharges, so as to prevent too great weakness being induced. Thus,

*Sweating.*

By the bark and tonics, as in N° 15, Class II.

*Diarrhœa.*

By opiates and astringents, as in N° 23, Class I.

*Salivation.*

By opiates topically applied, as a strong solution of opium to wash the mouth frequently; or,

℞ Borac. purificat. ʒi.
Solve in Aq. bullient. lb.i. adde
Mellis opt. ʒij. m. fiat lotio.

2. *Secondary, or anomalous, Ulceration, towards its Termination.*

Where ulcerations remain that resist the action of mercury, the following medicines have been had recourse to; viz.*

* The use of the nitrous acid, of the oxygenated muriate of potash, &c. we have deferred exhibiting forms of, till sanctioned by farther experience; for, though useful in the temporary alleviation, or removal, of particular symptoms, their action will be found not sufficiently permanent to ensure a lasting cure.—The author has used both the nitrous and muriatic acids very largely, in several diseases, and long before any other practitioner attempted it; and the result of his experience is, that their good effects are merely temporary, and that they want that permanence or stability of effect that attends the use of the mineral remedies.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| The Liſbon diet drink in various forms, as | |
| ℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iij.<br>Rad. Mezereon. ʒi.<br>Antimon. crud. pulv. (facculo linteo ſuſpenſ.) ℥ı.<br>Lign. Guiac. Cort. Saſſafras Santal. rub. et alb. ā ʒij.<br>Aq. bulient lb.v.<br>Macera horas 8, dein cola. | *A bottle a day.* |
| ℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iv.<br>Sem. Petroſel. Macedon. ʒij.<br>Aq. Font. lb.vi. coquantur ſuper lenem ignem ad iv. ad cola. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Rad. Mezerei, ʒij.<br>Sarſæ, ℥iij.<br>Aq. Font. lb.v. coque ad lb.ij. et cola. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iv.<br>Aq Font. lb.viij.<br>coque leni igne ad dimid. addendo ſub finem.<br>Rad. Valerian. Sylveſt.<br>Glycyrrh. ā ʒı.<br>et collaturæ frig. adde<br>Aq. cinn. fort. ℥j. M. | |
| ℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iv.<br>Lign. Guiac. raſur. ℥i.<br>Aq. diſtillat. lb.v. coque ad lb.ij. et ſt. ſyrup. cum ſacchar. alb. lb.i. ſ. adde<br>Calc. Hydrarg. alb. (ſolut. in acid. muriat) gr. one-third. | *Two ounces to be taken twice a day.* |
| ℞ Rad. Aſtragali exſcapi, ʒi.<br>Aq. diſtillat lb.ij. coque ad dimid. | *To be uſed in 24 hours.* |
| ℞ Decoct. Lobeliæ. *Vide* Part I. Lobelia. | |

The uſe of opium in large doſes has been alſo ſucceſsful.

The *Lues of Infancy* and the *Sibbens* are both cured by alterative courſes of mercury; the former conſiſting of ſmall doſes of calomel, the latter of the plummer's pill, or corroſive ſolution, as in N° 6 of this diſeaſe.

The *Yaws* yield to the ſame alterative courſe in its advanced ſtage, but at firſt is more properly treated by mild vegetable diaphoretics, as the Liſbon diet-drink, &c.

## V. Dropsy, (Hydrops,)

Is an effuſion of a watery fluid into the cellular ſubſtance and different cavities, and therefore receives different appellations, according to the particular ſituation in which it is ſeated.

The cure of this diſeaſe requires a dry nouriſhing diet, and opening ſome or other of the different outlets for the diſcharge of the accumulated fluid, which is done by either,

1. Stimulating the ſyſtem, in general, by the action of vomiting; and the emetics preferred for this purpoſe are, the antimonial ſolution as in N° 1, Claſs I. or white and blue vitriol; but emetics ſhould be cautiouſly uſed in this diſeaſe.

2. The inteſtines by acrid purges, where the patient is ſtrong, as in N° 2, Claſs I. and N° 3, Claſs II. or by

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| Bacher's Pill. | |
| ℞ Extr. Helleb.<br>Myrrh. ſolut. ā ʒi.<br>Pulv. cardui benedict. ʒiij. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. ſſ. | *Ten a doſe every ſix hours.* |
| ℞ Elater. gr. ſſ.<br>Ol. Juniper. gutt. iv.<br>Sacchar. alb. ℈ ſſ.<br>Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | |

3. The kidneys by diuretics, which is now the moſt general and ſafeſt practice; and, in order to be ſucceſsful, the ſyſtem ſhould be put in the ſtate moſt ſuſceptible of their action. This is done by the uſe of mercury for ſome time before, and it may be either continued along with them, or given up, and the diuretics alone truſted to.—The diuretics moſt uſed are,

℞ Scillæ arid. gr. ij.
Sal Nitri, gr. xv.
Pip. long. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Scillæ ficcat. pulv. ʒi.
Milliped. præparat.
Extract. Glycyrrh. ā ʒij.

Extracto in fruſtula minuta conciſo, affunde aq. fervent. q. ſ. ut molleſcat et contundatur in pulpam cui admiſce ſcillam et milleped. in pulv. redact. et fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v.

*One twice a day, and the doſe gradually increaſed.*

℞ Pulv. Scill. ficc. gr. ij.
Nitri, gr. vi.
Nuc. moſchat. gr. x.
Sp. Nitri dulc. gutt. l.
Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

℞ Infuſ. Gentian. comp. ℥x.
Kali prepar. ʒi.
Sp. Juniper ʒij. *To be taken daily at thrice.*

The dried ſquill to be gradually increaſed.

℞ Syr. Colchici. *Vide* Part I. Colchicum.

℞ Cream. Tartar. ʒvi.
Sacch. alb. ℥ſſ.
Aq. bullient. ℥vi.
Pulv. Zinziber. gr. x. m. fiat mixt. *Two table ſpoonfuls often.*

℞ Lixiv. Tartar. *gutt.* xx. *to* lx. *twice a day.*

℞ Decoct. Senekæ. *Vide* Part I. Seneka.

℞ Sp. Mindereri,
Aq. Raphan. ruſtic. ā ℥iv.
Syr. Althææ, ℥i.ſſ. m. fiat mixt. *A table ſpoonful often.*

℞ Aq. Cinn. ʒvi.
Oxymel Scillæ, ʒi.ſſ.
Sp. Lavend. c. ʒſſ.
Sal Tartar. ℈ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.

℞ Limatur. Cupri. gr. xx.
Aq. Ammon. ʒi.ſſ. digere ut fiat tinct. *Four drops a doſe, in a cupful of any liquid, and increaſed gradually to* 30, *morning and night.*

℞ Pulv. digital. Opii
Calomel ā gr. i. m. fiat pil. N° 2. *One a doſe at bed-time.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Kali, ʒi.<br>Acer. ſcillit. ʒi.ſſ.<br>Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥vi.<br>Vin. Antimon. ʒij.<br>Tinct. Opii, ʒi.<br>Syr. Cort. aurant. ℥ſſ. M. | ʒi. *a doſe often.* |
| ℞ Fol. Digital. ſiccat. ʒiij.<br>Aq. Font. ℥xij.<br>Decoque ad ℥viij. et colat adde,<br>Aq. Junip. c. ʒi.<br>Conf. Cardiac. ʒij. m. fiat mixt. | ʒi. *thrice a day.* |
| ℞ Sal Tartar.<br>Sacch. Alb. ā ʒi.<br>Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥iv.<br>Spirit. ℥ſſ.<br>m. fiat mixt. | *To be taken every day at thrice.* |
| ℞ Decoct. C. P. ℥ſſ.<br>Tinct. ejuſdem, ʒiij.<br>Ol. Juniper. gutt. iv. m. fiat hauſt. | *To be repeated twice a day.* |
| ℞ Fol. Nicotianæ, ʒi.<br>Aq. bullient. lb.i. colat adde<br>Sp. Vini, ʒij. fiat mixt. | *From* 60 *to* 125 *drops a doſe.* |

4. The ſkin by ſudorifics, the beſt of which is the Dover's powder, preceded by ſmall doſes of mercury, or ſome of the ſweating powders, as in N° 12. 2. Claſs I.

The ſeveral ſpecies of *dropſy* are all cured by the ſame remedies, applied according to the prudence of the practitioner.

## VI. Scurvy, (Scorbutus,)

Is an unuſual weakened ſtate of body, following, for the moſt part, the uſe of a putreſcent or ſalted diet, without the interpoſition of freſh vegetable matter.

A ſupply of vegetable acid the chief remedy. Hence antiſeptics and tonics particularly indicated; as,

### 1. *Diaphoretics.*

℞ Seri Sinapi. *Vide* N° 12. Claſs I.

℞ Succ. ad ſcorbut. *Vide* Part I. Cochlearia.

℞ Julap. ſalin. N° 1, Claſs I.

FORMS. DOSES.

2. *Laxatives.*

℞ Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Sennâ. *Vide* Part I. Tamarind.

℞ Crem. Tartar. ℥i.
Elect. Lenitiv. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.

3. *Tonics.*

*Vide* various preparations of bark, joined with the vitriolic acid, as in N° 15. 2. Claſs I.

*Topical Applications for Gums.*

*Vide* Gargles, as in N° 5, Claſs I.

℞ Tinct. Myrrhæ. *Vide* Part I. Myrrha.

℞ Decoct. C. P. acidulat.

℞ Mel. Roſar.

The real ſpecific here is the citric acid, or lemon-juice, given to the extent of three ounces daily; as

℞ Vini rubr. ℥ij.
Succ. Limon. ℥i.
Sacch. alb. ℥ii. m. ft. hauſt. *To be repeated thrice a day.*

## VII. Jaundice, (Icterus,)

Conſiſts in a ſuffuſion of bile, tinging the ſkin with a yellow, brown, or black colour, and often ſhowing ſome degree of fever in its progreſs.

Jaundice to be treated according to its cauſe.
From calculus by
1. An occaſional emetic; and the emetics preferred are, an infuſion of horſe-radiſh or muſtard.

2. Where much pain, by opiates, as in N° 6, Claſs I. and alſo ſoap, which is the chief remedy, either combined with bitters or aloetics, and the morning is preferred as the beſt time for exhibiting them; ſome have recommended faſting for a certain number of hours after them, as

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.

℞ Sapon. alb. ʒſſ.
Ol. Juniper. gutt. v.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. x.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

℞ Pil. aloetic. with an addition of ſoap.

℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒi.
Gum. Gambog. gr. vi.
Calomel, gr. xij. m. fiat maſſ. divid.
in pil. N 14. *Two a doſe.*

℞ Pulv. Rhei, ϑſſ.
Kali Tartar. ʒi.
Conf. Aromat. ϑi.
Aq. Menth. ℥ij. ut fiat hauſt. *To be given twice a day.*

℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒi.
Aq. Cinn. ℥ij.
Sp. Lavend. ʒj.
Syr. ſimpl. ℥j. m. fiat hauſt.

℞ Infuſ. Chamæmel.
*vel*
Cardui Benedict.
*vel*
Decoct. Graminis, &c. *A cupful often.*

Schirrus, by mercury and cicuta, as

℞ Extr. Cicut. ʒſſ.
Pil. ♆ ʒi. m. ut form in pil. N° 25. *Two a doſe every night.*

℞ Pulv. Cicut. ℥ſſ.
Sapon. Venet. ʒij.
Syr. Cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat pil. *Five a doſe morning and evening.*
ſingul. gr. ij.

℞ Sal Tartar.
Sacchar. alb. ā ℥ſſ. *A table ſpoonful often.*
Aq. Font. ℥viij. m. fiat mixt.

Alſo by mineral waters and neutral ſalts, as

℞ Tartar. ſolub. *Vide* Part I. ℥i. *every morning.*

From ſpaſm, by opiates and antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4, Claſs II.; but the uſe of opium in jaundice, unleſs the cauſe of ſpaſm is very apparent, ſhould not be had recourſe to, or continued, as being manifeſtly hurtful.

### VIII. King's Evil, (Scrofula,)

Conſiſts in an indolent hard tumor of the conglobate glands, with little or no pain; for the moſt part ſituated in thoſe of the neck, behind the ears, or under the chin, and often in the joints of the elbows and ankles, at times even of the fingers and toes. In the progreſs of the diſeaſe, theſe tumors degenerate into ulcers of bad digeſtion; the diſcharge from which conſiſts of a white curdled matter, reſembling ſomewhat the coagulum of milk; and, previous to their breaking, they acquire a ſort of purple redneſs, and a ſoftneſs to the feel; this redneſs decreaſes at the place where they break, which is generally by two or three ſmall openings.

A variety of remedies has been employed in this diſeaſe, ſome of the forms of which are as follows:

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Spongiæ uſtæ, ʒi.<br>Conſerv. Roſar. ʒſſ.<br>Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat Bolus. | |
| ℞ Sal Glauber. ʒi.<br>Marin. ʒſſ. ſolve in<br>Aq. Font. ℥viij. | *A table-ſpoonful in a* lb. *of water every ſecond morning.* |
| ℞ Æthiop. Mineral. ʒi.<br>Pulv. Rhæi, gr. vi.<br>Gentian. gr. ij. m. fiat pulv. | |
| ℞ Pulv. Cicut. gr. xij.<br>Extr. Gentian. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. N° 12. | *One morning and evening.* |
| ℞ Solut. Baryt. muriat. | *Four or five drops in water twice a day.* |
| ℞ Natron. preparat. ʒvi.<br>Pulv. Cinchonæ, ʒi.<br>Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. ſ. ut fiat electt. | ʒij. *to be given twice a-day.* |

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Sal Rochell.
Tartar. ſolubil. ā ℥iv.
Sal Polychreſt.
Marin. ā ℥ij.
Solve in Aq. bullient. lb.iv.
dein adde.
Aq. Cinn. ℥viij. M. *Two table-ſpoonfuls to be mixed with* lb.i. *of water, and one eighth taken every quarter of an hour. To be joined with bark, as in* N° 15. 2. Claſs I.

Mercury is uſed here in the form of calomel or Æthiops mineral.

Neutral ſalts, as in Part 1. *Vide* article *Cineres clavellat.* and alſo article *Barilla.*

The moſt powerful topical application has been,

℞ Fel. Bovin.
Sal. cois, Menſ. Coch. iij.
Ol. Nucum. ℥i. coaguletur calore in
Liniment.

For Topical Applications, *vide* Surgery.

## IX. Rickets, (Rachitis,)

Conſiſt in a *peculiar enlargement* of the bones, in certain ſituations; and they are farther diſtinguiſhed by an uncommon ſize of head, eſpecially *anteriorly*, ſwelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation of the other parts.

An occaſional emetic is proper.

The chief remedy, the cold bath, and preparations of ſteel with rhubarb, as in N° 15, Claſs II. and alſo,

℞ Flor. Martiales, gr. xv.
Conſerv. Roſar. ℈i.
Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

℞ Rad. rubr. Tinct. ℥ſſ.
Tartar. ſolubil. ℥ij.
Aq. Font. lb.ij. coque per horam, dein
colatur. adde,
Mellis, ℥ij. M. ℥viij. *indies.*

### X. Leprosy, (Elephantiasis,)

Conſiſts in an eruption of whitiſh, yellow, or blackiſh ſpots, on the face, arms, and legs; the ſkin loſing its hair, and becoming unequally thick, ſcabby, and hard, defaced with ſcurvy blotches, and inſenſible even to the puncture of a needle; though, in the neighbouring parts unaffected, a conſiderable itchineſs prevails.

Mercury in alterative preparations, as

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Pil. Plummeri, &c. joined with | |
| Decoct. Glycyrrhiz. *Vide* Part I. *vel* Decoct. Ulmi. Ibid. | |
| ℞ Elect. Sennæ, ℥i. G. Guiac. Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. Antimon. preparat. ā ℥ß. Syr. q. ſ. m. fiat electuar. | ℥i. *twice a-day.* |
| ℞ Sulphur. Antimon. præcipitat. ℥iv. Hydrargyr. calcinat. ℈ij. G. Guiac. Pulv. ℥ij. Ol. Saſſafras, gutt. xx. Balſam. Copaibæ, q. ſ. ft. pil. 80. | *Three a doſe every night, along with ſome alterative decoction.* |
| ℞ Tinct. Cantharid. ℥i. | *Ten drops a doſe.* |
| ℞ Sp. Nitri dulc. ℥i. | *Thirty drops a doſe.* |

The Arſenical Drop, as in p. 168, is alſo uſed.

## CLASS IV.

## COMPLICATED DISEASES.

### I. Slow Fever, (Synochus,)

Is, in ſome degree, a complication of the inflammatory (Claſs I. 1.), and nervous (Claſs II. 1.), and is the moſt general in this country.

Treatment the ſame as in N° 1, Claſs II.

### II. Intermitting Fever.

Is that kind of fever which poſſeſſes a clear intermiſſion from febrile ſymptoms, for a longer or ſhorter ſpace of time. Or it conſiſts of a ſucceſſion of paroxyſms, between which there prevails a clear apyrexia.

The cure of intermittents depends on the uſe of ſtimulants or tonics, employed either on the acceſſion of the fit, in its cold ſtage, in the hot ſtage, or in its interval.

#### 2. *On the acceſſion.*

The remedies employed during this period are,

Mechanical irritation by tourniquets, applied one on the arm, and another on the thigh, of oppoſite ſides of the body, and continued for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Emetics, particularly antimonials, in nauſeating doſes, begun an hour or two before.

#### 2. *In the Cold Stage.*

Stimulants of various kinds, as wine, volatile alkali, vitriolic æther, ſpirituous liquors; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Sem. Pip. Indic. gr. vi.
Baccar. Laur. ʒij. m. et divid. in part tres.

*One part to be taken at the commencement of the rigor, and a ſecond and third at the ſame hour, one every day.*

3. *In the Hot Stage.*

Opiates in divided doſes, repeated as in N° 6, Claſs I.
Cold affuſion, as directed in the other ſpecies of fever.

4. *In the Interval.*

The exhibition of tonics and ſtimulants, ſimple or combined, begun at the concluſion of the fit, or ſix or eight hours before the acceſſion, as

| FORM. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ P. C. P. ʒi.<br>P. Alum. gr. x.<br>Syr. cois, q. ſ. elect. | ʒij. *A doſe every ſecond hour.* |
| ℞ Rad. Serpentar. ʒij.<br>Cort. Peruv. ℥ſſ.<br>Aq. bullient. lb. i. m. fiat infuſ. | *A cup-full often.* |
| ℞ Sem. Sinapi Contuſ. ℥i.<br>P. C. P. ℥ſſ.<br>Aq. bullient. lb. i. m. fiat decoct. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Flor. Chamæmel. ℥ſſ.<br>Alum. Myrrhæ, ā gr. v.<br>Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | *Thrice a day.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Styptic. Vide Part I. Alumen. | |
| ℞ Pulv. Cort. Querci. | ʒi. *every three hours.* |
| ℞ Alum. rup. gr. ij.<br>Pulv. Nuc Moſchat. gr. v. fiat pulv. | |
| ℞ Pulv. Gentian.<br>Galler.<br>Tormentill. ā gr. v. m. fiat pulv. | |
| ℞ P. C. P. ʒi.<br>Sal Ammon. ʒvi.<br>Nuc Moſchat. ʒii.<br>Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat elect. | |
| Taſteleſs Ague-drop. | |
| ℞ Arſenic. gr. xvi.<br>Alkali Vegetab. fix. gr. xvii.<br>Aq. Cinn. ℥iij. m. fiat mixt. | *Two to twelve drops a doſe twice or thrice a-day.* |

| FORMS. | DOSE. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Pil. Cupri Ammon. | *One a dose.* |

Conſequences of intermittent fever to be treated as in chronic hepatitis, p. 109; and alſo Surgery.

### III. Remittent Fever.

When a degree of remiſſion only recurs at certain or uncertain times, the fever is then ſtyled a *remittent*; and this remiſſion occurs ſome time from the fourth to the eighth day.

The treatment the ſame as in the firſt ſtage, as in N° 1, Claſs II. when a remiſſion takes place, as in the *Intermittent*, N° 2, Claſs IV.

## LOCAL DISEASES.

### I. Worms. (Vermes.)

Worms have been found in every part of the body; but their moſt common ſeat appears to be the inteſtines. They are more frequent even in animals than in the human race, eſpecially in quadrupeds and fiſhes. They are of *three* kinds, viz. the *aſcarides* or ſmall worm, the *teres* or round worm, and the *tenia* or tape worm. Different ſituations of the inteſtines have been mentioned as occupied by each of them, particularly the rectum, as the ſeat of the aſcarides, where they are obſerved always involved in mucus. But the different kinds of them are found occaſionally in every part of the inteſtines. The tape worm, however, is not ſo common in this country. The principal ſymptoms of worms are, pain and acid eructation of ſtomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, fœtid breath: the belly full, hard, and tenſe, with occaſional gripings or pains in

different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular ſtate of the belly, heat and itchineſs of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often diſcharged with difficulty. With theſe ſymptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchineſs of the noſtrils, ſhort dry cough, ſlow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulſe, grinding of the teeth in ſleep, &c.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Stanni præparat. ʒij.<br>Conſerv. Rutæ, ʒſſ.<br>Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | one dram<br>quantum ſufficit |
| ℞ Dolich. gr. iij.<br>Conſerv. Roſar. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Spigel. ʒſſ.<br>Aq. Fervent. lb.i.<br>Macera per horam et cola. | ʒiv. *A doſe in the morning.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Tanaceti,<br>Sem. Santonici, ā ʒij.<br>Jalap.<br>Æthiop. Mineral. ā ʒi.<br>Conſerv. Roſar.<br>Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. | *The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Rad. Filicis Maris, ʒſſ.<br>Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | |
| To be followed alternately by | |
| ℞ Pulv. Jalap. gr. xij.<br>Calomel, gr. iv.<br>Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. | |
| ℞ Decoct. Geofrææ. Vide Part I. | ʒſſ. *to* iv. *every day.* |
| ℞ Aq. Calcis. *Vide* Part I. | |
| ℞ O'. Oliv. ʒvi.<br>Sp. Volat. Aromat. ʒij. | *Two table-ſpoonfuls morning and evening.* |
| ℞ Calomel, ʒi.<br>Pulv. Rhæi, ʒſſ. m. fiat pulv. | gr. x. *pro doſe.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Fol. Rutæ,<br>Sabinæ,<br>Abſinth. ā ℥ſſ.<br>Coque ex Aq. Bullient. lb.i. ſſ. to lb. i. Liquor colat. adde,<br>Ol. Lini. ſt. Ennem. | |
| ℞ Pulv. Sem. Santonici, ℥i.<br>Vitriol Martis, ℈i. m. terend. optime. | *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe.* |
| ℞ Pulv. Stann. ℥i.ſſ.<br>Magneſ. Uſt. ℥ij.<br>Syr. Zinziber. q. ſ. ut ſt. elect. | *A tea-ſpoonful twice a-day.* |

## II. Cancer,

Is a depaſcent or ſpreading ſore, preceded by a hard or ſchirrous ſwelling of the part, attended with pain, and, for the moſt part, a thin fœtid diſcharge.

For the detail of practice, *vide* Surgery.

## III. Stone in the Bladder. (Calculus.)

Suppreſſion, and difficulty of urine, is a diſeaſe ariſing from a variety of cauſes, either acting on the kidneys, or more immediately on the bladder of urine itſelf; but the moſt frequent cauſe we find to be calculous concretions of theſe parts. The ſymptoms which diſtinguiſh ſtone in the bladder are, a conſtant ſenſe of pain and uneaſineſs on motion, which, when carried to an exceſs, occaſions blood to be mixed with the urine: frequent inclination to diſcharge it, which flows in a ſmall quantity, of a limpid appearance, often ſuddenly interrupted, while the laſt drops are always attended with pain, and a ſort of itchineſs in the glans penis: pain and irritation of the contiguous parts, affected by the ſtate of the bladder, as teneſmus, diarrhœa, pain in the perinæum, or ſtriking in a direction down the thighs, &c.

The chief remedies are ſoap, lime-water, alkalies, as,

℞ Sapon. Hiſpan. ℥ſſ. *To be taken daily.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Aq. Calcis. | *From* lb. ss. *to* ij. *to be drunk daily.* |
| ℞ Aq. Kali pur. ℥ss. | *From* 15 *to* 30 *drops a day in any mucilaginous liquid.* |
| ℞ Kali præparat. ℥ss.<br>Aq. distillat. ʒv.<br>Ammon. præparat. ʒi. m. s. a. | ʒij. *a dose daily in a pint of liquid.* |
| ℞ Aq. Kali.<br>Calcis ā ℥vi. | *A table-spoonful twice a-day.* |
| ℞ Aq. Kali pur.<br>Font. ā ℥i. L. L. gutt. C. | |
| ℞ Uvæ Ursi. *Vide* N° 11, Class I. | |
| ℞ Sem. Dauc. Sylvestr. infus. in Liquor. Anglice (*Cin-punch*). | *To be used as common drink.* |

## IV. Costiveness, (Obstipatio,)

Is, for the most part, a symptomatic disease; but as it is, in some cases, constitutional, without any particular morbid state to which it can be ascribed, it deserves a separate consideration.—The effects of costiveness, in all cases, are, a degree of heat and uneasiness over the whole system, with some weight at the region of the stomach; and, when very considerable, pain of head, vomiting, cholic, and general fever, ensue.

The laxatives to be used here as in N° 12, Class II.

## V. Management of Teeth.

As the teeth are so liable, from their office, to be affected by matters taken into the mouth, the first and most natural precaution is, to remove these before they can act against their surface, or any effects of heat and stagnation take place. The practice, therefore, of washing after meals cannot be too strongly inculcated.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| DENTIFRICE powder. | |
| ℞ Crem. Tartar.<br>Offis Sepiæ, et<br>Bol. Armen. ā ʒfs.<br>Myrrhæ, ʒij. m. fiat pulv. | *Teeth-powder; a little to be rubbed on them occaſionally.* |
| ℞ Infuſ. C. Peruv. ʒviij.<br>Tinct. Myrrhæ, ʒi.<br>Sp. Vitriol. ten. q. ſ. ad acidulat. mit. m. ft. Tinct. | *Tincture for the teeth.* |

VI. BLINDNESS, (GUTTA SERENA,)

Conſiſts in a loſs of ſight, without any apparent fault of the organ. It depends on an affection of the nerves; and is, for the moſt part, incurable.

Treatment conſiſts in ſtimulating the part or ſyſtem in general.

The firſt effected by the uſe of bliſters and iſſues behind the ears, to the back of the head or neck.

The exhibition of *errhines*; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Hydrarg. Vitriolat. gr. i.<br>Pulv. Glycyrrh. gr. viij. M. | *One-fourth to be ſnuffed once or twice a-day.* |

Stimulants to the part; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Piperis Cayenſ. gr. viij.<br>Aq. diſtillat. ʒviij.<br>Infunde Aq. per horas tres, dein cola. | *Two or three drops, twice a-day, to be inſerted betwixt the lids.* |

The uſe of antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4, Claſs II.

Mercury, as in N° 4, Claſs III.; alſo deobſtruents; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ G. Ammoniac.<br>Aſæ Fœtid.<br>Sapon. Venet.<br>Rad. Valerian. Sylv.<br>Summitat. Arnic. ā ʒij.<br>Tartar. Emet. gr. xviij. m. ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. ij. | *Ten or twelve to be taken daily.* |

### VII. Deafness, (Paracusis,)

Is generally an organic affection, and admits, in that case, of little alleviation.

Where a nervous affection, the use of antispasmodics, as in N° 4, Class II.

*Topical applications.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Camphor. ʒi. Ol. Amygdal. Amar. ʒi. m. fiat liniment. | *Four drops, to be dropt into the ear.* Vide *Vol. II. p.* 440. |

### VIII. Tympany, (Tympanites),

Consists in a collection of wind, distending the intestines or abdomen; and arises, in the former situation, from the sudden suppression of dysentery or looseness, or as a consequence of febrile diseases, attended with these symptoms; and, in the latter, from an erosion of the intestines, the effect of preceding diseases.

The use of tonics and aromatics, as in N° 15, Class II.

### Cutaneous Diseases.

Chronic eruptions of the skin have been distinguished by the general and indiscriminate appellation of *Scurvy*, a disease with which they have little affinity.

#### 1. *Shingles*, (*Herpes*,)

Consist in an eruption of broad itchy spots, here and there, over the skin, of a whitish or red colour, which at last unite together, and discharge a thin serous fluid. After a certain time, they form scurfy scales, which peel off, and leave the surface below red: the same appearances, however, are apt to be renewed, in a successive series, till the disease is either cured or spontaneously departs. The health, at the same time, remains, in other respects, perfectly sound; but sometimes these cutaneous diseases are observed to be attended with depression of spirits.

The use of mercury; as,

℞ Pil. Plummer, *vel*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| Merc. corroſiv. gr. ij.<br>Sal Ammoniac. gr. xv. ſolve in<br>Aq. Font. ℥viij. m. | ℥ſſ. *four times a-day.* |
| ℞ Vin. Antimon. ℥ſſ.<br>Tinct. Opii, ℥j.<br>Liquor. Hydrar. muriat. gutt. viij. m. | 20 *drops twice a-day.* |
| Or the vitriolic acid; as, | |
| ℞ Acid. Vitriol. ℥i.<br>Aq. Font. ℥iſſ.<br>Syr. ℥ſſ. m. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Gambog. gr. xxxvi.<br>Sp. Ammon. ℥iv. | *A tea-ſpoonful in water night and morning.* |
| ℞ Herb. Saponar. contuſ. recent. lb.ſſ.<br>Aq. diſtillat. Cong. i. coque ad dimid. | *A pint to be uſed in 24 hours.* |
| External applications the ſame; as, | |
| ℞ Acid. Vitriol. ℥ij.<br>Axung. ℥ij. M. | *A little to be applied on the part.* |
| ℞ Merc. Præcip. Rubr. ℥ij.<br>Axung. ℥ij. M. | *A little to be applied on the part.* |

2. *Itch*, (*Pſora*,)

Conſiſts of ſmall itchy puſtules or ſores, of a contagious nature, chiefly affecting the hands and joints, but in time ſpreading over the reſt of the body; and they are filled with a ſerous fluid, which flows out on preſſure, and is ſucceeded by a ſcurfy cruſt. Where the puſtules are large, and attended with conſiderable inflammation, they paſs into boils.

Sulphur here the ſpecific, both internally and externally; alſo, externally;

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Rad. Hellebor. Alb. ℥i.<br>Aq. Font. lb. i.<br>Sp. Vinoſ. rectificat. ℥ij. m. | ℥j |
| ℞ Sulphur. ℥ij. coque in<br>Aq. lb.ij.ſſ. to ij. fiat lotio. | *Antipſoric waſh.* |

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Ung. Antipſoric. *Vide* Part I. | *A little to be rubbed on the affected parts every night.* |
| ℞ Flor. Sulphur. ℥ij.<br>Pulv. Sal. Ammon. crud. ʒi.<br>Axung. Porcin. ℥ij. m. ut fiat ung. | *The ſame.* |
| ℞ Ung. Merc. ℥iſſ.<br>Borac. ʒij.<br>Sulphur.<br>Sal Nitr. ā ℥ſſ.<br>Ol. Lin. q. ſ. ad conſ.<br>Ung. | *The ſame.* |

3. *Scald Head.* (*Tinea.*)

Small doſes of calomel internally and externally.

℞ Petreol. Bardan.
Axung. Ovin. ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat liniment. *To be applied to the part.*

*Contagion.*

Preventative treatment of fever conſiſts in the uſe of emetics; as,

℞ Ipecacuhan. gr. xv.
Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. M.

℞ Tinct. Ipecacuhan. ℥i.
Vin. Antimon. ʒiij. M. *To be given in the evening, and followed by*

Opiates; as,

℞ Pulv. Antimon. gr. v.
Opii Purificat. gr. i.
Conſ. Aromat. q. ſ. ut ft. bolus.

℞ Vin. Antimon. ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥i. m. ft. hauſt.

# EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

## PART II.

OR,

## *THE PRINCIPAL REMEDIES*

EMPLOYED IN

## THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

### TOPICAL INFLAMMATION,

Denoted by uncommon heat, pain, redneſs, ſwelling, and diſorder of the functions of the part.

Its termination is in three ways: by,

1. *Reſolution*,

Marked by abatement of heat, pain, and ſwelling.

The general antiphlogiſtic treatment, as directed in pag. 95 and 96.

Topical means the ſame as pointed out in p. 99, under the head *Reſolvents*, being the articles *Sedative*, *Sedative and Aſtringent*, *Sedative and Emollient*.

*Sedative.*

Bleeding with leeches or ſcarificator.

Sedative and Aſtringent; as,

Vinegar. (*Acetum et Oxycrate.*)

or in the form of poultice made with oatmeal and bread. Alſo,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
Myrrhi, ℈i.
Acet. diſtillat. lb. i.
Tere Camphor. cum Myrrh.
Dein addc Acet. ut ft. Solut.

Solutions of Lead, as (*Solut. Saturnin.*)

℞ Ceruſſ Acetat. vel
Saccharat. Saturn. ʒſſ.
Acet. Vini, ʒij.
Aq. Font. lb.ij. m. fr. Solut.

℞ Aq. Vegeto Mineral. Goulard.

Or in the form of the Reſolvent Cataplaſm, as,

℞ Pulv. vel placent. Lini,
Aq. Vegeto Mineral.
Spt. Camphorat q. ſ. ad Catap.

Solutions of Vitriolated Zinc. (*Vitriol. Zinci.*)

℞ Solut. Vitriol. alb. (gr. i. vel ij. ad Aq. ʒi.)

℞ Aq. Zinci Vitriol. Camphorat.

Solutions of Neutral Salts, as (*Sales Neutri.*)

℞ Aq. Ammon. Acetat. ʒi. ſſ.
Tinct. Opii, ʒſſ. m. ft. Solut.

℞ Sal Ammoniac. ʒii.
Aq. Font. ʒvi.
G. Opii ʒſſ. m. ft. Solut.

Lime Water. (*Aqua Calcis.*)

Sedative and Emollient; as

Anodyne Fomentations. (*Fotus Anodyn.*)

℞ Capit. Papaver. ʒi.
Flor. Sambuc. ʒſſ.
Aq. Font. lb.viij. coque ad lb. iij. ut ft. fotus.

℞ Foment. Papaver. alb. lb.i.
Solut. Opii, ʒſſ.
Mic. Panis q. ſ. ut ft. Catap.

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| Stimulant; as | |
| (Blisters.) | *Epispastica.* |
| (Issues.) | *Vesicantia.* |
| (Opodeldoch Balsam.) | *Linim. saponac.* |
| (Volatile Liniment.) | *Oleum ammon.* |

2. *Suppuration,*

Marked by increase of heat, tension, and throbbing pain, and by prominence of the part.

The antiphlogistic plan to be here less rigorously pursued.

The application of *heat* and *acrids*, in the form of *fomentation* or *poultice*, the chief topical means, as in page 100, *viz.*

Chamomile Fomentation. (*Foment. Chamæmel.*)

℞ Flor. Chamæmel. ℥ij.
Sem. Lini, ℥i.
Aq. fervent. lb. iv. coque paulis per de in cola.

*Pollard Poultice.*

℞ Three parts of finest pollard;
One part of linseed flour.
To these four parts, add an equal quantity of boiling water.

Common Poultice. (*Cataplasm. Farinac.*)

By itself, or with the addition of Linseed Flour, or of Acrids; as,

℞ Rad. Lilii alb. ℥iv.
Caricar. ℥i.
Rad. Cepæ contus. ℥iss.
Galban. ℥ss.
Pulv. Sem. Lini q. s. ut ft. Catap.

℞ G. Galban. ʒss.
Vitell. Ovi. adde
Ungt. Basilicon, ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt. *A little to be applied on a poultice.*

℞ Camphor. ℥ij.
Ol. Palmæ, lb.i. m. *A little to be rubbed on the par previous to the common poultice being applied.*

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒij.<br>Vitell. Ovi, ft. Liniment. | *A little to be applied on the poultice.* |

In certain cases, a small blister.

3. *Gangrene,*

Denoted by increase of symptoms without prominence of the part, and its change of colour to a duskish or livid hue.

Antiphlogistic treatment, in the first stage, with a view to prevention; succeeded, on the actual appearance of sphacelus, by the use of the bark, wine, and stimulants. Also,

℞ Aq. Cort. Aurant.
Cinn. Spirit ā ʒiij. ff.
Aromat. ʒiss.
P. C. P. ʒss. m. *Two table-spoonfuls every half hour, shaking the glass.*

℞ P. C. P. ʒij.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒiij.
Tinct. P. C. P.
Aq Cinn. ā ʒiv.
Spt. Vitriol. q. s. ad grat. aciditat. m. *The same.*

Topical applications here are, various antiseptics and stimulants; as,

℞ Cataplasm. effervescens.
(Infusion of malt, thickened with oatmeal, and the addition of a spoonful of yeast.)

℞ Cataplasm. Cerevisiæ.
(Oatmeal thickened with grounds of strong beer.)

| | |
|---|---|
| ℞ Sal Ammoniac. crud. ʒi. ff.<br>Acet. Vini, ʒij. ff.<br>Aq. Font. ʒv. ff. m. ft. Solut. | *With which the part is to be kept wet.* |
| ℞ P. C. P.<br>Myrrh. in Pulv. ā ʒss. m. | *To be sprinkled on the part.* |

## CLASS I.

*Wounds,*

Marked by diviſion of texture through the ſoft parts, varying in its extent and depth.

The firſt ſtep, hæmorrhage to be ſtopped, where veſſels large, by ligature applied by the needle, or by the tenaculum.

Next, extraneous ſubſtances to be removed, if practicable, by the hand; or, where deep ſeated, by the forceps; or, where minute, by bathing with a ſyringe or elaſtic bottle.

Cure of the wound to be then conducted either by *adheſion* or *ſuppuration.*

*Adheſion,*

Performed by contact of its ſides, kept together by ſtraps of adheſive plaſter; or, if deep, by the twiſted or interrupted ſutures.

Sore to be then covered with ſome emollient liniment, as

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥iij.
Ceræ alb. ʒx. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥i. ſſ.
Ceræ albæ, ʒvi.
Spermaceti, ʒij.
Liqueſcant ſimul leni igne, dein adde
Lap. Calamin. ℥ſſ. m. ft. Ungt.

Uniting bandage to be applied over all.

Strict antiphlogiſtic courſe to be obſerved during this treatment.

Morbid ſymptoms requiring alleviation during the cure are, *exceſs of inflammation* and *pain*; removed by the uſual means of emollients, rubbed on the part, producing relaxation; as,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, vel
Ol. Lini. *A little to be frequently uſed.*

By veneſection, with leeches applied near the edges of the wound.

By opiates in large doſes, as in page 129. And,

If theſe prove ineffectual, by the removal of the ligatures themſelves.

*Suppuration.*

Performed by moderating inflammation, if exceſſive; but keeping up a certain degree of it in the part, ſo as to produce new growth: and the means for this purpoſe conſiſt in a proper application of heat, in the form of fomentation and poultice, as in p. 178.

When ſuppuration fully induced, and new growth begun, emollient liniments applied, ſpread on charpee, as in caſe of adheſion, (1.) ſupported by a compreſs and bandage, or roller.

Sore to be dreſſed daily.

Conſtitutional morbid ſymptoms, during the treatment, are *fever* or *ſpaſm*.

The former requires attention to relaxation of part; topical veneſection, uſe of fomentations and poultices, as in firſt ſtage; opiates internally, as in page 129.

The latter, or ſpaſm, chiefly removed by opiates, and a complete diviſion of nerves, if partially ſeparated; but, when riſing to tetany, *vide* treatment in page 129.

1. *Wounds from Puncture,*

Marked by ſmallneſs of aperture, exceſs of pain exceeding the apparent degree of injury, and difficult tendency to heal.

Previous ſtep to the cure, getting acceſs to the bottom of the wound, performed either by inciſion, where no danger from cutting, introducing a ſeton, or the uſe of a tent.

Where theſe are impracticable, preventing lodgement of matter attempted by preſſure, and the uſe of aſtringent injections; as,

℞ Aq. Calcis, pro inject.

℞ Solut. Alum. (℥i. to ℥vi.)

℞ Vin. Rubr.
Aq. Font. ā ℥ij. m. ft. inject.

2. *Contuſed and Lacerated Wounds,*

Known by their ragged edges, exceſs of ſwelling, ſlight apparent injury, and ſtrong progreſſive diſpoſition to gangrene.

The firſt ſtep moderating exceſs of inflammation.

Second, Inducing ſuppuration by the application of heat, in the form of fomentation and poultice, as directed in p. 178.

Third, where tendency to gangrene, counteracting its effects, as in p. 179.

3. *Wounds of Veins and Lymphatics,*

Marked by their diſcharge; in the latter being ſerous, and producing, in its progreſs, much weakneſs of the ſyſtem.

Truſted chiefly to preſſure and aſtringents, as agaric and ſponge. Ligature rarely neceſſary.

4. *Wounds of Nerves,*

Known by exceſſive pain, without correſponding inflammation.

Palliated by the uſe of antiſpaſmodics, as in p. 128.

When continuing, removed by complete diviſion of the affected nerve.

Sore, then a ſimple wound, as in p. 181.

5. *Rupture of Tendons.*

Known by acute pain, and retraction of divided ends to the feel.

Treated by juxta poſition of their extremities, and reſt; retaining the part in that poſition, as exemplified in the rupture of the tendo Achillis.

6. *Wounds of Ligaments.*

Denoted by ſlight incipient morbid ſymptoms, changing ſoon to acute pain, ſwelling, and tightneſs of the joint.

The chief point, preventing inflammation by excluſion of air from the wound by adheſive plaſter, and a roller, ſpirally applied, joined with reſt, and a proper poſition of the part.

To remove inflammation, when commenced, topical veneſection, as 12 or 14 leeches applied at once, ſucceeded by warm ſteams, the only means.

Sore dreſſed with ſimple liniment, as in p. 181.

Where matter formed, its diſcharge next promoted by fomentation and poultice, as in p. 178.

Conſtitutional treatment in firſt ſtage, rigidly antiphlogiſtic.

In ſuppurative, to be ſomewhat changed, and fuller diet permitted.

### 7. *Wounds of Face.*

The chief point, juxta position of edges, by adhesive plaster or twisted suture.

Hæmorrhage of forehead, restrained by ligature, by tenaculum, or pounded agaric, held on the part till drying.

### 8. *Wounds of Eyelid and Ball.*

The first treated by the same strict retention of their edges.

The second simply dressed, and washed with astringent solutions. (*Vide* Diseases of the eye.)

Pain requiring the use of opiates, as in p. 181.

### 9. *Wounds of Throat.*

#### *Trachea.*

Longitudinal Wounds of trachea retained by adhesive plaster.

Transverse wounds retained by the same means, and supine posture of the head; or, if failing, by ligature, carried only through the skin and cellular substance.

#### *Œsophagus.*

Wounds of œsophagus treated by ligature, passed in a similar way.

Morbid symptoms requiring alleviation, in both situations, are pain and hæmorrhage.

The first is trusted to opiates, as in p. 181.

The second effected by ligature or pressure, either by a roller or a particular instrument.

### 10. *Wounds of Chest.*

#### *External.*

External wounds to be treated as those from puncture (p. 182), in preventing lodgement of matter by pressure with a roller, supported by a scapulary. (*Vide* Bandages.)

#### *Penetrating.*

Marked by the depth of the passage of a probe or bougie, by the state of the pulse and respiration, by the discharge of air during

the latter, by the injection of a liquid not returning, and by emphyſema of the ſkin.

The firſt ſtep in penetrating wounds, reſtraint of hæmorrhage, by the tenaculum, or by a broad ligature round the rib, with a doſſil appended to it.

Second ſtep, removal of irritation, from blood coagulated by the operation of empyema.

Third, excluſion of air from the cavity.

Fourth, treatment of the ſore as a ſimple wound (p. 181).

*Complicated.*

*Wounds of Lungs,*

Marked by the frothy florid diſcharge, by ſpitting of blood, by continued hæmorrhage after preſſure of intercoſtal artery, by the ruſhing of air from the wound, and by the ſtate of the pulſe and reſpiration.

The chief point, a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe.

Local treatment little in our power.

In wounds of lungs, matter forming to be removed by the operation of empyema.

Wounds of heart and large veſſels fatal.

Wounds of thoracic, known by their courſe, by the white chylous diſcharge, and by the great and increaſing debility.

Wounds of thoracic duct require ſmall quantities of aliment at a time.

*Wounds of Thoracic Coverings of Diaphragm,*

Marked by difficult breathing, diffuſed pain in reſpiration, affections of ſtomach, ſtrong fever, pain of ſhoulders, and involuntary laughter.

Wounds of thoracic coverings, in addition to the general treatment, require alſo large doſes of opium occaſionally.

11. *Wounds of Abdomen.*

*External,*

Known by their degree of depth, by their ſlight diſcharge, by their ſmall effect on the pulſe, and ſlight pain.

Treated as ſimple wounds, with attention to poſture, and proper ſupport of the part by a roller.

*Penetrating.*

Marked by the depth of the paſſage of a probe, and the protruſion of ſome internal part.

*Wounds of Inteſtine.*

Known by their depth and direction, by the appearance of blood, by mouth or ſtool; by fæces; and by the expulſion of fœtid air, with general diſorder of the ſyſtem.

Firſt ſtep, reſtraint of hæmorrhage by ligature.

Second ſtep, where part of inteſtine protruded and wounded, if partial, uniting it by glover's future; or, if complete, by firſt inſerting a roll of tallow, and ſtitching the ends of the inteſtine upon it.

Third ſtep, replacement of parts thus protruded, by relaxation and poſture; and, if failing, by cautious enlargement of the wound by inciſion.

Fourth ſtep, uniting the ſides of the wound by adheſive plaſter, with compreſs and roller, where no protruſion. Where there is protruſion, by ligature and poſture, joined to the ſame means.

Fifth, where one end of the inteſtine is loſt, ſo as to prevent union from its complete diviſion, the ſecuring the other end, at the external opening or wound, muſt take place; and, in this caſe, the 4th intention cannot be completed.

12. *Wounds of Stomach,*

Marked by immediate vomiting of blood, by unuſual ſickneſs, hiccup, and derangement of the organ, with the paſſage of its contents at the wound.

Firſt ſtep, applying a ligature, and replacing it.

Second, ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe during the cure, and nouriſhment taken by injection.

13. *Wounds of Omentum and Meſentery,*

Known only by their protruſion.

If part of omentum gangrenous, to be removed before replacement.

Veſſels of meſentery to be ſecured before replacement.

14. *Wounds of Liver.*

Denoted by their ſituation and depth, by the degree of hæmorrhage, and its bilious tinge, paſſing in both directions; by abdominal tenſion and ſwelling, and by the peculiar pain in the top of ſhoulder.

Firſt ſtep, reſtraint of hæmorrhage.
Second, evacuating any accumulation.
Third, treatment as a common wound.

15. *Wounds of Gall-Bladder,*

Suſpected from their ſituation, and the diſcharge of bile by the ſtomach or anus.

Firſt ſtep, diſcharge of bile.
Second, preventing its accumulation.
Third, treatment as a common ſore.

16. *Wounds of Kidneys,*

Denoted by violent diffuſed pain over lower belly and groin, penis, and teſticles; by ſickneſs and vomiting, and bloody urine.

Nothing peculiar but ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe.

17. *Wounds of Bladder,*

Known by urine at the opening, and by a diſcharge of bloody urine.

Wounds of upper part to be firſt united by glover's future.
Wounds of under part to be treated as common wounds.

18. *Wounds of Uterus,*

Marked by exceſs of hæmorrhage, and tendency to abortion.

Generally fatal.

19. *Gun-ſhot Wounds.*

Denoted by violence of inflammation, and by deep ſloughs or eſchars.

Firſt ſtep, removal of extraneous irritation by forceps, by enlarging inciſion, or making counter-opening.

Second ſtep, ſubduing inflammation by veneſection, emollient dreſſings to the part, and alſo anodynes internally.

Third ſtep, checking ſuppuration by bark and vitriolic acid, as in p. 179.

Fourth ſtep, healing the part by aſtringent ointment, as in p. 181.

Fifth, obviating gangrene, if appearing, as in p. 180.

### 20. *Burns*,

Marked by ſevere pain, by exceſs of inflammation, and by a greater or leſs tendency to gangrene.

Firſt ſtep, the application of cold in different forms, as *pounded ice* laid on the part, and renewed as long as neceſſary; *plunging the part into cold water*, or *continued affuſion* upon it. The application of *cloths wet in cold vinegar*, and frequently renewed; or,

℞ Cataplaſm. Solani Tuberoſ.
(Potatoe poultice prepared by pounding them in a mortar to a proper fineneſs.)

Second, the firſt effects being over, the part is then to be treated either by aſtringents and emollients, according as the injury is ſuperficial or ulcerated.

The aſtringents are, ſolutions of ſugar of lead, alum, &c. as in p. 177, and p. 178. Alſo,

| FORMS. | DOSES. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Aq. Lithargyri Acetat. ℥ij.<br>Aq. diſtillat. lb. ij.<br>Spt. Vin. Rectif. ℥i.<br>M. | |
| ℞ Spt. Camphor. ℥ij.<br>Aq. Lithar. Acetat. ℥i.<br>Aq. Diſtillat. lb. i. m. ft. ſolut. | |
| ℞ Ol. Lini.<br>Aq. Vegeto Mineral.<br>Calcis ā ℥ſſ. m. ft. embrocatio. | |

The emollients are,

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥i.ſſ.
Aq. Calcis, ℥iij. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ol. Lini.
Calcis, ā ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt.

Where fungus riſes from the uſe of emollients, aſtringents and preſſure neceſſary to reduce it.

Adheſion of parts in the ulcerated kind to be prevented by attention to the dreſſings.

Opiates neceſſary in caſe of much pain.

The degree of antiphlogiſtic treatment regulated by the inflammation.

*Contaminated Wounds,*

Are diſtinguiſhed by a ſpecific matter, or poiſon, being introduced in conſequence of the injury.

The bites of ſmall animals to be rubbed with honey or oil, or waſhed with vinegar or ſpirits of wine.

The wounds of the viper and rattle-ſnake are to be treated by cauſtics, ſolutions of ſalt of tartar, volatile alkali, or ſpirit. ammon. ſuccinat.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Alkohol. ℥i.
Aq. Ammoniæ pur. ℥iv.
Ol. Succini rectificat. ℈i.
Saponis, gr. x. m.

As alſo by viper's fat, which is reckoned ſpecific here.

The conſtitution, in the mean time, to be attacked by emetics, as in p. 142.

Oil taken, internally, to the extent of two or three ſpoonfuls every hour, and applied, externally, by unction, has proved a cure.

Mercury has alſo been, at times, ſucceſsful. *Vide* p. 142.

Hydrophobia treated as in p. 142.

The part itſelf by exciſion, cauſtic, and afterwards forming it into an iſſue.

*Morbid Conſequences of Blood-letting.*

*Echymoſis of Vein.*

Firſt ſtep, application of compreſſes wet in brandy, or ſolution of ſal ammoniac.

Second, When not diſcuſſing, to be opened and treated as a wound, p. 181.

*Acute Pain,*

Marked by exquiſite tingling pain, communicated to the extremity of the fingers.

Treatment, the general antiphlogiſtic plan.
To the part, ſaturnine applications, as in p. 178.
Where failing, the operation neceſſary.

*Aneuriſm,*

Falſe, known by a ſmall compreſſible tumour, with ſtrong pulſation, gradually leſſening as it enlarges:

1. True, marked by the ſmaller ſwelling than the falſe, and by its eaſier diſappearance on preſſure and its more prominent form:

2. Venous, known by its tremulous motion and the hiſſing paſſage of the blood on preſſure, by its complete diſappearance on preſſure, and by its feeble pulſation.

Treated by compreſſion, with ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe.
Where failing, by the operation or ligature of the part.

## CLASS II.

# ULCERS.

1. *Local Ulcers,*

Marked by a diſcharge of pus, ſanies, or a matter otherwiſe vitiated.

*Benign Ulcer,*

Known by purulent diſcharge, without much tendency to heal.

Benign ulcer requires full diet, aſtringents, and compreſſion.

Aſtringents uſed are,

℞ Cerat. Lapid. Calamin.

℞ Emplaſt. Lithargyri,
Adipis Suillæ, ā ℥ij.
Ceræ Flav. ℥ij.
Aq. Vegeto Mineral. ℥ſſ. m. fr. Ungt.

Compreſſion made by ſtraps of calico ſpread with the following plaſter.

℞ Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ℥iv.
Reſin. flav. ℥ſſ.

*To be ſpread thin, and applied on ſlips, in oppoſite directions, to draw towards the edges of the ulcer.*

The whole well ſupported by compreſſes and roller applied over the whole member, and occaſionally wetted with cold water to preſerve its tightneſs.

*Vitiated Fluid Ulcer.*

Diſtinguiſhed chiefly by its diſcharge differing from pus, and various in appearance.

Vitiated fluid ulcer, beſides attention to the ſtate of habit as in the former, requires ſedative applications, both general and topical.

For the firſt, *vide* p. 181.

The topical ſedatives in uſe here are,

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. lb.i.
Mic. Panis, q. ſ. ut ft. cataplaſma.

℞ Cataplaſm. farinae. lb.i.ff.
Pulv. Carbon. ʒii. m. ft. cataplaſm.

℞ Fol. Cicut. ʒiv.
Coque in Aq. Font. lb.ij. ad lb.i.ff. dein liquor. colat. adde
Pulv. Lini.
Avenæ q. ſ. ut ft. Cataplaſm.

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. lb.i.
Camphor. ʒi.ff. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Papaveris alb. exſiccat. ʒiv.
Aq. puræ lb.vi. coque ad dimid. dein cola et ft. foment.

The ſore, by theſe applications, being reduced to a benign ſtate, the treatment of the former ſpecies then applies to it; and if, in the progreſs of the cure, it is ſlow of cicatrization, it may be quickened by tincture of myrrh, ſolution of blue vitriol, or compreſſes dipped in brandy.

Alſo ſpiritu us lotion; as,

℞ Spt. Vin. rectificat. ʒiv.
Aq. Calcis, lb.ff. m.

Or the abſorbent powder; as,

℞ Lap. Calamin. preparat.
Myrrh. Pulv. ā ʒff. m. ft. pulv.

*Vitiated Solid Ulcer,*

Is varied in its appearance, according to the morbid form the ſtate of the ſolid diſplays.

Vitiated ſolid ulcer muſt therefore be varied in its treatment, according to this particular morbid ſtate of the ſolid.

*With Fungus, or irregular Spongy Growth.*

The treatment is either by ſtrong ſtimulants, eſcharotics, or ligature and compreſſion.

*Stimulants.*

℞ Argenti Nitrat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥ſſ. m. — *To be applied by means of a bit of lint fixed to the end of a probe, and dipped in it.*

℞ Ammon. Muriat. ʒvi.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā lbi. m. ft. ſolut.

℞ Ferri Vitriol. calcinat.
Vel Vitriol. viridi. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Acet. Vin.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā ℥iv.
Spt. Vitriol. ℥j. m. ft. ſolut.

℞ Ærug. preparat. gr. vi.
Ammon. Muriat. ℥ſſ.
Aq. Calcis recent. ℥viij.

℞ Zinci Vitriolat. gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥vi. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Pulv. Rhubarbari. — *A little to be ſprinkled on the ſore once or twice a day; and, if painful, to be mixed with opium. The proportion* ʒi. *to* ℥i.

℞ Pulv. Columbæ. — *The ſame.*

℞ Ungt. Hydrat. nitrat.

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. nitrat. rubr.

℞ Merc. Sublimat. corroſiv ʒſſ.
Aq. Calcis, lb. i. m. ft. ſolut.

℞ Succ. Gaſtric. Bovin. — *To be applied on lint to the ſore.*

*Eſcharotics.*

The beſt here is the lunar cauſtic, and the part ſhould be covered with dry lint after its uſe; mercury, alſo, in the ſtrong nitrous acid, may be applied; or the nitrous acid itſelf, by a little lint dipped in it, which gives leſs pain. Alſo

℞ Alumin. uſt. Hydrar. nitrat. rub. ā 3i. m. ft. pulv.

*Ligature.*

There is nothing particular in the application of it; but, where difficult to apply, it may be done with Dr. Hunter's polypus needle.

The fungus being removed by theſe means, compreſſion is then neceſſary, as in the other ulcers, treated p. 191 and 192.

*With Sinus,*

Or incomplete State of the external Opening of the Ulcer.

The treatment conſiſts in preventing lodgement of matter, which is done either by inciſion, the ſeton, or injection; and in the laſt only does preſcription takes place. For the injections, *vide* p. 132; and alſo

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥v.
Liquor. Hydrar. Muriat. gutt. ij. m. ft. inject.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid. 3ij.
Aq. diſtillat. lb.i. m. ft. inject.

*With Callus,*

Or hardened thickened edge of the ulcer, and varicoſe ſtate of its veins.

The treatment conſiſts in its removal by the ſcalpel or cauſtics, the uſe of emollients during the progreſs of this removal, and laſtly compreſſion.

The cauſtics uſed are the ſame here as in p. 194.

The emollients are, the common poultice, and ſimilar applications, as in p. 178.

The compreſſion is directed as in the former ſpecies, p. 192.

*With Caries,*

Or gangrene of the bone, marked by the diſcharge, which is generally of a thin greaſy appearance, with a diſagreeable fœtor and acrimony.

The treatment lies in haſtening exfoliation, either by inciſion or external applications, guarding, in the mean time, againſt the effects of the caries on the part; and, when exfoliation takes place, healing the ulcer, as recommended, by aſtringents and compreſſion, p. 191.

The external applications againſt caries uſed here are,

℞ Alcoholis, ℥iij.
Ol. Caryophyll. ℥i. m.

Decoct. Sabinæ, ℥vi.
Spt. Vini, ℥ſſ. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Mellis.
Aq. Font. ā ℥i.
Spt. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. 30 m. ft. Liniment.
vel Salis dilut.

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.

*Necroſis.*

Marked by acute deep-ſeated pain, not aggravated by preſſure; by enlargement of the member, ending in ſuppuration, which is diſcharged by different fiſtulous openings; and by a new oſſeous growth taking place to ſupply the decayed bone, as apparent on examination by a probe.

The cure here is effected chiefly by a proceſs of nature, or in aſſiſting it by an operation. Where this laſt is performed, the parts are healed as directed in common wounds, p. 181.

*Iſſues.*

Nothing is neceſſary here but to obſerve that, where the pea-iſſue is applied, its drain may be kept up by dreſſing it alternately with the baſilicon and the epiſpaſtic ointment; but, if ſtill deficient, the inſertion of a ſlice of *mezereum acetatum* over the wound for a night will reſtore the diſcharge.

### *Cutaneous Ulcers*

Are marked by erysipelatous inflammation, and a discharge either of tough viscid matter, or a sharp thin serum.

The variety of cutaneous ulcer is treated by attention to the general disease of which it is the consequence, as directed in p. 176.

The local applications are then conjoined, and consist of stimulants and astringents, in the form of solution or ointment.

#### 1. *Solution.*

℞ Aq. Rosæ, lb.i.
Liquoris Hydrargyr. muriat. gutt. xl.
(Hydrarg. Muriat. ʒi. Acetat. Muriat. q. s.) *Herpes.*

℞ Kali Sulphurat. ʒss.
Aq. Calcis, lb.i. m. *Tinea.*

℞ Picis Liquidæ, ʒiv.
Aq. Calcis, ʒvi.
Fervent. lb. iij. coque ad dimid. dein cola. *The same.*

℞ Solut. Boracis in Aceto. *Ring-worm.*

℞ Aq. Calcis pro Lotione.

℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 178.

℞ Solut. Argent. Nitrat. ut in p. 193.

#### 2. *Ointments.*

℞ Picis Liquid. lb.ss.
Ceræ Flav. ʒss.
Flor. Sulphur. ʒij. m. ft. Ungt. *Tinea.*

℞ Acid. Vitriol. ʒss.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. m. ft. Ungt. *Psora.*

℞ Calcis Hydrarg. alb. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. ss. m. ft. Ungt. *Psora.*

℞ Ceræ alb. ʒiv.
Ol. Olivar lb.i.
Acet. distillat. ʒij. m. ft. Ungt. *Herpes.*

℞ Hellebor. alb. pulv. ℥i.
Adipis Suillæ, ℥iv. m. ft. Ungt. *Pſora.*

℞ Ungt. Sulphur. *vide* Part I. p. 40. *Pſora.*

### 2. *Conſtitutional Ulcers.*

#### 1. *Venereal,*

Are diſtinguiſhed by their ſucceeding general ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, and by the information of the patient. Their appearance varies according to their ſeat: in the throat they form a foul ſore, of a whitiſh colour, with thickened irregular jagged edges; on the ſkin they ſhow a diffuſed efflorescence, the pimples of which diſcharge an acrid ſerum, and paſs into ulcerations of a conical ſhape, with a peculiar greeniſh yellow diſcharge, and callous edge.

To be treated as directed in p. 156.
Local applications moſt uſed here are, the lunar cauſtic and the red precipitate, and citrine ointments, as in p. 193.

#### 2. *Cancerous,*

Are marked by a previous enlargement or ſchirrous tumor of the glands, paſſing into a depaſcent or ſpreading ſore.

The cure by medicine attempted by alteratives and narcotics.
The local treatment by cauſtics, ſtimulants, and narcotics; as

##### *Cauſtics.*

Cauſtic of Juſtamond.

℞ Antimon. pulveriſat. ℥ij.
Arſenic. pulveriſat. ℥i. m. *To be uſed ſimply, or with Opium.*

Plunket's Powder.

℞ Ranuncul. acris fol.
Flammul. vulgar. fol.
Arſenic alb. levigat. ā ℥i.
Flor. Sulphur. ℈v. m. ft. pulv.

℞ Aq. Font. lb. i.
Extract. Cicut. ʒi.
Sacchar. Saturni, ʒiij.
L. L. ʒi.
Arſenic, gr. x. m. *The ſore to be ſpread with this ſolution night and morning.*

*Stimulants and Narcotics.*

℞ Arſenic. alb. Pulver. ſubtil.
Kali prepārat. ā gr. xvi.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒiv.
Digere in balneo dum ſolvantur. *Of this a poultice is made with crumb of bread, in the proportion of one gr. of Arſenic to* lb. i. *of water.*

℞ Decoct. Cicut. in Aq. Calcis, lb. i.
ℊ corroſiv. ſublimat. ʒi. m. ft. Lotio.

℞ Ol. Lini pro Ungt.

℞ Ungt. Arſenical. (¼ gr. ad Axung. ʒi.)

℞ Fol. Cicut. recent.
Adipis Suillæ ā ʒiv. m. ft. Ungt. ſ. a.

℞ Fol. Digitalis purpur. recent.
Adipis Suillæ ā ʒiv. m. ft. Ungt. ſ. a.

℞ Fol. Lauri Ceraſi, ʒiv.
Aq. Bullient. lb. ij.
Mellis Deſpumat. ʒiv. m. ft. Infuſ. *Linen rags to be wet in it, then applied, and occaſionally renewed.*

℞ Kali Acetat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒxx.
Mic Panis, q. ſ. ft. Cataplaſm.

℞ Cataplaſm. Dauci.

3. *Scrofulous,*

Are diſtinguiſhed at firſt by the diſcharge of a viſcid glairy, or elſe whitiſh curdled matter, ſucceeded by a thin watery ſanies. Their edges are often flat, at other times ſwelled and painful.

Their continuance is various, often ſhowing no change for a length of time; at other times healing up, and breaking out in other parts. They are always preceded by ſoft colourleſs tumours, which vary in the time of their continuance, but are always particularly affected by changes of ſeaſon during the whole of their progreſs.

The conſtitutional remedies directed in p. 164.

The ulcerations treated by ointments and watery dreſſings of various kinds, as

℞ Ol. Olivar.
Mellis deſpumat. ā lb. ſſ.
Ceræ Flav.
Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ā ʒiv. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Sal C. Cervi, ʒſſ.
Ungt. Ceræ, ʒſſ. m. ft. Ungt. *To be kept from the air.*

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. Nitrat.
Cerat. Spermaceti, ā ʒi. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Alum. uſt. ℈i.
Ungt. Lap. Calamin. ʒi. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Aq. Marin. *Cloths wet in it to be kept on the ſore.*

℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 177.
Mellis Roſæ.
Tinct. Myrrh. ā ʒij.
Aq. Calcis, ʒi. ſſ. m.

℞ Foment. Cicut. (fol. cicut. ʒiij. ad Aq. lb. iij.

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.
Aq. Calcis, ā ʒij. m. *Pledgits to be dipped in it, and applied.*

4. *Scorbutic,*

Are marked by a thin fœtid diſcharge mixed with blood, often caking, as it were, the whole of their ſurface; by their tendency to a quick generation of ſoft putrid fleſh or bloody fungus, which, from preſſure, gives a gangrenous diſpoſition to the ſore, or œdema of the member; and by the livid puffy appearance of their edges.

The general diſeaſe to be treated as directed in p. 161.

The local treatment conſiſts of antiſeptics in various forms, ſuited to the ſtate of the parts, as

℞ Cataplaſm. Lupuli.
(A handful of hops boiled in lb. ij. of water to lb. i. and the decoction ſtrained, and made into a poultice with oatmeal.)

℞ Cataplaſm. Dauci.

℞ P. C. P. *To be ſprinkled on the ſore.*

℞ Ungt. Ægyptiac.

℞ Succ. Gaſtric. bovin.

When ſcorbutic diſpoſition gone, cicatriſation effected by aſtringents, as in p. 192; or precipitate ointment, as in p. 193.

## CLASS III.

## TUMORS.

### 1. *Inflammatory.*

#### *Phlegmon*

Is marked by ſymptoms of inflammation, viz. heat, pain, redneſs, and ſwelling. The pain is of an acute throbbing kind. The ſwelling becomes gradually elevated above the ſurface, acquires a ſoftneſs to the feel, and ſhows a tendency to point in one particular place. The teguments there thin by degrees, and ſhow a lividneſs of colour, which changes at laſt to a whitiſh yellow. In conſequence of this, they loſe their firmneſs, and give way, when pus is diſcharged from the opening in a quantity proportioned to the extent of the tumour and the degree of inflammation. The morbid ſtate of the part forms then what is termed an abſceſs, and the ſore may be conſidered as a local benign ulcer.

Suppuration to be induced by the common means of fomentation and poultice, as directed in p. 178.

The diſcharge regulated by the circumſtances of the caſe, and made either by inciſion, cauſtic, or the ſeton.

Sore treated as a common wound. p. 181.

#### *Eryſipelas.*

The Roſe (eryſipelas) is a diffuſed inflammation, without any prominence, attended with pain, heat, and a remarkable florid redneſs, which diſappears on preſſure; but, in its advanced ſtate, it ſometimes changes to a copper colour, and is attended with an effuſion of an acrid yelloviſh matter.

Treated by the antiphlogiſtic courſe, as in p. 116.

Local applications, abſorbents and aſtringents, as

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Pulv. Lithargyr.
Amyli, ā ℥i. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 177.

℞ Spt. Camphorat. ℥ij.
Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. ℥i.
Diſtillat. lb. i. m. ft. Lotio.

*Inflammation of Ear*

Is marked by acute throbbing pain in it, and noiſe; ſometimes deafneſs, and general ſymptoms of fever.

Antiphlogiſtic treatment.

Local applications in the firſt ſtage, bliſters and ſedatives.

In ſecond ſtage, warm ſteams and injections, and the other means of inducing ſuppuration, as directed p. 179.

Diſcharge, when taking place, to be obviated by aſtringent injections, as in p. 179.

*Inflammation of Throat*

Conſiſts in ſwelling of the tonſils, attended with heat, pain, difficult deglutition, and general ſymptoms of fever.

General antiphlogiſtic treatment.

Local remedies in firſt ſtage, bliſters, warm ſteams, and aſtringent gargles, as in p. 103.

Suppuration forming, to be promoted by the uſual means of warm ſteams, fomentations, and poultices, as in p. 178.

*Hepatic Inflammation.*

Inflammation of the liver is marked by acute or obtuſe pain of the right ſide, or its region, riſing to the top of the ſhoulder, attended with conſiderable fever and difficulty of lying on the left ſide, the ſkin diſplaying a yellow tinge, and the urine highly coloured.

The chief remedy the uſe of mercury, conducted as in p. 135; or the nitrous acid, as

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Acid. Nitrof. fort. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. lb. i.
Syr. cois, q. ſ.

*To be taken at different times in 24 hours, and gradually increaſed.*

Abſceſs pointing, to be opened by the trocar.
Treatment of the wound—dreſſing from its bottom till parts heal up, and promoting the diſcharge by preſſure, made with a roller round the body.

### *Lacteal Mammary Inflammation.*

Lacteal inflammation of the female breaſts is attended with pain, ſtiffneſs, and ſwelling; an obſtruction to the flow of milk; and general fever, marked by a quick full pulſe, by headach, much heat, and reſtleſſneſs.

Reſolution, the chief point, to be effected by diſcutients; as

℞ Ammon. muriat. ʒi.
Spt. Roſmarin. lb. i. m.

℞ Ammoniæ Acetat.
Spt. Vinoſ. rectificat.
Aq. diſtillat. ā ʒiv. m.

℞ Ammon. muriat. ʒſſ.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā lb. ſ. m.

℞ Sal Tartar. ʒſſ.
Aq. Font. lb. i. ff. m.

℞ Spt. Ammon. comp. ʒiij. ff.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒiv.
Tinct. Opii, ʒſſ. m. ft. Lotio.

℞ Aq. Ammon. ʒij.
Vitell. Ovi ſubact. ft. Liniment.

*Vide* alſo p. 177, articles *ſedative* and *aſtringent*.

Suppuration forming, to be promoted by the common means of warm ſteams, fomentation, and poultice, as directed p. 178.

To be then opened, and the after treatment as in common wounds, p. 181.

Pain to be obviated by opiates, as in p. 129.

### *Inflammation of Teſticles.*

This affection is preceded by a ſharp lancetating pain, and ſtiffneſs of the ſpermatic cord. The enlargement of the part itſelf then gradually enſues, with a ſenſe of pain, heat, and weight; and the ſwelling attacking firſt the epididymis, extends next to the teſticles.

The cure—topical veneſection, ſuſpenſion, and ſaturnine applications, as in p. 177.

Gonorrhœa reſtored by warm bathing of the part, the uſe of the bougie, or injections.

Suppuration occurring, though rare, to be treated as in common cases, p. 178.

Schirrus, or tendency to it, as directed in p. 153.

### *Venereal Buboes.*

Glandular ſwellings, ariſing in any external part of the body from a venereal cauſe, particularly chancre, are termed buboes; but their moſt frequent ſeat is in the groin, where they commence with ſome degree of tightneſs of the part, and the formation of a ſmall tumor like a kidney-bean. As this tumor enlarges, it occaſions pain, and the part riſes into a perceptible ſwelling, poſſeſſing in it a throbbing and pulſation ſimilar to others of an inflammatory nature, in the end affecting the teguments, and terminating in abſcefs.

Reſolution the great point, effected by the uſe of mercury, made to paſs through the part, as directed p. 154, and ſaturnine applications to the ſeat of the affection.

Suppuration forming to be haſtened by the common means, and treated in the ſame manner. p. 178.

Secondary ſtate, where healing ſuſpended, to be treated as directed p. 158.

### *Lumbar Abſcefs.*

Lumbar abſcefs conſiſts in a collection of matter formed at the ſuperior part of the ſacrum. It is denoted by acute pain and tenſion over the loins, or mall of the back, ſhooting along the ſpine and down the thighs; by conſiderable heat of the

part; and by general fever. Theſe ſymptoms are ſucceeded by a tumour, with fluctuation in the groin, or at the ſide of the anus, but without diſcolouration. This tumour being either opened, or burſting ſpontaneouſly, a collection of matter is diſcharged, which gradually turns thinner and more fœtid, till the patient is cut off by the progreſs of the hectic ſtate.

Reſolution to be effected at firſt by means of veneſection, bliſters, and the antiphlogiſtic courſe.

Not ſucceeding, matter to be diſcharged by the trocar or ſeton.

Sore to be treated with aſtringent injections, as in p. 182, and preſſure.

*Whitlow.*

The whitlow is an inflammatory ſwelling of the fingers, confined generally to the laſt joint, particularly under the nail, attended with a ſenſe of moſt acute burning heat.

The treatment conſiſts in opiates and aſtringents, as in p. 182; alſo,

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
Spt. Vinoſ. rectificat. lb.ſſ. m.

℞ Opii purificat. ʒi.
Ol. Olivar. ʒi.
Ungt. ſimpl. ʒi.ſſ. m. ft. Ungt.

When effuſion takes place, to be diſcharged by inciſion, and exfoliation of bone afterwards removed, by extending this inciſion.

Parts healed as a common wound, p. 181.

*Chilblains.*

Chilblains are inflammatory tumours of the extreme parts of the body, on expoſure to ſevere cold, and chiefly attack the fingers, heels, and toes. They are attended with heat, redneſs, ſhooting pain, and great itchineſs. The ſkin alſo aſſumes a deep purple or leaden colour. It frequently gives way, and a thin ſerum is diſcharged, or it ſloughs off, when a fœtid ulcer forms, difficult to heal.

Treated by a gradual change of temperature, and applications made with a view to this.

Aſtringents and ſtimulants then uſeful; as,

℞ Alumin. ʒij.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. ten. ā lb.ſſ. m. *Linen rags to be wet in it and applied.*

℞ Coagul. Aluminoſ.

℞ Ol. Ammoniæ camphorat.

Simple abraſion of ſkin to be covered with diachylon, or adheſive plaſter.

Ulcers forming to be treated by cauſtics and ſtimulants; as,

℞ Ungt. digeſtiv. ℥i.
Merc. precipitat. rubr. ʒſſ. m.

*Sprains.*

A ſprain conſiſts in pain and ſwelling of a part of a tendon or ligament, attended with or without inflammation.

Treatment in firſt ſtage, to reſtore inſtantaneous vigour of ſolid, and prevent effuſion by tonics and aſtringents, as the *cold bath, equal parts of ſpirits and vinegar, wine-lees*; or,

℞ Embrocatio Ammon. acetat. cum Sap. ℥ij.
Aq. Ammoniæ pur. ʒij. m.

℞ Solut. Sap. cum Camphor.
Aq. Ammon. acetat. ā ℥i.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ſſ. m.

Second ſtage, to obviate inflammation and effuſion by topical veneſection, with leeches; and, when ſymptoms abated, by the uſe of aſtringent ſolutions, as in firſt ſtage.

Third ſtage, or chronic ſtate, relieved by friction, emollients, and cold bathing, with the aſſiſtance of compreſſion; ſometimes by ſtimulants; as,

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥ij.ſſ.
Ol. Terebinth. ℥i.
Acid. vitriol. gutt. xlv. m.

℞ Ol. Succin. rectificat.
Tinct. Opii, ā ℥ij.
Adipis Suillæ præparat. ℥i. m.

2. *Indolent Tumors.*

*Anasarca*

Is a ſerous ſwelling, or effuſion within the teguments and cellular ſubſtance. The part affected by it is of a pale colour; retains, when preſſed, the impreſſion of the finger; or is inelaſtic, and feels always cold.

Treatment by punctures and compreſſion, with a roller or laced ſtocking.

*Wens.*

The wen is an encyſted ſwelling, the ſeat of which is the cellular and adipoſe ſubſtance. It appears in different parts of the body, and the collection contained in it is either of a viſcid or ſerous nature, from the apparent conſiſtence of which the various appellations have been given of hydatis, ſteatoma, atheroma, meliceris, talpa, &c. Such appellations, however, are of no import, as marking no real diſtinction in their nature, and are improperly founded, as the conſiſtence of the ſame tumor is found very different in different parts of it.

Treatment, by the ſeton, by puncture, or diſſection.
Cure of wound by adheſion, if poſſible, p. 181.

*Original Marks*

Conſiſt either of brown flat appearances on the ſkin, or of ſmall tumors, which laſt are properly a ſpecies of this claſs. They are various in their appearance, almoſt always of a red colour; from which, and their figure, they have been likened to different kinds of fruit. They are of a firm texture; and, when protuberant and increaſing in ſize, they require the aid of ſurgery to remove them.

Treatment by ligature or exciſion.
Cure of wound by firſt intention.

*Fleſhy Excreſcences.*

Beſides original marks, fleſhy excreſcences are apt to appear, in the progreſs of life, on different parts of the body. They poſſeſs the ſame firmneſs of texture and red colour as the original marks, are ſeldom painful, but are apt to increaſe rapidly in ſize.

The ſame treatment obſerved by complete exciſion, particularly of their root, and healing by firſt intention.

*Warts*

Are rough hard tumors of the ſkin. They are divided into two kinds, common and ſpecific.

Are removed by ligature or cauſtics; as,

℞ Ol. Tartar. per deliquium.

℞ Spt. C. Cervi.

℞ Solut. Argent. Nitrat. in Spt. Nitri.

℞ Pulv. Sabin.
Ærugin. præparat. ā ʒi. m.

℞ Antimon. muriat. vel Butyrum Antimon.

℞ Pulv. Rhæi.
Ipecac. ā ʒi. m.

℞ Hydrargyr. ʒij.
Plumb. ʒiii.
Acid. nitroſ. ʒi. m. fr. ſolut. cauſtic. *To be applied by a pencil to venereal warts.*

℞ Tartar. Emetic. ʒij.
Aq. Font. ʒij. ut fiat ſolut. *The ſame.*

*Corns*

Are painful tubercles of various degrees of hardneſs, formed from the cuticle, particularly on parts thinly covered with fleſh, and expoſed to much preſſure. Hence they chiefly affect the toes and ſoles of the feet.

Treatment conſiſts in wide ſhoes, paring the part, and the uſe of freſh leaves, or diachylon plaſter.

*Scrofulous Tumors*

Chiefly affect the glands of the neck, head, and jaws; occaſionally, the extremities. They appear at firſt looſe and moveable, without diſcolouration, and without pain. At laſt, ſymptoms of inflammation enſue. They increaſe in ſize, be-

come red in the middle, and ſomewhat painful. The formation of matter in them takes place, and a fluctuation appears at laſt in the centre. This continues long ſtationary, and the ſkin even ſhrivels before they break. An opening at laſt, like a pin-hole, is conſpicuous, and a thin ſerum is diſcharged, which is occaſionally mixed with a whitiſh matter, like curdled milk. The ſore enlarges, and continues in a ſtate of ulceration often for years, without any tendency to heal; or, if healing, attacks ſome other gland in the ſame way, where the ſame proceſs is renewed. When healed, a diſagreeable puckering of the ſkin takes place.

They require the conſtitutional remedies, as directed p. 164.

The local treatment here is various; as, a gentle uſe of mercurial friction; alſo,

℞ Cataplaſm. Quercus Marin. vel
Cataplaſm. cum Aq. Marin.

℞ Fel Bovin.
Liniment. Saponac. ā ℥i. ſt. Liniment.

And all the other diſcutients applied in the next article, or bronchocele.

*Bronchocele,*

Under the general term Bronchocele is included every external ſwelling of the throat, particularly of the thyroid gland; but, in order to practiſe, a diſcrimination muſt be made, according to the particular nature of each.

Treatment in the firſt ſtage, *mercury*, as in p. 135, internally; externally, the ſame remedy, joined with friction, or elſe bliſters and diſcutients; as,

℞ G. Ammon. colat. lb.ſſ.
Hydrar. purificat. ℥i.ſſ.
Ol. Sulphurat. ℥i.
Mel. q. ſ. m. ft. emplaſt.

℞ G. Ammon. ℥iij.
Succ. Cicut. ſpiſſat. ℥ij.
Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ℥i. m. ft. emplaſt.

℞ Saponis, lb.ſſ.
Emplaſt. Lithargyr. lb.ij. m. ft. emplaſt.

℞ Galban.
Ammon. ā ℥ſſ.
Opii, ℥i.
Acet. Scillæ, ℥iij.
Saponis, ℥ſſ.
Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ℥iij. m. ſ. a. et ft. emplaſt.

℞ Camphor. gr. x.
Acid. Vitriol. ℥ſſ.
Adipis ſuillæ præparat. ℥i. m. ft. Liniment.

An operation, if diſcutients fail, hardly admiſſible here.

### *Ganglion*

Is a moveable elaſtic tumor, attended with little or no pain, confined chiefly to the back part of the hand and wriſt, or other ſituations of tendons.

It yields to preſſure, or diſſection of its cyſt.

### *Burſal Swelling.*

Similar to ganglion is the burſal ſwelling, which may be defined a ſwelling of one part of a joint, or circumſcribed, extending, in its progreſs, over the whole, elaſtic, without diſcolouration, and with little or no pain.

In the firſt ſtage it yields to friction, bliſters, or cold bathing.

Where long continued, its contents are to be diſcharged by a ſeton paſſed through it.

Stiffneſs of part remaining removed by warm ſteams and friction.

### *Capſular Swelling*

Is formed by an effuſion of blood, ſerum, or ſynovia, within the capſular ligament of a joint. It is known by its filling the whole ligament, and paſſing from one ſide to another, and not being circumſcribed; by its occaſioning conſiderable pain; and by its being confined to the joint, and not extending farther than the ſituation of the ligament.

In the firſt ſtage it yields to the ſame treatment of bliſters, friction, cold bathing, and compreſſion.

In the ſecond ſtage, a diſcharge of the fluid muſt be made by a trocar.

Acceſs of air then prevented by immediate covering of the wound with adheſive plaſter, and the aſſiſtance of a roller.

### *Concrete Capſular Swelling*

Conſiſts in the formation of certain bodies, of various conſiſtence within the capſule of the joint. Their preſence is denoted by moſt exquiſite pain, preventing almoſt entirely the motion of the limb. They either adhere to the cartilages of the joint, or elſe are looſe in it.

Where unavoidable, from exceſs of pain, it requires exciſion of the cauſe. The ſame attention to the re-placement of the ſkin on completing it, and the excluſion of air, is neceſſary, as in the former.

### *White Swelling.*

### *Rheumatic.*

The rheumatic or ſcrofulous is attended with general diffuſed pain over the joint, particularly increaſed on motion, with a gradual ſtiffening of the tendons, and enlargement of the affected parts, which ſhow, at laſt, a varicoſe ſtate of the cuticular veins, and give, on preſſure, a ſoft elaſtic feel and ſenſe of fluctuation.

Treatment of firſt ſtage by topical veneſection, bliſters repeatedly applied, and afterwards the uſe of rubefacients and ſtimulants; as,

℞ Tinct. Cantharid.
Spt. Camphorat. ā ℥i. m.

℞ Camphor. ℥ſſ.
Ol. Olivar. ℥ij.
Aq. Ammon. ℥ſſ. m. ft. Liniment. *To be uſed thrice a day.*

℞ Solut. Saponis, ℥ij.
Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. ʒi. m.

℞ G. Ammon. ſolve in Acet. q. ſ. ut ft. emplaſt.

*To be renewed every day.*

The ſecond ſtage, when effuſion has taken place, is removed by friction ſimply, or with mercury, or with emollients, warm bathing, &c. (*Vide* Diſtortions.)

Where matter forms, a ſeton ſhould be paſſed to prevent its future collection.

*Spina Ventoſa.*

The ſpina ventoſa, or more alarming ſpecies of this ſwelling, is marked by acute circumſcribed pain of the joint, little or no ſwelling of it for a long time; but both theſe ſymptoms increaſe in the progreſs of the diſeaſe. Stiffneſs of the tendons is here alſo conſpicuous, and the ſame tendency to the formation of abſceſſes; and the ſame appearance of the diſcharge is diſplayed as in the former ſpecies, but with the addition of ſmall pieces of bone appearing here, mixed with the dreſſings.

The cure has never ſucceeded in this ſpecies.

*Spina Biſida.*

Spina biſida is a ſwelling of the under part of the ſpine, appearing at birth, and having a ſenſible fluctuation in it, the contents of which can be preſſed in upon the vertebræ.

It is treated by preſſure, with compreſs and bandage.

*Bony Swellings.* (*Exoſtoſes.*)

By exoſtoſis is underſtood a hard ſwelling or tumor of a bone, and this affection is commonly ſymptomatic of other diſeaſes.

Local exoſtoſis to be removed by an operation.

Spina ventoſa and mollities oſſium, being general diſeaſes, to be treated as directed in p. 165.

Venereal nodes, the ſame as in p. 155.

## DIVISION II.

### 1. *Injuries of the Head.*

Injuries of the head are attended with one of three ſtates: concuſſion, compreſſion, or inflammation of the brain.

The ſymptoms of concuſſion are, giddineſs, ſtupefaction, and loſs of ſenſibility; all which are here of a temporary nature, and ſoon diſappear.

Thoſe which attend *compreſſion* and *fracture* are more ſerious and permanent in their duration, and conſiſt in an increaſed degree of the former ſymptoms, joined alſo with dimneſs of ſight, loſs of voluntary motion, vomiting, apoplectic ſtertor, convulſions, dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, palſy (generally of the oppoſite ſide to that injured), involuntary evacuations, oppreſſed irregular pulſe, and often epiſtaxis.

The treatment of ſuch injuries depends,

Firſt, on knowing their extent by proper examination, made by ſhaving the head, applying preſſure of the finger to every part of it, and attending to the feelings of the patient during this; or laſtly, by diviſion of the teguments, if neceſſary.

When compreſſion or fracture diſcovered, exciſion of the depreſſed part then to be made by the trepan.

Wound to be treated as a common ſore, by inducing ſuppuration as quickly as poſſible by the common means of fomentation and poultice, p. 178, and counteracting the tendency to gangrene, p. 180.

When growth too rapid in the progreſs of cure, and tumours form, to be treated with a gentle eſcharotic, or a ligature applied to their baſe. Compreſſion never admiſſible.

When no change from the operation, the ſubſequent treatment to be regulated by the ſtate of pulſe. If ſlow and ſoft, with no change in the degree of ſenſibility, counteracting debility forms the leading indication, and that by a liberal uſe of cordials, by bliſters to the whole ſurface of the head, and the occaſional uſe of opiates and antimonials; as,

Vin. Antimon. Opiat.

℞ Tin. Antimon. ʒvi.
Tinct. Opii, ʒij. m. ft. tinct. *Ten drops the doſe, every four or ſix hours.*

℞ Ipecacuhan.
Opii purificat. ā ʒi.
Kali Vitriolat. ʒi. m.

No evacuation is here admiſſible but laxatives.

Convaleſcence taking place, the bark, ſteel, and an occaſional emetic, proper.

When the pulse, again, is firm, full, and quick, with some of the marks of phrenitis, blood-letting and purgatives are the proper means of relief, joined with mild sudorifics.

Simple external contusions of the head, without internal injury, are to be treated as contused wounds elsewhere, by obviating the effects of inflammation, by blood-letting, by cold sedative applications to the part; and should matter, in spite of these means, form, by giving it a free vent as soon as possible, and counteracting any tendency to gangrene by the bark, acids, and wine, should it appear, p. 180.

### 2. *Diseases of the Eyes.*

*Remedies in the acute State.*

Ophthalmic inflammation marked as in p. 102.

#### 1. *Cataplasms.*

℞ Pulp. Mali maturi torrefact. *To be applied in immediate contact with the eye.*

℞ Conserv. Rosar. ℥ij.
Alum. ʒss. m. ft. Cataplasm.

℞ Coagul. Alumin. *Vide* p. 102.

#### 2. *Collyria or Washes.* *Vide* 102. Also,

℞ Opii purificat. ℥ij.
Cinn.
Caryophyll. ā ʒi.
Vin. alb. lb. i. macera per dies octo.
*Two or three drops to be inserted betwixt the lids morning and evening.*

*Remedies in the Chronic State.*

#### 1. *Collyria or Washes.*

℞ Cerussæ, ʒi.
Aq. Rosar. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Ærugin. preparat. gr. iv.
Ammon. muriat. ʒss.
Aq. Calc. recent. ℥viij. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Aq. Cupri vitriolat.
Camphorat. ā ʒij.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Calc. viv. ʒij.
Hydrargyr. muriat. ℈i.
Aq. diſtillat. lb. i. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Liquor. Hydrargyr. muriat. gutt. i.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Opii in pulv. trit. gr. i.
Camphor. gr. ii.
Aq. fervent. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Zinc. vitriolat. gr. v.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr. vel

Idem cum camphorâ, gr. vi.

℞ Crem. Lactis, ℥i.
Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ʒi. m. ft. coliyr.

2. *Ointments.*

℞ Ungt. Citrin. ℥ſſ.
Simpl. ℥i. ſſ. m. ft. Ungt. *For ulcers of lids.*

℞ Zinc. uſt. ʒi.
Ungt. Ceræ alb. ʒvi. m. ſt. Ungt. *The ſame.*

℞ Tutiæ preparat. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ, prep. q. ſ. *The ſame.*

℞ Hydrargyr. Nitrat. rubr.
Lapid. Calamin. ā ʒi. ſſ.
Lithargyr. levigat. ʒi.
Tutiæ preparat. ʒſſ.
Hydrargyr. ſulphurat. rub. ℈i.
Balſam. Peruvian. gutt. xv.
Adipis Suillæ preparat. ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt.
*For Specks of Cornea.*

℞ Cal. Hydrargyr. alb.
Tutiæ preparat.
Lap. Calamin. ā ʒij.
Tinct. Benzoin. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ preparat. iij. m. ft. Ungt. *The ſame.*

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
Ætheris, ʒss.
Ol. Viper. ʒij. m. *For Cataract.*

*The point of the finger moistened with it, to be rubbed on the eye-lid morning and evening.*

℞ Ungt. Lithargyr. cum Aceto, ʒv.
Camphor, gr. viij.
Ceruss. gr. xv.
Opii Pulver. gr. viij. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Sacchar. conditi.
Ossis Sepiæ, ā ʒss.
Calomel. ℈i.
Mellis Rosæ, q. s. ut ft. Liniment. *For ulcers and specks.*

3. *Solutions.*

℞ Vitriol. alb. ℈i.
Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. solut. *For excrescences.*

℞ Alum. ʒss.
Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. solut.

℞ Vin. Gallic. ʒss.
Aq. Font. ʒij. m. ft. solut.

4. *Powders.*

℞ Merc. precipitat. rubr. gr. v.
Sacchar. alb. ℈i. m. ft. Pulv. escharotic. *For specks.*

℞ Ærugin. preparat. gr. iij.
Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Vitri. in Pulv. redact. gr. iij.
Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Crem. Tartar.
Pulv. Bol. Armen.
Sacchar. alb. ā ʒi. m. ft. Pulv.

Vide Pulveres ad Maculas, Part I. articles *stannum* and *vitrum*, pp. 59 and 60.

*Diſeaſes of the Ears.*

Deafneſs, when ariſing from impaction, ulcer, or dryneſs, is the only ſubject of preſcription.

*Impaction.*

℞ Natron. muriatic. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. q. ſ.

*A little to be inſerted to ſoften the wax.*

*Ulcer.*

℞ Felis Bovin. ʒiij.
Balſam. Peruvian. ʒi. m.

*A little to be occaſionally dropped into the ear.*

*Dryneſs.*

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ʒiſſ.
Ol. Terebinth. gutt. xl. m.

*A little to be dropped into the ear, or applied on cotton.*

4. *Diſeaſes of the Noſe and Throat*

Admit only of preſcription in caſe of ſwelled tonſils and uvula, hæmorrhage, and ulcers.

*Swelled Tonſils and Uvula.*

Aſtringent gargles to be uſed, as in page 103; alſo,

℞ Alumin. ℈i.
Infuſ. Roſar. ʒiv.
Mellis Roſæ, ʒi. m. ft. gargariſm.

*Hæmorrhage.*

To be reſtrained after the operation by the ſame means; or,

℞ Vitriol. alb. ad rubedinem calcinat. ℈i.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒiv. m. ft. ſolut. ſtyptic.

℞ Pulv. Alumin. uſt. ʒiij.
Colcothar. Vitriol. ʒi. m. ft. pulv. ſtyptic.
Charcoal powder may be alſo tried.

Naſal hæmorrhage to be reſtrained by cold and preſſure.

*Ulcer.*

*Waſhes.*

℞ Lotion. Alumin. (℥i. to lb. i.)

℞ Decoct. P. C. P. cum Alumin.

℞ Quercus Contuſ. ℥i.
Aq. diſtillat. lb. ij. coque ad lb. i.

*Ointments.*

The ſame as in Chronic Ophthalmia, page 215; alſo,

℞ ☿ præcipitat. rubr. ʒi. ſſ.
Ungt. ſimpl. ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt.

Conſtitutional treatment, when neceſſary, by mercury, as in page 155.

5. *Diſeaſes of the Lips.*

Admit no peculiar preſcriptions.
In Hare-lip, dreſſing to the ſore, mucilages; as,

℞ G. Arabic. ℥iv.
Aq. Fervent. ℥viij. m.

Excoriation of lips cured by

℞ Ungt. Ceræ, ʒi.
Styracis Colat. ʒi. m. ft. Ungt. Labiale.

6. *Diſeaſes of Mouth and Teeth.*

*Dentition.*

The operation the only radical relief, but the different ſymptoms of the morbid ſtate palliated.

Apthæ, by

℞ Boracis, ʒi.
Mellis deſpumat. ℥i. m.

Mild Diarrhœa promoted by

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. v.
Magnes. alb. gr. vi. m. ft. pulv. laxans.

℞ Magnes. alb. ℈ij.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Aq. Fœnicul.
Anethi, ā ℥i.
Spt. Salin. aromat. gutt. xv.
Syr. Rosar. ʒvi. *Two small spoonfuls twice, or oftener, a-day.*

℞ Syr. de Rhamno.
Cois ā ʒij. m. *A tea-spoonful or two a dose.*

℞ Infus. Rhæi, ℥iij.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij.
Sal Tartar. gr. iij. m.

Diarrhœa restrained, where excessive and much pain, by

℞ Cret. alb. præparat. ʒij.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Confect. Jabon. ℈ij.
Aq. Menth. Pip.
Font. ā ℥ij. m. *Two spoonfuls after every stool.*

℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arabic. ℥iij.
Pulv. Ocul. Cancror. ʒi.
Sacch. alb. ʒij.
L. L. gutt. xx. m.

℞ Potion. Cretac. (*Vide* page 18.)

℞ Ennem. Amyli, cum L. L.

℞ Aq. Flor. Tiliæ, ℥ij.
Cerasi. Nigr.
Ol. Amygdal. recent. ā ℥i.
Sal Tartar. ℈i.
Vitell. Ovi, ʒiij.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi. m. *A table-spoonful every hour or half hour, as indicated by pain.*

Vomiting checked by Sedatives; as,

℞ Moſchi,
Saccharat. alb. ā gr. iij. tere bene et adde
Aq. Menth. ʒiij. m. pro doſe.

Pain,

By opiates, as in other caſes, proportioning the doſe (*vide* page 129); alſo,

℞ Syrup. Diacod. ʒi. *One, two, or more ſpoonfuls a doſe, according to the age.*

Convulſions

By the general means, pointed out in page 123, and ſedatives; as,

℞ Nitri purificat.
Tartar. vitriolat. ā ʒi.
Cinnabar pur. gr. xlv. m. ft. Pulv. ſubtil. *The doſe gr. x. to be gradually increaſed.*

Fever

By mild alkalies, in preference to neutral ſalts, from the exceſs of acid in children; as,

℞ Aq. pur. lb. i.
Sal Tartar. ʒij. m *A table-ſpoonful thrice a day.*

*Tooth-ache.*

Cariated tooth ache palliated by anodynes and cauſtics; as,

℞ Olei purificat.
Camphor. ā gr. i.
O. Caryophyll.
Piperis, ā gutt. i. m. ft. pil. *To be put into the cariated tooth.*

℞ Vitriol. alb. *A ſmall bit to be inſerted.*

℞ Rad. Pyrethri. *A bit applied to the hollow.*

℞ Ol. Caryophyll. vel Guiac. *A drop or two applied on cotton to the cariated part.*

℞ Gum. Maſtiche, ʒi.
Ol. Terebinth. ℥ſſ. m. ft. ſolut. *A drop or two applied on cotton to the cariated part.*

The teeth preſerved clean by tinctures and teeth-powders, as in p. 173. Alſo,

℞ Oſſis Sepiæ,
Sacchar. alb. ā ʒij.
Aloes Soccot. ʒvi.
Rad. Irid. Florent. ʒſſ. m. ft. pulv. ſubtil.

Inſects in antrum maxillare removed by injections of tobacco, oil, and aſa-fœtida; as,

℞ Nicotianæ, ʒſſ.
Aq. Bullient. lb. ſſ. infunde per quartam horæ partem.

℞ Ol. Oliv.
Spt. Salin. aromat. gutt. aliquot.

℞ Solut. aſæ-fœtid. (ʒi. ad aq. bullient. ℥i.)

Ulceration from tranſplanted teeth treated by mercury, as in p. 155; alſo by bark and elixir of vitriol, as in p. 144.

### *Diſeaſes of the Neck and Throat.*

Theſe conſiſt of polypi, and ſwellings of the tonſils and uvula, which admit only of relief from an operation.

### *Diſeaſes of Female Breaſts.*

#### *Affections of Nipples.*

Common ulceration of nipples treated by waſhes and liniments; as,

℞ Ferri vitriolat. ad rubedinem calcinat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. m. *This ſolution to be frequently applied.*

℞ Solut. Zinci.
Vitriolat. ut in p. 215.

℞ Solut. Ceruſſ.
Acetat. ut in p. 177.

℞ Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ℥iv.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥iij.
Acet. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt. *Ointment with which the ſore is to be dreſſed in the interval of ſucking.*

℞ Cert. Goulard ℥ſſ.
Ceræ alb. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ungt. ceruſſ.
Acetat. ℥i. *Ditto.*

Specific ulceration by mercury, as in p. 155.

### *Diſeaſes of Cheſt.*

The diſeaſes of cheſt that require the aid of ſurgery depend on the extravaſation of different fluids: and thoſe fluids are, blood, air, ſerum, and pus.

The ſymptoms that denote blood are, uncommon oppreſſion of breathing and irregular feeble pulſe; blood alſo, in part, coughed up.

Its treatment conſiſts in the operation of paracenteſis.

The ſymptoms that mark the preſence of air are, ſudden oppreſſion, or ſtraightneſs of breaſt, after the occurrence of an accident; no blood at the ſame time thrown from the trachea; flushed and ſwelled face, with coldneſs of the extremities; incapacity to bear a horizontal poſture; and a ſort of crackling ſenſation in the part on the preſſure of the hand, and emphyſema, more or leſs diffuſed.

The treatment is the ſame as the former.

The ſymptoms of water are chiefly the following. The conſtitution ſhows ſomething of a dropſical caſt; or, having been weakened by ſome previous diſeaſe, diſcovers a pale bloated look. Pain is felt for ſome time in the cheſt, without any appearance of ſuppuration, after its commencement. The urine is leſſened conſiderably in its quantity, while the water is collecting, and its colour is at the ſame time highly increaſed. Difficulty of reſpiration next commences, which is moſt experienced in aſcending any height, attended with a teazing cough, but ejecting little or no ſpittle; accompanied with palpitation, and numbneſs of the

right arm and fingers. By the preſſure of the water, in proceſs of time, ſleep comes to be diſturbed, and the patient ſuddenly ſtarts from it with a ſenſe of ſuffocation; he is alſo unable to ſtoop much forward, or to lift any thing from the ground. During the progreſs of the diſeaſe, the pulſe is very variable; and at this period, though not always, an intermiſſion of it occurs. The undulation of the fluid may alſo, in ſome caſes, be heard by the patient himſelf, when ſuddenly riſing up: an enlarged ſize of the thorax of that ſide is likewiſe conſpicuous at times: moving the body by ſudden jerks will alſo help to diſcover it.

The treatment is the ſame as the former; but the uſe of diuretics is proper, to prevent its recurrence, as in p. 160.

The ſymptoms that ſhow a collection of matter are, the common ſymptoms that attend ſuppuration elſewhere, viz. frequent irregular ſhiverings, with other marks of ſymptomatic fever: fixed pain in the cheſt, with difficult reſpiration, and ſtrong deſire of an erect poſture: a conſtant and teazing cough, moſt ſevere when lying on the ſound ſide: enlarged puffy feel of the ſide itſelf, or where the pain was originally felt; or an evident fluctuation diſcerned, by placing the patient in a ſitting poſture, and ſhaking or otherwiſe agitating the thorax.

The treatment is the ſame as in the former caſes; though it is here often ſucceſsful.

## *Diſeaſes of the Belly.*

The diſeaſes of the belly conſiſt either of fluid or ſolid tumours.

### *Aſcites.*

This diſeaſe is chiefly denoted along with the general ſymptoms of dropſy, viz. thirſt, diminiſhed urine, dry ſkin, emaciation and paleneſs; by a tenſe abdominal ſwelling, equal in every part, and diſcovering a fluctuation to the feel. For this purpoſe, the patient ſhould be laid in his bed, with his ſhoulders raiſed, when, a hand being placed on one ſide, and the other ſtruck with one or more fingers, the undulation will be heard. The umbilicus is at the ſame time generally preſſed outwards, where the diſtenſion ariſes from this cauſe.

The treatment conſiſts in tapping.

Relaxation of the parts after it removed by friction and ſtimulants; as,

℞ Ol. Ammon.

℞ Balſam. Opodeldoch.

*Tympany*

Is marked by the ſame ſymptoms as aſcites, and admits the ſame relief.

*Hydrocele.*

Hydrocele includes every fluid collection of the ſcrotum and ſpermatic cord.

It is divided into

1. *Anaſarcous Hydrocele of the Teſtes,*

Known by a ſoft inelaſtic tumour, of a white ſhining colour, pitting on preſſure of the finger, attended with diſappearance of the rugæ of the ſcrotum, enlargement of all the contiguous parts, and frequently diſtortion of the penis.

Its treatment conſiſts in an operation, with the uſe of diuretics, as in the other ſpecies of dropſy.

2. *Vaginal Hydrocele,*

Marked by the ſame pellucid appearance of the ſcrotum, and alteration of its rugæ, as in the former diſeaſe. Its bag is of a pyramidal form, and approaches, according to its ſize, more or leſs towards the ring of the abdominal muſcle, while its tumour continues the ſame, on any alteration of poſture, and ſhows an evident fluctuation.

The treatment depends on an operation, and is either radical or palliative.

3. *Anaſarcous Hydrocele of the Cord*

Is known by a colourleſs, ſoft, inelaſtic ſwelling in its ſituation, changing its ſhape and ſize ſomewhat according to the poſture of the body, and the application of preſſure, and varying in its extent in different caſes.

Its treatment depends on evacuation of the fluid by an operation.

4. *Encyſted Hydrocele of the Cord,*

Diſtinguiſhed by the progreſs of the tumour, which commences above the ſituation of the teſticle, which can at all periods of the diſeaſe be felt, and by the ſmall diſtortion of penis. In other reſpects its ſhape is pyramidal; it contains a ſenſible fluctuation, with a ſort of ſpringy feel, and it is not affected by preſſure. Where combined with hydrocele of the teſticle, a ſlight diviſion or line of diſtinction can ſtill be traced betwixt the two.

Treatment the ſame as in vaginal hydrocele.

Inflammation, or effects of the operation when puncture employed, obviated by ſaturnine and other aſtringent ſolutions, as in page 177.

Gangrene treated locally in page 180.

Radical treatment of hydrocele alſo attempted by aſtringents externally, in the following forms:

℞ Sal Ammoniac. in pulv. trit. ℥i.
Acet. Vini.
Spt. Vini rectificat. ā ℥iv. *A compreſs to be ſoaked in it, applied to the ſcrotum, and retained by a bandage, to be renewed thrice a day.*

℞ Ol. Oliv. ℥vi.
Camphor. ℥i.
Spt. C. C. ℥i. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid.

℞ Vin. Gallic.
Acet. cois, ā ℥iv. m. ft.

In radical cure by cauſtic, the following preparations are employed:

℞ Calcis, cum Kali, pur. ℥iij.
Opii pulveriſat. ℥ſſ.
Saponis mollis vulgaris, q. ſ. ut ft. paſt. *To be applied as directed.*

℞ Kali pur. *To be applied in the ſame way.*

Radical cure by injection is according to the following form:

℞ Vini rubr. ℥xij.
Aq. pur. ℥iv. m. *To be uſed ſomewhat warm.*

*Hematocele*

Is diſtingniſhed by two peculiar ſymptoms: its ſudden appearance, and the greater weight of its tumour, compared with hydrocele.

Vaginal hematocele treated by the uſe of external ſtimulants and aſtringents, as in p. 223 and 177.

Hæmorrhage reſtrained by ligature, or ardent ſpirits, æther, &c. applied on pledgits.

*Varicocele, &c. or Enlargement of Veins*

Of theſe parts is marked by a knotty unequal ſwelling, attended with no pain.

Varicocele treated by aſtringents, as in page 177, and ſuſpenſion.

*Hernia*

Is a protruſion of part of the contents of the abdominal cavity, through ſome part of the abdominal coverings. The ſymptoms of this affection are chiefly marked by its ſudden appearance; by its effect on the alimentary canal, in its obſtruction and pain, along with nauſea, and other morbid affections of ſtomach; and, by its diſappearance on preſſure, more or leſs into the abdomen.

*Scrotal Hernia*

Is a ſoft ſwelling, ſomewhat elaſtic and tenſe, beginning in the groin, and deſcending into the ſcrotum or labia in women, attended for the moſt part with morbid ſymptoms of ſtomach and bowels.

*Femoral Hernia*

May be defined a tumor on the upper and anterior part of the thigh, having the ſame appearance and feel as the inguinal hernia, deſcribed ſcrotal.

*Umbilical Hernia*

Conſiſts of a ſimilar tumor to that in the other ſituations above deſcribed. It is moſt common to childhood, to corpulent habits, and to women in the laſt months of pregnancy.

Treatment of hernia conſiſts in replacement of the parts by means of poſture, relaxation, and puſhing them up, or by an operation.

Relaxation aſſiſted by tobacco injection, which, in hernia, is preferred in the following proportion :

℞ Herbæ Nicotianæ, ʒij.
Aq. fervent. lb. i. *To infuſe ten minutes, then employed.*

To the part externally are applied pounded ice, frequently renewed; cold ſaturnine ſolutions, as in p. 177.

### *Sarcocele*

Shows great variety in its appearance ; but its leading ſymptoms are, firſt, an enlargement and induration of the body of the teſticle in one point, gradually advancing without marks of inflammation or pain. With its increaſe it acquires additional hardneſs. Its ſurface, at firſt ſmooth, turns by degrees unequal and ragged. The parts are affected with ſevere darting pain ; extravaſation of ſerum or matter takes place ; the ſpermatic cord becomes enlarged ; and, external ſymptoms of inflammation coming on, the teguments give way, and the ulcerous ſtate commences, exhibiting a fœtid ſore, with ragged edges, and thruſting out a painful gleety fungus. In this ſtate the hectic ſymptoms rapidly proceed, and the patient is cut off in much pain.

Its treatment conſiſts in the uſe of the ſame remedies as to ſchirrus elſewhere, or in an operation.

## *Diſeaſes of Penis and Urinary Organs.*

### *Phymoſis*

Is a contraction of the ſkin or preputium over the glans.

In phymoſis, with ulcerations within the prepuce, the following injection is to be applied by a ſyringe :

℞ Cupri vitriolat. gr. vi.
Aq. pur. ℥iv.
Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. xx. m. *To be injected with a syringe betwixt the prepuce and glans thrice a day.*

℞ Vitriol. Cœrul. gr. vi.
Aq. Font. ℥ij. m. ft. solut.

### *Calculous Affections.*

#### *Calculus in the Kidneys*

Is marked by acute or obtuse pain in the region of the kidneys, attended with a bloody or purulent discharge of urine, by sickness, and vomiting.

#### *Calculus in the Bladder*

Is denoted by, first, a constant sense of pain and uneasiness on motion, which, when carried to any excess, occasions blood to be mixed with the urine: secondly, frequent inclination to discharge it, which flows in a small quantity, of a limpid appearance, often suddenly interrupted, while the last drops are always attended with pain, and a sort of itchiness in the glans penis: thirdly, pain and irritation of the contiguous parts, affected by the state of the bladder, as tenesmus, diarrhœa, pain in the perinæum, or striking in a direction down the thighs, &c.

Constitutional treatment of calculus by lithontriptics, as directed in p. 171.

In the local treatment no peculiar prescription occurs, except, in case of severe fits, the *ennema terebinthæ*.

℞ Terebinth. vulgar. ℥ss.
Ovi unius Vitell.
Decoct. Avenæ, lb. ss. m. ft. inject.

Radical cure, the operation.

#### *Piles.*

Local treatment consists in the use of ointments and injections; as,

℞ Pulv. Gallar.
Axung. ā ʒ ſſ. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Pulv. Gallar. ʒij.
Camphor. ʒſſ.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Gallar. contuſ. ʒſſ.
Aq. fervent. lb. ij. m. ft. foment.

℞ Solut. Saturnin. tepid. valde dilut. p. 177.

Where ulcerations occur:

℞ Myrrh. ʒij. ſolve in
Aq. Calcis, et
Ser. Lactis, ā ʒiij. pro inject.

℞ Balſam. Peruv. ʒi.
Myrrh. ʒij. coque in
Aq. Font. lb. i. ad lb. ſſ. adde colat
Mel. Roſæ, ʒi. pro inject.

*Obſtruction of Urine.*

From ſtricture, palliated by

℞ Ferri Rubiginis, lb, ſſ.
Acid. muriatic. (pondere) lb. iij.
Spt. Vinoſ. rectificat. lb. iij.

*Doſe—ten drops every ten minutes till relief is obtained.*

Cured by bougies.

Bougies are of three kinds: of *plaiſtered linen*, of *catgut*, and *elaſtic reſin*. For the compoſition of the firſt the receipts are various; as,

℞ Ol. Oliv. lb. iij.
Ceræ flav. lb. i.
Minii, lb. ſſ. coque maſſ. per horas ſex.

℞ Ceræ flav. lb. i.
Spermaceti, ʒiij.
Ceruſſ. acetat. ʒſſ. coque ut antea.

℞ Emplaſt. Litharg. ℥iv.
Ceræ flav. ℥i. ff.
Ol. Oliv. ℥iij. coque emplaſt. ſeparat. dein adde cer. et ol.

Bougies are formed by dipping, into the plaſter made from any of the above receipts, *thin ſlips of linen rag*. They are then *rolled up*, and their ſurface *ſmoothed* on a *marble ſlab*.

*Suppreſſion of Urine.*

Relieved by anodyne injections; as,

℞ Mucilag. Amyli, lb. ſſ.
Tinct. Opii, ℥i. m. ft. inject.

℞ Ol. Olivæ, ℥v.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. ft. inject.

*Incontinence of Urine.*

Beſides the other tonics mentioned, p. 110, when from palſy of ſphincter is treated by ſmall doſes of alum.

℞ Pulv. Alum. gr. v.
G. Arabic. gr. x. m. ft. pulv. *One twice a day.*

*Excreſcences.*

Round the anus removed by ligature, cauſtic, or eſcharotics, as in p. 208.

*Falling down of Gut.*

Prolapſus ani has its inflammation abated, previous to replacement, by warm aſtringent injections; as,

℞ Foment. Gallarum, p. 229.

℞ Solut. Alum. tepid. (℥i. ad aq. ℥vi.)

℞ Solut. Saturnin. tepid. p. 177.

*Sinous Ulcer of Anus.*

Fiſtula in ano cured at times by Ward's *paſta piperis*.

℞ Piperis Nigri.
Rad. enul. Campan. ā lb. ſ.
Sem. Fœnicul. dulc. lb. ij.
Mellis deſpumat.
Sacchar. purificat. ā lb. iii. m.

*The ſize of a nutmeg thrice a day, drinking after it a glaſs of wine.*

But, in general, the operation is neceſſary.

## DIVISION III.

## CLASS IV.

# FRACTURES.

*Simple.*

The ſymptoms of ſimple fracture are; firſt, acute pain about the place ſuſpected, with conſiderable ſwelling, tenſion, and inflammation: ſecondly, inability to move the part below the fracture: thirdly, a ſort of grating of the ends of the bone on each other, when the limb is moved, termed crepitation, with a yielding of it there in the form of a joint: and, fourthly, an evident ſhortneſs of the fractured limb, when compared with the other.

Firſt ſtep, in the cure of ſimple fracture, replacement of the part, by a proper relaxation of the muſcles, and extenſion of the member.

Second ſtep, retaining it in this replaced ſtate by the application of ſplints and a bandage.

Third ſtep, obviating the attending inflammation by the uſual means of venæſection, with leeches, if neceſſary, or more commonly by the uſe of ſaturnine and ſal ammoniac ſolutions alone, as in p. 177; or inſtead of theſe, where inflammation is ſlight,

℞ Litharg. levigat. lb. ſſ.
Acet. lb. ij.
Spirit. ℥iv.
Ol. Oliv.
Ceræ flav. ā lb. ſſ. m. ſ. a.

Callus, if too luxuriant in the progreſs of the cure, checked by aſtringents as above, or more completely by preſſure.

Fourth ſtep, removing the effects of the injury, which conſiſt in weakneſs of the part, or general ſtiffneſs of the member.

The *firſt* relieved by plaſters, giving a firmneſs or ſupport, and conſtantly worn; as,

℞ Emplaſt. defenſiv. vel roboran.

Stiffneſs is relieved by the uſe of friction and emollients, as in page 235; alſo by warm bathing, or ſteams received on the part.

*Compound.*

Obvious, from the ſtate of the injury.

Firſt ſtep, reſtraint of hæmorrhage; removal of obſtacles to re-placement; and the re-placement of the bones.

Second ſtep, attempting the cure by the firſt intention, or adheſion, by obviating inflammation, by the uſual means, as in page 177, and the uſe of gently-aſtringent applications to the part, as in page 178; or firſt caſing the wound with gold-beater's leaf, then forming a covering over it, for the excluſion of air, by pledgits dipped in the *tinct. benzoës compoſita*, but guarding againſt any part of it entering the wound.

Third ſtep, if adheſion fruſtrated by matter forming, this termination to be haſtened by fomentation and poultice, as directed in page 178, and then a free vent given to it.

Fourth ſtep, if diſcharge continuing too great, to be checked by aſtringent dreſſings in a watery form; as,

℞ Solut. Saturnin. as in page 177.

(A ſmall proportion of brandy to be here added.)

*Coarſe, dipped in this ſolution, to be laid on the ſore, and alſo frequent changes of dreſſings to take place.*

Fifth ſtep, where tendency to gangrene, to be counteracted by wine, bark, and elixir of vitriol, as directed page 180, and alſo by the local means there detailed.

Sixth, where a cure takes place, morbid conſequences to be removed as in ſimple fracture.

## CLASS V.

### *Luxations.*

A luxation is, for the moſt part, eaſily known by a ſwelling on one ſide, or a degree of protuberance, equalled by a correſponding hollow on the other, moſt apparent on comparing the joint of the one member injured with its fellow; by inability; alſo, to move the injured limb; by pain and tenſion, accompanied ſometimes by general ſymptoms of inflammation and fever.

Firſt ſtep, re-placement of the part, by relaxation of the muſcles affecting the motion of the member, and its extenſion.

Second ſtep, its retention in this ſtate, by continuing the ſame relaxation, and the application of a bandage.

Third, obviating effects of inflammation by the uſual means of veneſection, and ſedative and aſtringent remedies, as in page 177.

Fourth, removing the conſequences of the accident, or ſtiffneſs and pain in the part, by emollients, as in page 235, warm bathing, and ſteams. And where from weakneſs, preventing alſo a recurrence by a bandage, tonics, and cold bathing.

## CLASS VI.

### *Diſtortions.*

#### *Spine.*

The patient here complains of weakneſs of the extremities, and paralyſis gradually enſues.

The general tonic treatment indicated, as in page 165.

Local treatment, the giving relief to the affected part, by preventing inequality of preſſure on it from above by a collar, ſupporting the head, and by leſſening accumulation in the part itſelf, by a ſeton on each ſide of the protruſion.

#### *Joints.*

The treatment, regular and continued friction, with emollients of a firm conſiſtence, as animal fats or fowls' greaſe, long perſevered in, and the occaſional effect gained, or degree of extenſion acquired, conſtantly preſerved by the application of a machine.

#### *Limbs.*

*Original Diſtortion* attempted to be removed by preſſure made by machines, fitted to the particular ſpecies of it.

*Morbid Diſtortion*, or from diſeaſe, attempted alſo by the ſame means of preſſure, joined with a tonic regimen, as in page 165.

## CLASS VII.

### *Amputations.*

In this claſs nothing particular occurs in the way of preſcription.

The ſucceſs of the after treatment lies in preventing hæmorrhage, obviating inflammation, and abating pain.

The firſt is done by a due attention to the uſe of the tourniquet and ligature; the ſecond by a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic regimen; and the third by anodynes, and an eaſy poſition of the member.

## DIVISION IV.

### BANDAGES.

In the preceding part, the ſeveral applications are detailed in the way of medicine, ſuited to the different morbid circumſtances of local diſeaſe, according as it forms an object of ſurgery, it remains ſtill, after the application of theſe means, to examine the different ways of retaining them to the part, ſo as to prove effectual for the purpoſe. This part of ſurgery conſiſts in the uſe of bandages.

Bandages are compoſed either of old linen, cotton, or flannel.

The firſt is generally employed as the medium of application for the dreſſings, and on which they are ſpread. It is alſo placed immediately above them in the form of compreſs or a ſquare piece, ſeveral times doubled, to ſoften the preſſure of the bandage, or render it more equal. When employed as a bandage itſelf, it is only ſuitable where there is little diſcharge or ſubſequent ſwelling. But the two laſt are now preferred for external uſe, as both yielding from their claſticity, giving additional warmth, and being capable of abſorption from their more ſpongy texture.

All bandages muſt have their application made with a certain

degree of firmneſs, and extremes avoided; but this muſt be regulated in its extent by the peculiar morbid circumſtances, or the exact degree of preſſure required.

In the application of every bandage, two circumſtances are to be always attended to:

1. The equality of its application or preſſure; and,

2. Its eaſy removal when applied.

With reſpect to the firſt, in forming it, every ſeam or rough part muſt be cut off.

In regard to the ſecond, the circumſtances of the caſe will determine its form, which regulates this.

The forms of bandages are very various: they conſiſt chiefly of rollers, either ſimply applied in different ways, as circular, ſpiral, &c. or with openings in them, in order, along with their degree of preſſure, to form a means of the union of parts, from which they derive their name of uniting bandages. They are rolled up into balls before their application; and, when applied, the ball is kept outermoſt; but, when taken off again, innermoſt. But in order to detail the variety of their forms more particularly, we ſhall conſider their application to different parts of the body; previous to which, in all caſes, every thing neceſſary for the treatment of the injury ſhould be ready and at hand.

## *Head.*

The bandages ſuited to all injuries of head are the *common night-cap*, the *couvre chef*, or a *roller*.

The *night-cap*, when applied, is ſecured by a band before or going round it, and another paſſing below the chin.

The *couvre-chef* conſiſts of a doubled napkin put round the head, and made to faſten at the back part and hang down, or elſe brought forward and alſo tied under the chin; but it is leſs ſecure than the former.

The *roller* is only uſed here to make compreſſion on one part or point, and is applied either as the radiated or uniting bandage.

In the firſt form, it is made to paſs round the head, then turned at the place of the injury, which increaſes the degree of

preſſure here, and made to paſs in the oppoſite direction, or below the chin, and over the top of the head.

In the ſecond form, or uniting bandage, it conſiſts of a long roller with two heads, and a ſlit or opening in the middle. The ſides of the injured part being brought cloſe together, it is applied by paſſing one head through the opening, which makes a proper preſſure, ſo as to ſecure their contact, and then repeating the turns with the roller in the uſual manner; or, inſtead of a hole or ſlit, it may be joined at this part by threads, which, paſſing through each other, will make a ſtill more equal preſſure.

*Face.*

The bandages for the face are few.

In injuries of the eye, a compreſs is firſt applied, which is ſupported by a roller put two or three times round the head, or it may be fixed equally well to a night-cap or *couvre-chef*.

In injuries of the noſe, and alſo in longitudinal diviſions of the lips, a roller applied in the manner of a uniting bandage anſwers beſt.

In fractures of the lower jaw, a four-headed roller is preferred. When applied, the middle ſpace between the heads having a hole in it, is received by the chin, the two ſuperior heads are carried back round the occiput, and brought to unite at the forehead, or are carried back again; the two remaining heads are firſt reflected on the jaw, and then brought up to be fixed on the top of the head.

*Neck.*

In the neck no particular bandage is neceſſary, farther than the roller. Where particular operations are performed, the inſtruments neceſſary in the after treatment are detailed in the preceding part of the work (page 40. 257.)

*Shoulders.*

In injuries of the ſhoulders, as well as the neck, no other bandage is applicable, in preference to the roller; and, for its particular mode of application here, a reference may be made to the treatment of theſe injuries themſelves (page 359.)

*Cheſt and Belly.*

Injuries of the cheſt and belly are beſt ſupported by a *napkin* and *ſcapulary*.

The napkin may be either applied ſo as to anſwer for ſimple retention, or alſo to make compreſſion.

In the firſt caſe, it conſiſts of a piece of linen ſix or ſeven inches broad, brought once round, having pieces of tape tying it at each end; inſtead of pins.

In the ſecond caſe, it is formed by a broad roller, paſſing ſeveral times round the body, with a proper tightneſs to compreſs the parts, as in caſe of fracture of ribs, protruſion in hernia, &c.

The ſcapulary is formed of a piece of cloth three inches broad, and ſo long as to reach the napkin behind, to which its ends are fixed, to paſs over the ſhoulders, being ſlit into two from its middle for this purpoſe, and to pin to the napkin before.

Another ſtrap may be alſo connected to the napkin below, where more preſſure is neceſſary, and paſſed betwixt the thighs.

The particular bandages for the operation of tapping in aſcites, and the truſſes for hernia, belong to the mechanic, not the ſurgeon.

As alſo the ſuſpenſory for diſeaſes of the teſticles: And,

The penis is beſt ſupported by a ſmall bag, connected by tape round the waiſt.

*Perinæum and Anus.*

The T. bandage is peculiarly adapted for dreſſings to theſe parts. It is formed by a band going round the waiſt, to which is connected a perpendicular one, of a proper breadth, and ſo long as to paſs from the band behind, between the thighs, and to be faſtened to the band before.

*Extremities.*

Simple wounds of the extremities, eſpecially longitudinal ones, are beſt ſupported by the uniting bandage.

Fractures, particularly those of a compound nature, and in the lower extremities, are treated by the application of a twelve or eighteen tailed bandage; which is formed by laying together three pieces of cloth, and making the breadth of the bandage equal to the length of the member. The length of its tail should go round the limb once and a half; and, being laid below beforehand, it is applied by beginning with the inner tails, which are somewhat shorter than the outer ones, at the place of the fracture, applying them strait. The others may then be either carried strait, or in a slanting direction; when finished, they are fixed with pins.

# EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

## PART III.

OR,

## *THE PRINCIPAL FORMS & REMEDIES*

EMPLOYED IN

## THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY.

### INTRODUCTION.

Conception favoured by attention to the ſtate of conſtitution, by the regulation of the menſtrual diſcharge, by the proper circumſtances taking place in the act of coition, viz. the excited ſtate of the organs, and the preſence of the ſeminal fluid in the uterus and tubes.

When relaxation of the conſtitution prevails to a morbid degree, *tonics*, particularly indicated, as in p. 143. Alſo

℞ Pulv. C. P. ʒi.
Rubigin. Ferri, ʒiv.
Conſerv. C. Aurant. ℥ij.
Pulv. Aromat. ʒij.
Syrup. Cort. Aurant. q. ſ. fiat Electt.

℞ Infuſ. Gentian ʒx.
Tinct. Cinn. Comp. ʒi ſſ.
Vin. Chalyb. ʒi. ut ſit. Hauſt.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥i.
Catechu.
Limatur. Ferri, ā ʒi.ss.
Syrup. Zinziber. q. s. ut fiat elect. *The size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.*

Where, on the contrary, rigidity prevails, this is to be obviated by change of climate, the use of the warm bath, &c. The regulation of the menstrual discharge is much connected with the state of constitution. Where relaxation, however, prevails, one symptom often occurs highly unfavourable to conception; this is the *fluor albus*, or *whites*; and it is to be removed by the means pointed out in p. 121, and particularly by cold bathing.

℞ Cupri Vitriolat. ℈i.
Aq. bullient. ℥i. m. fi. Inj. *To be used twice a day.*

℞ Aq. Alumen. Comp. pro Inject.

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## PREGNANCY.

### *Sympathetic Diseases.*

#### *Dyspepsia.*

First stage treated by blood-letting, where evidently plethoric. The use of opiates, as in p. 129. Or its injection; as,

℞ Infus. Lini, ℥viij.
L. L. gutt. lx. m. ft. Ennema.

℞ Ol. Olivæ, ℥v.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. fiat Ennema.

℞ Ol. Lini.
Decoct. Hordei, ā ℥iv.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. ft. m.

Or by an external application; as,

℞ Emplast. Ladani, ℥i.
G. Opii Pulverisat. ʒi.
Liquef. Emplast. dein adde Opii Pulv.

Second stage obviated by the common dyspeptic remedies, and neutral salts in the act of effervescence; as,

℞ Sal Tartar. ʒi.
Aq. Font. ℥viij. M.

℞ Spr. Vitriol. ten. ʒi.
Aq. Font. ℥viij. M.

*A table spoonful of each mixture to be mixed, and taken in the act of effervescence.*

Bitters, as in p. 136.

℞ Vin. Aloet. Alcal.
Aq. Cinn. ā ℥i.

*A spoonful a dose.*

℞ Vin. Aloet. Alkalin. ℥i.
Aq. Menth. Sat. ʒij.

Absorbents; as,

℞ Magnes. alb. ʒiij.
Pulv. Rhæi, ℈j.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥v.
Aq. Font. ℥i. M. ft. M.

*Two table-spoonfuls a dose occasionally.*

℞ Aq. Font ℥iv.
Alk. Kali, gutt. xxx.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij.

*The same.*

℞ Trochisc. Magnes. p. 25.

℞ Magnes. alb. gr. x.
Elect. ā Scord. ℈ij.
Aq. Menth. sativ.
Cinn. ā ℥i.ss.
Syrup. Croci, ℥ss. M.

℞ Magnes. alb. ℈i.
Rhæi, gr. xii.
Pulv. Aromat. gr. ii. m. fiat Pulv.

℞ Magnes Trochisc. è Sulphur. ā ℈i.
Ol. Carvi, gutt. i. M.

The heart-burn tablet, the best remedy being a mixture of absorbents and aromatics, as prepared and sold by BURT, apothecary in Edinburgh.

*Malacia, or Longing,*

Being an affection of mind, is to be treated by change of scene and amusement, so as to withdraw the mind from its attention to the particular infixed object which forms the disease.

*Cardialgia, or Heartburn.*

Palliated by the free use of absorbents, as in dyspepsia.

℞ Test. Ostr. gr. ʒij.
Saccharum alb. ʒi.
Ol. Cinn. gutt. ij. m. ft. Pulv.

*Hysterics.*

Removed by the antispasmodics enumerated p. 133; also,

℞ Spt. Ammon. fœtid.
Tinct. Opii Camphorat. ā ʒiſ.

℞ Aq. Piment. ʒiſ.
Spt. Cinn. ʒj.
Tinct. Asæ-fœtid. ʒij. 30 *to* 50 *drops a dose, occasionally, in any liquid.*

*Plethoric Diseases.*

Counteracting general state at this period, either by venesection, if plethora strongly marked; or, what is more common, by attention to the state of the primæ viæ, and the use of mild laxatives, as in p. 108; also,

℞ Pil. Aloet. *Two a dose.*

℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒi. Spt. Menth. Pip. ʒiſ. m. fiat haust.

℞ Elect. Lenitiv.

*Affection of Breasts.*

Local applications consist in allowing a freedom of expansion; and, for that purpose, employing warmth and emollients to admit relaxation.

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ʒi. *A little to be rubbed warm on the part, and the breast afterwards covered with fur or flannel.*

*Retroverted Uterus.*

The cure to be attempted,

First, by removal of preſſure on the organ, by the uſe of the catheter, and clearing the inteſtines by injection.

In introducing the catheter here, its concave part muſt be turned downwards, the reverſe of what is uſual in other caſes; and if the female one is too ſhort, the male one is to be preferred: the point of its curve, in the introduction, being alſo directed downwards.

Secondly, Subduing inflammation and pain, by veneſection, if neceſſary, fomentations, and opiates; and,

Thirdly, replacing the retroverted part, and retaining it in this ſtate.

By a proper poſition of the patient for the operation; and when the latter is performed, enjoining reſt, and a horizontal poſture, till the retrovertive period is over, or till the end of the fifth month.

In its ultimate ſtate, both premature delivery and SIGAULT's operation equally ineffectual.

For a view of the diſeaſe, *vide* HUNTER's elegant plate.

*Pleuriſy, Cramp, &c.*

Treated by veneſection where indicated, the removal of accumulation in the inteſtines by laxatives, as in p. 94, ſucceeded by the uſe of anodyne injections, as in p. 230, along with reſt.

*Convulſions.*

Treated by removal of uterine irritation by veneſection, and clearing the inteſtines by ſedatives applied to the part, or opiate injections; and,

By a counter-ſtimulus, applied to reſtore the energy of the brain; as, daſhing the face with cold water, &c.

*Palſy.*

As ariſing chiefly from preſſure, to be palliated till delivery leſs by general means than by reſt, and the topical applications detailed in p. 127.

## Mixed Diseases.

### *Obſtipatio, or Coſtiveneſs.*

To be avoided by a diet of eaſy aſſimilation, and the occaſional uſe of laxatives, as in p. 232.

### *Hæmorrhois, or Piles.*

Treated by the uſe of laxatives, as in the former diſeaſe, and a horizontal poſture; while pain is alleviated by opiates, as in p. 129; and inflammation abated by external ſedative applications, as in p. 177, &c.

### *Œdema, or Swelling of Legs.*

Palliated till delivery by veneſection, the uſe of laxatives, and a horizontal poſture.

### *Varix.*

Palliated in the ſame way; but, if a rupture takes place, aſtringent applications are to be then applied, as in p. 177.

### *Cramps of the Thighs and Legs.*

Palliated, when ſevere, by opiates, as in p. 129.

### *Cough and Dyſpnœa.*

Palliated by veneſection, an occaſional opiate, and attention to an erect poſture.

### *Vomiting.*

Relieved by attention to diet, or ſmall quantities of light food at a time, and particularly by an abſtemious regimen. Sometimes changing poſition of the uterus may be attempted.

*Incontinence and Suppreſſion of Urine.*

The former relieved by the proper application of compreſſes to receive the diſcharge; the latter removed by the regular and timely uſe of the catheter.

*Accidental Diſeaſes.*

*Dropſy.*

Ascites admits the operation of tapping being performed during pregnancy, if ſymptoms urgent, the puncture being made on the oppoſite ſide to that to which the uterus inclines. When no urgent ſymptoms occur, diuretics to be uſed till after delivery, as in p. 159.

*Fluor Albus*

Is during pregnancy a local affection, and is to be treated leſs by general remedies than local applications, as in p. 121.

*Rupture.*

To be chiefly palliated by attention to the inteſtines; but, where alarming ſymptoms occur, premature delivery to be attempted.

*Calculus.*

To be palliated, where occurring, by anodynes, till after delivery.

Anodynes will be beſt in injection, as

℞ Decoct. pro Ennem. lb. ſſ.
Balſam. Copaib. (v. o. ſ.) ʒij.
Ol. Olivæ. ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx. m. ft. inj.

℞ Balſam. Peruv. (v o. ſ.) ʒi. ſſ.
Decoct. pro Ennem. lb. ſſ.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒij. m.

*Nephritic Complaints.*

To be treated in the ſame way by anodynes and demulcents, p. 107. Alſo,

℞ Lact. Amygdal. lb. i.
Syrup. Papaver. alb. ℥x. m. *For ordinary drink.*

℞ Lact. Amygdal. lb. i. ſſ.
Vin. alb. ℥iv.
Syrup. ex Althea, ℥ij. m.

*Icterus (Jaundice).*

To be palliated till delivery by laxatives, and the remedies recommended in p. 163.

*Venereal Diſeaſe.*

To be removed by a gentle courſe of mercury, exhibited in the mildeſt form, as in p. 155.

## ABORTION.

Management to prevent it conſiſts in,

1. Subduing the increaſed action of the uterus; by,
Poſture; or the breech high and the head low.
Opiate glyſters.

2. Leſſening determination to the organ; by
Bloodletting.
Cold.

Weakening the action of contiguous parts; viz. of abdominal muſcles; by cold applications, as cloths dipped in oxycrate, and by their relaxation by poſture, &c.

Preventing retention of urine.

Avoiding coſtiveneſs.

When abortion takes place, to procure its termination assistance may be given:

1. By irritation of the os tincæ with a finger, rolling it round to assist the dilatation.

2. By rupture of the ovum in the same way, or by the finger piercing the bag.

Where placenta retained, its expulsion promoted by occasional glysters, and the effects of its retention counteracted by frequent injections into the vagina, with the use of the bark and vitriolic acid, to obviate the putrescent tendency, as detailed p. 144.

Future abortion to be prevented by obviating morbid relaxation by the use of tonics and cold bathing, as detailed p. 123; by favouring uterine distension; by confinement to bed till after the abortive period; and by removing the constitutional taint, where arising from a venereal cause.

### Flooding.

Treated by the same preventative remedies as abortion.

### False Conception.

To be treated as abortion.

## PARTURITION.

The first step preparatory to every delivery is to know when called the state of the labour, by the touch; and then to adjust the bed and dress of the patient.

The touch, as formerly described, is the dexterous introduction of one or more fingers into the vagina, the woman being placed on her left side, the usual position of delivery, with her knees drawn up, and her breech towards the side of the bed. The great art on this introduction is to avoid giving pain, which chiefly takes place on the separation of the external labia. The finger

ſhould therefore be firſt moiſtened with axunge; and, being placed on the ſymphiſis, or joining of the pubes, when carried downwards, will naturally fall into the vagina; after which it is directed towards the ſacrum, or rolled round the extremity of the vagina, ſo as to reach the orifice of the uterus.

By this examination, when the uterine dilatation is once determined as having begun, the particular form of the bed, moſt convenient for delivery, becomes next the object of attention. The bed of an in-lying woman, for its curtains and other appendages, ſhould conſiſt of the lighteſt and thinneſt materials, that the acceſs of the air may be freely allowed; and part of them ſhould be alſo kept conſtantly open for its admiſſion. As the ſoftneſs of the uſual feather-bed renders it too eaſily diſcompoſed, by the agitation and change of poſture in the woman during her intervals of pain, a well ſtuffed matraſs ſhould be ſpread over it, covered with a piece of ſkin or oil-cloth. Over this laſt a pair of ſheets is then to be laid in the ordinary way; and a ſecond pair, made in the form of a roller, muſt be placed above them, in an oppoſite direction, with their ends tucked into the ſides of the bed. An old blanket, covered by a ſheet, is afterwards to be placed, in a ſquare form, directly under the woman's breech, to receive the waters on the rupture of the membranes, and the reſt of the lochia. The remainder of the bed is to be adjuſted in the common way, this ſupernumerary apparatus being moſtly removed where wetted after delivery.

The making of the bed, if the pains continue ſtrong, is immediately ſucceeded by the dreſs of the woman, which, from the degree of agitation during labour, the leſs cumberſome it is made appears moſt proper. It generally conſiſts of an open half-ſhift, covered with a ſhort bed-gown, and a linen ſkirt, with a broad band, called the *ſafe guard*, which ſerves in ſome meaſure, when faſtened, to compreſs the abdominal muſcles, and forms a proper preſſure on the belly, when a little tightened, after delivery, at which time it is neceſſary to be changed.

Theſe preparations of the bed and dreſs are the buſineſs of the nurſe, and are generally over before an accoucheur is called, though it is neceſſary he ſhould be acquainted with them.

## CLASS I.

## NATURAL LABOUR.

Duration ſeldom exceeding from ſix to eight hours.

Management conſiſts in,

1. Aſſiſting the natural efforts, by preventing ſtraining in the abſence of pain, directing the proper poſition of the aſſiſtant parts, and encouraging the efforts of the patient in the time of pain.

2. Obviating morbid ſymptoms during the progreſs of labour; as,

Sickneſs, by waſhing out the ſtomach, or giving ſome ſlight aromatic infuſion, as mint tea, &c.

Diarrhœa, by opiates in injection, if labour not much advanced.

Suppreſſion of urine, by the uſe of the catheter; and, if head advanced, puſhing the finger betwixt it and the pubes, to allow the catheter to paſs.

Coſtiveneſs, by a laxative glyſter.

Cramp, when in the abdomen, by opiates, and rupture of the membranes; when in the thigh, not to be alleviated until delivery.

Flooding, by cold applications; and, if very profuſe, expediting delivery as ſoon as poſſible.

3. Preparing to receive the child.

As ſoon as the membranes break, the accoucheur ſhould be at hand; but even then it is not neceſſary that he ſhould interfere, unleſs he wiſhes to appear very attentive; when in the time of pain, he may ſupport the perinæum with his hand, covered with a cloth held againſt it. When the head is expelled, he places a

hand on each ſide of it, and waits for a pain, to give the ſhoulders their proper turn, and the body follows. The child is then to be placed on its ſide, beneath the cloths, which the accoucheur endeavours to ſupport over it, and where he allows it to remain for a minute or two, till it cries, or ſhows certain ſigns of life and vigour. Its connection with the mother is then to be ſeparated, by paſſing a ligature on the umbilical cord, at the diſtance of two inches from the navel. Another ligature ſhould alſo be paſſed on the ſide next the mother, and the diviſion of the cord then made between them, which will prevent the blood in the placenta itſelf flowing into the bed on the diviſion, and is the moſt cleanly method. The child is then given to an aſſiſtant; and, in the mean time, ſome cordial, as negus, or cinnamon-water, adminiſtered to the mother.

4. Removing the placenta.

The great flow of blood which follows the delivery of the child being over, and the uterus reſuming its contraction, in from fifteen to twenty minutes, by the occurrence of grinding uterine pains, the accoucheur twiſting the umbilical cord round the fingers of one hand, while the other is higher placed within the vagina, by gently pulling, aſſiſts the expulſion of the placenta, which completes the delivery. A roller is then applied round the abdomen of the woman. She is allowed, for ſome time, to remain in this ſituation; and having aſcertained the ſtate of her pulſe, and the quantity of the diſcharge, ſhe is then committed to the nurſe, while the accoucheur is informed that he may return, and give the neceſſary directions for the future management, before taking leave.

This is the regular proceſs of 99 caſes out of every 100.

### *Retention of the Placenta,*

From various cauſes, requires ſpecial management.

From morbid adheſion,

To be removed by introduction of the hand, in the following manner:

Let the hand, in the form of a cone, be quickly paſſed through the vagina (for in paſſing here it chiefly gives pain) into the uterus, which will readily admit its entrance, and carry it as high as poſſible towards the ſituation of the placenta, to which you will be directed by the cord. Let the fingers then be ſpread out on the body of the placenta, ſo as to take a large hold of it;

and, drawing them in towards you, let the body of the placenta be grafped, when the adhering portion will feparate from the furface of the uterus, or peel off; then, turning the palm of the hand towards the abdomen, let it be gradually brought out with the placenta.

From rupture of cord,

To be removed by the fame means, and grafping it firm, without any feparation.

From irregular contraction or fpafm,

To be removed in the fame way, joined with the affiftance of an opiate.

## CLASS II.

*Protracted Labour.*

Duration from twelve hours to four days.

Management conſiſts in,

1. The art of perſuaſion, and ſoothing the patient, ſo as to gain time.

2. Reſerving her ſtrength as much as poſſible, by ſuſpending exertion in the time of pain.

3. Obviating the ſeveral cauſes of delay ; as,

Real weakneſs, by a proper uſe of cordials.

Early rupture of membranes, by opiates, and raiſing the head to permit the flowing off of the remaining portion of the waters that may be retained.

Over diſtenſion, by rupture of the membranes.

Fixed irritation, from ſuppreſſion of urine, by the uſe of the catheter, p. 189.

Spaſm, by opiates.

Coſtiveneſs, by laxative injections.

Rigidity of the os tincæ by irritation with the finger, introduced into the orifice : contraction of the parts by veneſection and oily injections into the vagina.

General narrowneſs of pelvis, by ſuſpending the exertion of the pains, the exhibition of opiates, and every mean of gaining time.

Face preſentation, by altering the direction, by puſhing up the chin, ſo as to bring it into the natural poſition.

## CLASS III.

### *Inſtrumental Labour.*

Marked by inefficacy of natural efforts, as diſplayed by the ſtate of the labour, and exhauſted appearance of the patient.

For its ſucceſs, all that is neceſſary is patience, perſeverance, and good hands.

Three circumſtances are eſſential to be attended to in conducting every inſtrumental labour; the preparation for it, the application of the inſtrument, and the extraction.

The preparation conſiſts in,

1. Being ſatisfied that the ſtate of the labour is proper for the application of the particular inſtrument you are to employ; and, without this, no intreaty ſhould tempt you to take a raſh ſtep, from impatience on your own part, or that of the patient, which you may afterwards repent.

2. Removing every obſtruction, by evacuation of the contiguous parts; viz. the bladder and rectum; and,

3. Adjuſting the poſition moſt favourable for the delivery.

### *Lever.*

The lever, or ſimpleſt inſtrument, is applied, the patient lying on her ſide.

The art in uſing it depends on its proper application, by getting high enough to fix a firm hold.

When the occiput is brought down, the labour proceeds readily.

### *Forceps.*

The inſtrument moſt generally employed is the forceps; and, to enſure its ſucceſs, three circumſtances are to be attended to in uſing them:

1. That the ſtate of the labour be proper for their application.

2. That the application be fitly made; and,

3. That the extraction be gradual.

With reſpect to the firſt, a proper forceps' caſe is, when the occiput preſſes againſt the perinæum, the ears inclined laterally, and the head fixed in the cavity of the pelvis.

In all other ſtates of labour, their application is precarious, and ſhould, if poſſible, be avoided.

With reſpect to the ſecond circumſtance, or their mode of application, their figure correſponds to the ſlope of the ſides of the pelvis; they are therefore to be placed over the ears, by carrying them, in their introduction, as much as poſſible, againſt the perinæum, which will ſecure a proper hold.

The left-hand blade is to be firſt introduced, in order to make the locking upon the upper ſide, carrying it cloſe to the ſurface of the fœtal head, which will both prevent injury, and render the direction of the hand to the full height leſs neceſſary.

The firſt blade introduced is held in its place by a hand, till the other hand, introduced on the oppoſite ſide, confines it from ſlipping; and on this laſt hand, ſo introduced, the ſecond blade is then directed. On withdrawing the hand, the blades are to be locked; and, if locking readily, leaving a ſpace of an inch and a half between the blades, the hold is proper. If too cloſe, a ſufficient hold of the bony part is not included.

If not locking readily, the hold is improper.

When locked, a ligature is unneceſſary, as occaſioning too much compreſſion, which in pulling ſhould even be moderated.

The efforts of pulling ſhould be moſt violent at firſt, until the head moves

When once moving, the certainty of ſucceeding is undoubted, and hurry is then to be avoided.

The direction of pulling ſhould be firſt downwards and backwards; or, if not yielding from ſide to ſide, then more directly forwards; and, as the occiput is diſengaged from the pubes, it ſhould be upwards, to ſave as much as poſſible the external parts.

To take advantage of the natural efforts, where they occur, is a good general rule; but to wait for them, when the forceps are applied, no practitioner ſhould think of.

The forceps are not merely, as Dr. Denman remarks, to ſupply the want of natural pains; their uſe proceeds farther,

and is meant to give actual assistance where pains are of no avail.

The second forceps' case requires the blades to be applied from pubes to sacrum, the position of the woman, in doing it, being on her left side.

The extraction here, instead of pulling, begins by giving a quarter turn, so as to reduce the head to the natural presentation; when, the position of the woman being changed to her back, the extraction proceeds in the natural way.

The third forceps' case differs nothing from the first, either in the application or extraction.

*Face Cases,*

When requiring the forceps, have their application regulated by the particular circumstances of the presentation, and the rules already detailed will apply.

*Long Scissars.*

The success here depends on a proper command of the presenting part, a full diminution of the head, and a gradual extraction.

The first is effected by a proper position of the patient, on her knees and elbows, and by the presenting part being wedged in the pelvis, or being kept firm by pressure on the abdomen.

The second requires a proper length of scissars, so as to perforate the bony texture of the cranium; and the perforation also to be made at more than one place.

The third is the most difficult; and, after the hold is secured, before proceeding to the extraction, the injured parts of the head should be so covered with the teguments, as to prevent wounding the passage in the progress of delivery.

Whenever the hold slips, the extraction should immediately stop, and the hand be introduced, to ascertain the cause of it, and a new hold taken.

To avoid the use of the crotchet in future deliveries, three modes of prevention are recommended:

1. To prevent complete evolution, or growth of the child, by the treatment of the mother during pregnancy, consisting in an abstemious regimen and frequent small bleedings.

2. To produce premature labour, in the ſeventh or eighth month.

3. To enlarge the pelvis, by Sigault's operation. This operation is performed by cutting through the teguments and linea alba, at the upper end and central part of the ſymphiſis pubis; when, the finger being introduced as a director, the ligaments and cartilage are next divided, and the ſeparation completed. The after-treatment conſiſts in preventing or abating the effects of inflammation, which are here often conſiderable.

### Dr. OSBORNE's *improved Crotchet Practice.*

The ſucceſs here lies in four circumſtances; viz.

1. The early diminution of the head.

2. The total removal of the cranial bones.

3. An intervening period between the diminution and extraction; and,

4. An attention, in the extraction, to the dimenſions of the pelvis.

### *Cæſarean Operation.*

Previous treatment the ſame as for any important operation in ſurgery, particularly emptying the bladder and rectum.

Inciſion, either lateral or umbilical, carried ſlowly through the teguments and adjacent parts, till the peritonæum is laid in view.

Veſſels then taken up by ligature. When done, a ſmall hole to be made in the peritonæum, into which a finger introduced, as a director, will guide the inciſion made with ſciſſars to a ſufficient length. A preſſure then to be made on the abdomen by the hands of aſſiſtants, to circumſcribe the ſituation of the uterus before the internal inciſion. Middle of the uterine ſurface that preſents to be then opened, ſo as to introduce a finger, avoiding the ſituation of the placenta. Inciſion extended on the finger for a ſufficient length, and the extraction of the child and ſecundines then made as quickly as poſſible, to prevent hæmorrhage. If the child's head be locked in the brim of the pelvis, a finger introduced into the vagina to raiſe it.

Operation finished, by removal of clotted blood effused.

After treatment conducted—

1. By promoting adhesion of divided parts by straps of adhesive plaster, or the dry suture and the usual dressings.

2. By circumscribing incipient inflammation, which is best done by careful removal of every extraneous substance from the abdomen, before uniting the wound, and afterwards regularly removing such parts of the dressings as will allow a free discharge of any fluid collected.

Lithia Mulhollen

## CLASS IV.

### *Manual Labours*

Require, in their treatment, a diviſion into two ſtages—the preparation and delivery.

The preparation conſiſts in determining the poſition of the child, by examination, external and internal, rendering the ſtate of the uterus favourable to delivery by a large opiate, and directing the poſition of the patient, which is either the ſide, the knees and elbows, or, towards the termination of delivery, the breech.

The delivery conſiſts in reducing every ſituation, by turning to a footling caſe, and extracting in that form.

Turning, performed by the introduction of the hand into the uterus.

### *Footling Caſe*

Diſtinguiſhed, on rupture of the membranes, by the heel and want of the thumb.

Labour ſhould proceed naturally till the head deſcends into the pelvis. Aſſiſtance then given by wrapping a cloth round the limbs, and pulling gently at each pain, and ſhifting the hold farther up as it advances, till the breaſt appear.

Back of the fœtus muſt then be to the pubes; and, if not, to be directed by giving it a turn.

When deſcending the length of the ſhoulders, the arms to be then brought down, and, as they are generally placed in a direction along the ſides of the head, to perform this the body of the child muſt be ſupported on the arm of the operator, and carried as much as poſſible to one ſide of the labia. The other hand is then to be directed to the oppoſite ſide, where the greateſt room for its introduction is by this means allowed; and the fore-finger being placed over the ſhoulder, while the middle one and thumb are below it, the arm is to be brought out by making a turn with it along the child's breaſt, and inclining its elbows to the coccyx of the mother. If, however, the fore-finger cannot

be paſſed, when introduced over the ſhoulder, farther efforts muſt be uſed for bringing the body lower, before an attempt is made to reduce it. After the reduction of one arm, the body of the child is next to be carried to the other ſide of the labia, and ſupported in a ſimilar manner as on the former, on the other arm of the operator, while the hand that ſupported it on the firſt ſide is to be introduced to bring down the ſecond arm of the child, which is now rendered more eaſy by the reduction of the firſt.

When brought down, head to be then extracted, and the various difficulties oppoſing it obviated. As this ſometimes proceeds from contraction in the orifice of the uterus, the latter may, by the introduction of the hand, be dilated; or when, from the head not following the turn which is made on the protruſion of the breech, to place it in its natural ſituation, it muſt be altered by puſhing it up, and bringing it down in a different direction. If this ſhould fail, the forceps may be, in ſuch circumſtances, employed, and the former rules for their application will be equally proper here.

### *Natal Caſe.*

Marked by the cleft between the buttocks, and by the genitals.

Two methods of delivery practiſed.—Either allow it to advance naturally, or puſh up the preſenting part, on once aſcertaining it, and bring down the foot or feet, when it is reduced to the former caſe.

### *Tranſverſe Caſe.*

Diſtinguiſhed by early rupture of the membranes; no part of the child felt; often the cord prolapſed.

The hand, in every variety of this caſe, to be introduced, and the feet brought down.

### *Brachial Caſe.*

Known by the feel of the hand; the delivery always difficult, though depending, for the degree of it, on the time of the rupture of the membranes.

The treatment conſiſts—

In preparing for turning, by aſcertaining the exact ſituation of the feet, and relaxing the uterus by an opiate.

The hand then introduced through the vagina in a conical form; for in paſſing here it gives pain, till it reaches the os uteri. It is to be paſſed into the latter betwixt the preſenting part and pubes, as it is moſt eaſy to come at the feet in this way. It is to be then carried, when introduced, as high as poſſible, till a foot is reached, and an attempt is then to be made to bring down the latter into the vagina.

When the hand cannot be introduced, the ſhoulder of the child to be raiſed by the operator's fore-finger and thumb, placed as a crutch under the axilla, ſo as to gain room for its paſſage.

Failing in theſe attempts, a ſpontaneous evolution of the child is to be allowed as the laſt reſource.

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CLASS V.

## ANOMALOUS LABOURS.

### 1. *Flooding.*

First ſtep to diſtinguiſh the ſituation of the placenta, both by the ſymptoms and examination.

When properly attached, treatment conducted by enjoining a horizontal poſture; by cold applications to the uterine region; by refrigerants in liberal doſes, as in p. 118; and by mild nouriſhments, in ſmall quantities. When attended with pyrexia, bleeding ſometimes admiſſible.

The flooding abating, motion to be avoided, as endangering a return.

When placenta improperly attached, known alſo by the ſymptoms and examination: delivery then the only certain relief.

To be attempted as ſoon as poſſible; or when marked by the appearance and decay of ſtrength of the patient.

If pains attend, natural delivery is to be preferred, breaking the membranes as ſoon as within reach, and occaſionally irritating the os tincæ, in order to expedite the delivery.

When no pains occur, artificial delivery then unavoidable to perform, the ſucceſs of which depends on its ſteps being ſlowly conducted. So ſoon as the membranes are broken, a proper abdominal compreſſion is to be applied, in proportion to the relaxation of the uterus in the progreſs of delivery, and the ſtrength of the patient ſupported by a proper uſe of cordials.

When floodings occur in the progreſs of labour, delivery is to be expedited, if neceſſary, by the forceps, as ſoon as the preſentation is within reach.

Conſequences of flooding to be obviated by opiates, tonics, and a generous diet.

2. *Convulsions.*

Treatment to be palliated by venesection, opiates in glyster, and a powerful irritation to the face, by dashing it frequently, and as it were instantaneously, with cold water. As soon as the forceps can be applied, delivery to be completed.

3. *Prolapsed Funis.*

Treatment, introducing the hand; pushing the cord beyond the presenting part, and retaining it there until presenting part sufficiently engaged to prevent its return. Neither turning nor forceps admissible in this case.

4. *Plurality of Children.*

Signs all uncertain until delivery of one; membranes then to be broken, and presentation of the head allowed to proceed; if not, the head to be turned, and feet brought into the passage. Both cords joined when extracting placenta; and, if not readily yielding, the hand to be introduced.

5. *Extra-Uterine Labour.*

No treatment admissible here, but trusting to nature; expelling the production, by the process of inflammation, in her own way, except in abdominal cases, taken notice of under the head of Cæsarian Operation.

## CHILD-BED.

The situation of the patient should be airy and free; her posture, with the head and shoulders raised; and every attention paid to preserve her quiet and unruffled.

Pain is to be obviated by the use of anodynes, which are variously combined, according to the usage of different places.

In England they are combined in mixtures with spermaceti and contrayerva, in Ireland with asafœtida, and in France with oily draughts.

The ſimpleſt forms, however, are beſt; as,

℞ Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn. ſ.
Syr. Simpl. ā ʒſſ. m. fiat. hauſt. *To be repeated every night while the pain continues.*

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ʒi. ſſ.
Spermaceti, (v. o. ſolut.) ʒſſ.
Conſ. Alkermes, ℈i.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. v. m. ft. hauſt. *To be taken every ſix hours.*

℞ Pil. pacific. *Two at bed-time.*

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ʒſſ.
Ol. Amygdal. dulc. ʒij.
Syr. Balſam. ʒi.
Elix. Paregoric. ʒi. m. ft. hauſt.

℞ Spermaceti, ʒſſ.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx. m. ft. hauſt.

*Vide* alſo p. 129.

When watchfulneſs the only ſymptom, and opiates diſagree, Caſtor will ſucceed; as,

℞ Aq. Pulegii, ʒi. ſſ.
Spermaceti, (v. o. ſolut.) ℈i.
Conf. Damocrat. ʒſſ. ft. hauſt.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ʒvi.
Sp. Nuc. Moſchat. ʒi. ſſ.
Tinct. Caſtor.
Tinct. Opii Camphorat. ā ʒij.
Syrup. Simpl. ʒiij. m. *Two ſpoonfuls occaſionally.*

℞ Caſtor. Ruſſic. recenter Pulver. ℈i. ad ℈ij.
*The doſe to be repeated after an hour, till it ſucceeds.*

Where the after-pains aſſume the form of ſpaſm, the opiate to be exhibited in glyſter, either ſimply, as in p. 230, or combined with aſafœtida.

℞ Decoct. pro Ennem. ℥viij.
Asæfœtid. ℈ij.
Ol. Lini, ℥i. ft. m. ft. Ennema.

Fomentations also applied externally, as in p. 108.

Thirst is to be abated by the use of cooling drinks, *viz.* toast and water, cow-milk whey, gruel, &c.; or as in p. 95.

Costiveness is to be obviated by mild laxatives, as in p. 108; or, what is preferable, by an emollient glyster every day, as in p. 107.

## *Diseases of Child-Bed.*

### *Faintings.*

Faintings of the mild species removed by proper abdominal pressure, a supine posture, and the use of gentle stimulants, as steams of vinegar to the nose, or moistening it with lavender or Hungary water, giving a little negus or cinnamon-water occasionally, with a free admission of cool air.

Faintings of the second species admit little relief, except warm applications to restore the vital heat, in addition to the former treatment.

### *Hæmorrhage.*

To be checked by a free application of cold; as cloths dipped in oxycrate, applied to the abdomen and back; cold water dashed on the abdomen, and injected with a bag and pipe into the uterus.

Raising the patient suddenly to the erect posture, so as to bring on fainting or delirium; giving large doses of opium; and, failing by these means, irritation of the os tincæ with the finger, to excite the contraction of the organ.

Recovery generally takes place, if surviving six hours.

### *Partial Injuries.*

*Swelling of Parts* removed by fomentations, as in p. 108; by emollients, as in p. 181; and the use of the catheter.

*Laceration of the Bladder* palliated by saturnine washes, as in p. 177; by pressure against the part; by a sponge pessary adapted to it; by the occasional introduction of a bougie into the urethra; and by the general means of invigorating the system in the use of tonics and cold bathing.

*Incontinence of Urine* palliated, till the tone of the parts is repaired, by thick compreſſes applied to abſorb the moiſture.

*Rupture of the Uterus* treated by immediate delivery, and afterwards obviating pain and inflammation.

*Inflammation of the Uterus* depends on the general means of abating inflammation, by the antiphlogiſtic courſe, as directed p. 96; and by warm fomentations to the part, as in p. 108.

If ſuppuration takes place, treatment proper as directed p. 182, with the uſe of bark and opium internally to haſten it.

*Prolapſus of the Uterus*, in its *mild* ſtate, yields to a horizontal poſture; ſtyptic waſhes, as in p. 177; and the uſe of general tonics, as the bark, ſteel, and cold bathing.

In the *complete* ſtate, in addition to theſe means, it requires alſo a mechanical ſupport, or the application of a peſſary.

Peſſaries are of various kinds. The ſimpleſt of them is the ſponge, prepared in the following manner: let a piece of ſponge be ſoaked in alum water, of a certain ſize, accommodated to that of the vagina, and let a thread be paſſed through it, ſo that it may be eaſily withdrawn. This ſponge is to be introduced, covered looſely with a piece of linen, which will allow its expanſion during the time it is retained; aſtringent injections are to be thrown up of alum water, or ſugar of lead. After a few days it is to be withdrawn, and a ſmaller ſponge, according to the degree of contraction in the paſſage, introduced anew; and the ſame ſucceſſive change of ſize is to take place, until it can be entirely laid aſide. A compreſs and bandage will retain them in their place. But peſſaries of a firmer ſubſtance are required, when the diſeaſe is of long ſtanding; and they are of ivory, wood, ſteel, and ſometimes of cork and ſponge, covered with wax; but, from their brittleneſs, they do not anſwer well. The elaſtic reſin has been alſo tried, but does not anſwer, from turning too ſoft in the vagina. The box-wood or ivory are found to anſwer beſt: they are made with a ball and ſocket, when they are ſupported by ſtrings tied round the waiſt and thighs; but their motion occaſions their fretting the parts.

The form of a plain circular ring is, therefore, preferred: it ſhould be covered with a piece of linen; and a bit of tape ſhould be faſtened to the edge, to facilitate its extraction. The great art in its introduction is to adapt the ſize to the ſtate of the parts; for it ſhould be ſo large as to be introduced with difficulty, and occaſion ſomewhat of a painful ſtretching, one edge being placed to the pubes, the other to the perinæum, until it paſs between the iſchia, by the projections of which it is ſupported; when it is turned for this purpoſe in the other direction. It ſhould be withdrawn every eight or ten days, that no incruſtations may take place, and then introduced anew.

*Fevers.*

*Weed.*

Ephemera, or weed, to be treated as directed in p. 96, particularly in the use of mild diaphoretics. Also,

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒiij.
Nitri, ʒij. M. ft. Pulv. m. (gr. x. to ℈i. a dose.)

*Lacteal or Milk Fever.*

Besides the usual antiphlogistic means, detailed in p. 96, requires particular attention to the local affection, or breasts, as directed p. 203.

*Miliary Fever.*

To be treated in the mild species by the antiphlogistic course, as in p. 96.

To be treated in the malignant species as a typhus, p. 144.

*Puerperal Fever.*

Treatment as directed p. 145.

# EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

## PART IV.

OR,

## *THE PRINCIPAL FORMS & REMEDIES*

EMPLOYED IN

## THE DISEASES OF INFANCY.

### I. Treatment of Children.

The treatment of children at birth depends on making the tranſition from the fœtal ſtate as ſlight as poſſible. This tranſition conſiſts in

#### 1. *Change of Atmoſphere.*

To remedy this, the child ſhould be wrapped up as warm as poſſible, and no other ſtep taken for ſome time. It ſhould then be waſhed with ſoap and water, lukewarm; but, in doing it, the ſkin ſhould be no way fretted, and the expoſure made for as ſhort a time as poſſible.

#### 2. *Change of Circulation.*

To render this as light as poſſible to the conſtitution of the child, no ſeparation betwixt the mother and child ſhould be made till the pulſation in the umbilical cord entirely ceaſes; and then the ligature may be paſſed, as directed Vol. III. p. 131, and the cord cut.

3. *Change of Nouriſhment.*

Milk alone ſhould form the nouriſhment of the child, and nothing elſe ſhould ſupply its place, nor be offered to it, till a proper ſupply fill the breaſt of the mother, or twenty-four hours after delivery, at which time the child's organs are alſo prepared to receive it.

The milk ſhould alſo poſſeſs the proper proportion of its principles: its age ſhould ſuit that of the child, and no other nouriſhment ſhould be interpoſed till the end of the firſt month, when a little boiled bread may be added to it once a day, but no animal food ſhould be permitted till the child is able to walk.

When the mother's milk is deficient, its flow may be aſſiſted by much uſe of diluent or fluid diet; and with this view, alſo, a mixture of milk and beer has been particularly recommended. It is prepared by letting two parts of milk riſe over a gentle fire, and adding to it one part of well-fermented beer previouſly boiled. It is to be taken cold.

When weaning takes place, the uſe of additional nouriſhment muſt be begun for ſome time previous to it; and the child is weaned by anointing the nipple with ſome diſagreeable ſubſtance, as ſoot or aloes.

When the child is brought up by the hand, the ſame principles in the choice of the milk are to be ſtudied as when reared by the mother.

The milk is given by means of a pot, or other inſtrument, in a lukewarm ſtate. It ſhould be prepared by mixing it with a little light animal jelly to render it leſs aceſcent, and have alſo a proportion of ſugar diſſolved in it to increaſe its nouriſhing quality. This milk ſhould be always taken from the ſame animal.

Where milk diſagrees with children brought up in this way, weak beef or veal tea may be ſubſtituted occaſionally in its place, or a ſoup compoſed of beer and the yolk of an egg. The beer muſt be vinous; the yolk of the egg muſt be mixed with a pint of the beer while boiling, and the remainder added when cold.

Whey is the beſt drink for children brought up by the hand; and it ſhould be always made of milk from the ſame cow.

An earlier uſe of additional nouriſhment and of animal food ſhould in general alſo be permitted here.

## II. Diseases of Children.

In preſcribing for children, the chief difficulty lies in fixing the appropriate doſe; and hence medicines more frequently fail with

them, or are over-dosed, than with the adult. As a direction, therefore, it is proper to examine in a general manner the proportions fit for this early period of life.

Thus 7 years require half the dose of an adult.
3 years the fourth.
1 year the sixth.
1 month the tenth.

With these proportions in view, where no peculiarity of constitution exists, the doses stated will generally succeed.

The diseases of children to be judged of from the state of the fontanelle and skin.

*Incomplete Animation.*

Fainting removed by the use of volatiles; as

℞ Lact. Asæfœtid. gutt. iv.
Aq. Font. ʒij. m. *A dose.*

℞ Tinct. Valerian. Sylvest. gutt. iv.
Aq. Menth. ʒij. m. ft. hault. *To be given every two hours.*

Still-birth to be recovered,

1. By warmth, as covering the child with warm cloths, and using the warm bath.

2. By exciting the action of some principal organ, as blowing into the windpipe, inflating the lungs, and expelling it again by pressure on the breast; stimulating the nose and throat by means of a feather; injecting warm glysters, or of tobacco-smoke into the rectum; immersing the placenta in warm water, and forcing the blood into the circulation of the child; employing friction of the surface with stimulants, or striking the soles and nates.

The partial species or discolouration of the face and extremities treated by exciting action of surface by heat, and of the primæ viæ by vomiting or a glyster.

The application of a leech sometimes of use when congestion appears the cause.

*Red Gum.*

The red-gum is an efflorescence of spots, varying in their size and appearance, confined to the superior parts of the body, particularly the face, cheeks, and neck, fore arms, and back of the hands; but frequently extending also in its progress

over the whole ſkin. They are generally, though not always, preceded by ſome diſorder of the ſyſtem. They are commonly alſo attended with coſtiveneſs.

Treated,

1. By attention to the ſtate of the ſkin or external ſurface, by preſerving its proper temperature, and recalling the eruption, if ſuddenly repelled, by heat, particularly the ſemicupium, or warm bath.

2. By counteracting the internal acrimony which produces the eruption, by abſorbents and laxatives; as

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij.
Magneſ. alb. gr. iij. m. ft.
Pulv. laxans.

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥i.
Spt. Nuc. Moſchat.
Syrup. Althæa, ā ℥i.
Magneſ. alb. ℈i. m. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe twice a day.*

℞ Magneſ. alb. ℥ij.
Cinnabar. fact. gr. xij. m. ft.
Pulv. ſubtil. gr. v. to ℈i. *a doſe.*

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ½.
Magneſ. alb. ℈i. m. ft. Pulv. gr. v. *a doſe.*

3. By removing uneaſy ſymptoms, as ſickneſs or depreſſion, by cordials.

℞ Aq. Ammon. comp. ℈i.
Aq. diſtillat.
Syr. Caryophyll. ā ℥ij. m. *Two tea-ſpoonfuls a doſe.*

*Retained Meconium.*

An accumulation of the meconium, or bile, in a highly animaliſed ſtate, precedes birth; and, when not diſcharged after it, is productive of various complaints, as indigeſtion, flatulence, pain, &c. often aſcribed to a different cauſe.

Removed by various laxatives; as,

℞ Mannæ, ʒi. ſolve in
Aq. fervent. ʒiſſ. *A doſe.*

℞ Syrup. Roſæ pallid. ʒiſſ. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Syrup. de Rhamno.
Simpl. ā ʒij. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒiſſ. *The ſame.*

℞ Mellis, ℈i.
Seri Lact. ʒi. m. *Laxative Potion.*

℞ Ol. Amygdal.
Syrup. Roſæ,
Aq. diſtillat. ā ʒi. *Two or three tea-ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally.*

℞ Magneſ. alb. gr. iv.
Rhuharb. gr. ij.
Sacchar. alb. gr. vi.
Ol. Aniſi, gutt. i. ft. Pulv. *To be given at bed-time.*

℞ Sennæ, ℈i.
Prun. Gallic. N° 3, coque per horæ dimid. in
Aq. Cyath. *Three or four tea-ſpoonfuls every hour till it operates.*

A glyſter of milk and moiſt ſugar may be given lukewarm.

### *Jaundice.*

The icterus infantum is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame yellow colour of the ſkin as in the adult, though in infants the nails are remarked to be free from its tinge. In its progreſs, when continuing ſome time, the yellow deepens, or changes to an orange colour.

Treated by an emetic, ſucceeded by a laxative; and, if prolonged, the uſe of ſaponaceous medicines.
The emetic moſt proper is ipecacuhana; as,

℞ Ipecacuhan. gr. iv.
Syrup. ſimpl. ʒij. m.

The laxative preferred is rhubarb; as,

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv.
Syrup. ſimpl. ʒij. m. ft. hauſt.

When not yielding to a repetition of this plan every two or three days, joined with the aſſiſtance of the warm bath and friction of the abdomen, ſaponaceous medicines neceſſary; as,

℞ Aq. Kali, ʒij. *From two to five drops a doſe in any liquid.*

℞ Sapon. alb. *A ſmall bit to be diſſolved in milk.*

*Roſe.*

The infantine eryſipelas conſiſts of blotches, various in their appearance, and rapid in their progreſs, acquiring ſoon a purpliſh or leaden hue, becoming exceedingly hard, and tending frequently to mortification.

Treated by the internal uſe of tonics, particularly the bark and aromatics; as,

℞ Decoct. P. C. Peruv. ℥viij.
(Cort. ℈i. ad. Aq. lib. i.) *A table-ſpoonful five or ſix times a day.*

℞ Conf. Aromatic. ʒi. *A little to be diſſolved in each ſpoonful of the decoction.*

The beſt local applications are antiſeptic lotions; as,

℞ Spt. Vinoſ. camphorat. *Compreſſes dipped in it are to be firſt wrung out, and then applied to the parts.*

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. *The ſame.*

*Affection of the Noſe.*

The ozæna of infancy is diſtinguiſhed by a diſcharge of matter from the noſe, firſt purulent, and then ſanious; a purple-

ſtreaked eye-lid towards its verge; a difficulty of breathing, particularly in ſleep; and an external fullneſs of the throat and neck, diſcovering, on inſpection internally, the tonſils tumified, of a dark red hue, with aſh-coloured ſpecks, frequently ulceration.

To be treated as the former diſeaſe, by tonic and antiſeptic remedies; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Contrayerv. comp. gr. iij. *To be taken in bark decoction.*

The local treatment, the proper poſition for the diſcharge of the matter, and the uſe of antiſeptic waſhes; as,

℞ Decoct. P. C. P.
Cum Acid. muriatic. gutt. aliquot.

*Thruſh.*

The thruſh is an eruption of ſpots, appearing generally about the third week, or within the month, on the lips and inſide of the mouth, which continues to ſpread, and at times affects the whole of the alimentary canal, appearing externally at the anus.

Treated by counteracting the ſecretions of the primæ viæ, and by the exhibition of an antimonial emetic; as,

℞ Antimon. Tartar. gr. i.
Aq. fervent. ℥ij. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe every three quarters of an hour, till vomiting enſues.*

Afterwards, the uſe of abſorbents; as,

℞ Pulv. Contrayerv. C. gr. iij.

℞ Julap. è Creta.
Aq. diſtillat. ā ℥i. *A tea-ſpoonful often.*

When the ſcaling begins, purgatives then proper, as in p. 159; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Scammon. cum Calomel. gr. i.
Rhæi, gr. iij. m. ft. Pulv.

The conſequences of the diſeaſe to be repaired by tonics; as,

℞ Infuſ. Chamæmel. ℥iv.
(Flor. ʒi. ad Aq. lb. i.) *A tea-ſpoonful twice or thrice a day.*

℞ Tinct. Gentian. ℥ſſ. *Five drops a doſe, twice a day, in a little water.*

The local applications to the diſeaſe conſiſt of aſtringents, in various forms; as,

℞ Pulv. Boracis, ʒi.
Sacchar. alb. ʒviij. m. ft. Pulv. *A little to be put often into the mouth.*

℞ Boracis, ℈ij.
Mellis, ℥i. m. ft. Elect. *The ſame.*

℞ Mellis, ℥ſſ.
Spt. Vitriol. vel
Spt. Salis Marin. gutt. ii. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Infuſ. Roſæ Rulræ, ℥ij.
Mellis, ʒij. m. *The ſame.*

Excoriations of anus removed by ſedative waſhes; as,

℞ Extract. Goulard.
Vin. Gallic. ā gutt. xxx.
Aq. Font. ℥iv. *The parts to be bathed with this once or twice a day.*

### *Skin-bound.*

The diſeaſe termed Skin-bound is a peculiar affection, diſplayed in a yellowiſh-white colour of ſkin, its tightneſs or fixed ſtate to the parts below, and its hard reſiſting feel, particularly on the face and extremities. To theſe ſymptoms are joined coldneſs of the child, its apparent pain, and death-like appearance.

The external treatment lies in the uſe of the warm bath, rendered ſtimulant by a ſolution of ſalt and ſoap; in friction, and bliſters.

The internal, in the previous exhibition of a laxative, as in p. 273, and then carminatives and antiſpaſmodics; as,

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Magneſ. alb. ʒſſ.
Aq. Fœnicul. dulc.
Anethi, ā ʒvi.
Syrup. Roſæ pallid. ʒſſ.
Spt. Ammon. comp. gutt. xxx. m. *Two or three ſpoonfuls a doſe, twice or thrice a day.*

℞ Aq. Menth. Pip.
Roſæ, ā ʒi.
Spt. C. C.
Tinct. Valerian. Sylveſt. volat. ā ʒi.
Syrup. ſimpl. ʒſſ. m. *The ſame.*

*Convulſions.*

The convulſions of children are generally preceded by ſlight ſymptoms of diſtortion of the face; as, involuntary laughter when aſleep or awake, ſquinting of the eyes towards the noſe, or turning them upwards, the child, at the ſame time, changing to a blueiſh colour. The fit itſelf is diſtinguiſhed by diſtortions, more or leſs general according to the violence of the attack. Theſe diſtortions are either of the members in ſucceſſion, or of the body all at once. They are attended with the uſual ſymptoms of froth or frothy diſcharge from the mouth; and they are terminated by profound ſleep, from which the child awakes unconſcious of its former ſtate.

The treatment depends on the particular cauſe of irritation.

The lock-jaw treated by cleaning out the primæ viæ, by injection or laxatives, as in p. 273, ſo as to remove the meconium.

The ſpaſm of the part to be then attacked by the warm bath, by local ſtimulants, along with friction and bliſters; as,

℞ Ol. camphorat. ʒi. *A little to be rubbed on the parts.*

℞ Balſam. Anodyn. ʒi. *The ſame.*

The uſe of tonic and ſtimulant medicines proper during this treatment; as,

℞ Julep. Moſchat. ʒij.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒi.ſſ. M. *A tea ſpoonful often.*

℞ Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥ß.
distillat. ℥i.
Ol. Succini, gutt. iv.
Sal Volat. gutt. ij.
Syrup. simpl. ℥ß. M. *A tea spoonful often.*

℞ Aq. Fœnicul. dulc.
Syrup. simpl. ā ℥i.ß.
L. L. gutt. x.
Moschi, gr. ij. M. *The same.*

Also wine, diluted spirits, and other cordials, are proper.

*Inward Fits.*

The symptoms which distinguish this second form of early convulsions, termed inward fits, are, a little blueness of the lips, slight turning up the eyes, and a peculiar sound of voice, with quick intervals of breathing.

Treated by the exhibition of an emetic, as in p. 273, and afterwards the use of volatile and fœtid medicines, as in the former disease; also,

℞ Ol. Succini, gutt. vi.
Tinct. Asæ fœtid. gutt. xxx.
Syr. simpl.
Lac Amygdal. ā ℥ij. M. *A tea-spoonful often.*

℞ G. Asæ fœtid. ℈ß.
Solve in Aq. Cinn.
Font. ā ℥iv.
Tinct. Valerian. volat. ℥i.ß. M.
*The same.*

*Abdominal Complaints.*

The chief abdominal complaints that attend infancy are wind and costiveness; and these complaints assume various symptoms, from simple griping pain and crying, drawing-up the legs and scrotum to the height of actual spasm, and convulsions.

The use of laxatives, combined with aromatics, the proper remedies; as,

℞ Tinct. Aloes comp. ʒij. *From five to ten drops a dose, in any liquid.*

℞ Pulv. Sennæ, gr. ij.
Zinziber. gr. i. to v. Pulv. *To be given in pap.*

℞ Magnes. alb. gr. iv.
Aq. Anethi, ʒij.
Syrup. Rosæ, ʒi. M. ft. haust. Laxans.

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xii.
Magnes. gr. viij.
Tinct. Rhæi, ʒi.
Syrup. Papaver. ʒij.
Aq. Menth. ʒi.ss. M. *Two or three tea-spoonfuls a dose every four hours.*

℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒij
Mucilag. G. Arabic.
Syrup. Mannæ, ā ʒi.
Spt. Ammon. Comp. gutt. x. M. *Two tea spoonfuls a dose.*

Where these laxatives are not sufficient, a suppository may be used to remove costiveness; or, instead of it, some of the drastic purgatives; after which, the former remedies will be sufficient.

The best purgative is a glyster of milk, in which 20 grains of aloes are dissolved.

When wind is the chief symptom of uneasiness, external heat, either dry, or by fomentation, affords the quickest relief.

Attention to the food necessary, to prevent a relapse.

*Watchfulness.*

To be treated as arising from the former complaints, or by a proper regulation of the child, in regard to the times of sleep.

*Vomiting,*

In children, is seldom an idiopathic disease; it is generally a consequence of some other morbid state.

When from repletion, no treatment necessary.

When from disease, to be treated according to the particular cause.

Thus, when the four ſmell, or green clayey ſtools, mark predominant acidity, abſorbents the proper remedy; as,

℞ Magneſ. alb. ʒij. *A little to be mixed with the food, and given often.*

As alſo the alkaline preparations in p. 274.

When from morbid irritability, tonics are then indicated; as,

℞ Infuſ. C. Peruv. ℥iv.
(℈i. to ℥iv.) *A tea ſpoonful or two a doſe.*

℞ Flor. Chamæmel. ℈i.
Cort. Aurant. gr. x.
Pulv. Zinziber. gr. v.
Infunde in Aq. ℥v. et cola. *The ſame.*

Or external applications of the ſame kind; as,

℞ Balſam. Anodyn. *A little to be rubbed on the pit of the ſtomach.*

℞ Spirit. Vinoſ. Camphorat. *The ſame.*

℞ Emplaſt. Lithodani, ℥ſſ.
Theriac. ʒi. m. ft. Emplaſt. *To be applied on the region of the ſtomach.*

℞ G. Myſtic.
Stor. Calamin.
Pulv. Nuc. Fr. Myriſticæ
Ol. Myriſt.
Flav. Baluſt. ā ʒi.
Ceræ et Terebinth. ā q. ſ. ut ft. Emplaſt. alut. extenſ.

℞ Ungt. Simpl. ʒiij.
Ol. Macis.
Roſmarin. ā ℈ſſ.
Balſam. Peruv. ℈ j. m. ft. Ungt. *With a little of which the region of the ſtomach is to be frequently anointed, and then covered with warm flannel.*

When from ſuppreſſed eruption, marked by the preſence of

general fever, it is to be recalled by means of the warm bath, the application of friction after it, and a blister or warm plaster to the region of the stomach, with the proper use of cordials.

When from interrupted discharge, the return of the latter is to be solicited by some irritating application.

### *Inflammation of Stomach.*

The gastritis infantum is a rare disease, and distinguished by great pain in the region of the stomach, very frequent in its recurrence, and marked by violent contortions or writhings, and the application of the child's hand to the part.

Treated by cooling laxatives, as in p. 273.

When more severe by blisters to the part, by fomentations, and the warm bath.

### *Gripes*

Are treated as abdominal complaints, p. 278.

### *Looseness.*

Diarrhœa is one of the most frequent complaints of infancy, and one which, unless severe, is hardly to be considered in children as a real morbid state. By it, nature, with them, most commonly throws off any offending cause. Its causes, therefore, and treatment, require very particular attention.

To be treated according to the particular indication arising from the appearance of the discharge, and the cure to be always premised by an emetic, as in p. 273.

When the discharge indicates predominant acidity, rhubarb and absorbents the chief means of cure, with an occasional anodyne.

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Cret. alb. ℈i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Aq. Menth.
Font. ā ʒi. ff. m. *Two tea spoonfuls a dose.*

℞ Pulv. Cret. alb. ℈ij.
Conf. Japonic. ℈i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Aq. Anethi, ʒij. m. *The same.*

℞ Vin. Rhæi, gutt. x.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. ij.
Aq. Cinn.
Syr. Simpl. ā ʒi. m. fiat hauſt.

When ſtool ſlimy, alkalies required, as in p. 274.

When watery, bloody, and dyſenteric, a ſmart purge ſhould premiſe, as in p. 273; and then cordials and glyſters of warm milk and demulcents ſucceed.

Dentile diarrhœa demands a difference in the treatment, though the cure depends on the operation or protruſion of the teeth.

Watery gripes, or infantile dyſentery, is more obſtinate in its effects.

An emetic ſhould be premiſed here in a full doſe, followed by a laxative; and the reſt of the treatment to be varied according to the particular ſymptoms.

If ſymptoms mild, the cure then is to be truſted to ſmall doſes of ipecacuhan or antimony; as,

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuhan. gr. i.
Magneſ. alb. gr. xvi.
Pulv. Aromat. gr. vi. m. et divid. in doſ. viij. *One every four hours.*

℞ Vin. Antimon. gutt. xij.
Aq. Cinn.
Syrup. Cois, ā ʒiij. m. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe every four hours.*

If a predominant acidity ſeems to continue the irritation alkalies then proper, as in p. 274; alſo,

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.
Spt. Aminon. ſuccinat. ā ʒij. m. *Five drops a doſe, in any liquid.*

℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒij.
Margarit. preparat. ʒi.
Chel. Cancr. ʒi. ſſ.
Syrup. Althææ, ʒſſ.
Aq. Menth.
Anethi, ā ʒiij. m. *A large tea-ſpoonful every ſix or eight hours.*

When weakneſs, not irritation, occurs to keep up the diſcharge, aſtringents, tonics, and anodynes then proper; as,

℞ Balſam. Locatelli, ʒi.
Conſerv. Roſæ rubræ, ʒij. m. *The ſize of a bean a doſe, three or four times a day.*

℞ Decoct. Lign. Campechenſ. ʒviij. *A table-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Amyli, ℈i.
Aq. Cinn. ſ. ʒſſ.
Tinct Opii, gutt. v.
Sacchar. alb. ℈ij. m. ft. hauſt.

℞ Ennema ex Amylo.
Cum L. L.

External applications are alſo here employed; as,

℞ Axung. Anſerin. ʒij.
Ol Maciſ. ʒi.
Menth. Sativ. ℈i.
Bacc. Juniper.
Chamæmel. ā ℈ſſ. m. ft. Liniment. *The region of the ſtomach and umbilicus to be frequently anointed with it.*

℞ Theraic. Venet. ʒi.
Ol. Maciſ. ʒij.
Ol. Myriſtic. gutt. iij. m. et ft. emplaſt.

*Incontinence of Stools.*

Palliated by cold affuſion till the parts acquire ſtrength.

*Worms.*

The ſymptoms enumerated as diſtinguiſhing worms are, pain and acid eructation of ſtomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, fœtid breath: the belly full, hard, and tenſe, with occaſional gripings or pains in different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular ſtate of the belly, heat and itchineſs of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often diſcharged with difficulty. With theſe ſymptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchineſs of the noſtrils, ſhort dry cough, ſlow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulſe, grinding of the teeth in ſleep, &c.

Their treatment depends on effecting their expulsion, and preventing their future generation.

The first accomplished by means of the different medicines detailed p. 170 Also,

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. ʒi.
Pulv. Rhæi, ℈iv. m. et divid. in dose No. 28.
*One twice a day.*

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Cretâ,
Magnes. alb. ā gr. vi. m. ft. Pulv. *To be taken at bed-time.*

℞ Limatur. Stanni, ʒij.
Hydrargyr. ʒiij. m. ft. Amalgam.

℞ Hujus Amalgam. gr. viij.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv.
Calc. Antimon. illot. gr. iij.
Mellis, q.s. ut ft. Bolus. *To be taken every morning.*

℞ Pulv. Rubig. Ferri, gr. v.
Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m.

℞ Auri Musiv. ℈ij. *To be taken twice a day in any convenient vehicle. To be followed by a purge every fourth or fifth day.*

External applications are also favourite remedies for worms; as,

℞ Aloes Succot.
Pulv. Flor. Chamæmel. ā ʒi.
Terebinth. Venet. q.s. ut ft.
Emplast. *To be applied to the region of the navel.*

℞ Fel Bovin.
Aloes, ā ʒi.
Axung. ʒi. m. ft. Linim. *The parts below the navel to be anointed with it twice or thrice a week.*

### *Convulsions.*

The appearance of infantine convulsion differs nothing from that which attacks the adult. The body becomes either convulsed

all at once, or the limbs; the jaws are locked, and the mouth filled with ſlime. In this ſtate the child continues till ſleep ſupervenes, from which it awakes pretty well, till the ſame appearances are renewed at intervals of various diſtance. It is divided into two ſpecies, the ſymptomatic and idiopathic.

*Symptomatic.*

When from ſtate of the primæ viæ, or adheſive nature of the food, its treatment depends on change of diet and the uſe of laxatives, particularly the caſtor oil, as in p. 273.

When from teething, the protruſion ſhould be haſtened by ſcarification.

When from retropelled eruption, the warm bath uſeful, and ſoliciting a diſcharge by bliſters

When from worms, the remedies to be employed detailed in that diſeaſe, p. 170.

*Idiopathic.*

The treatment here conſiſts in the moſt powerful means of removing general irritation, by blood-letting, by leeches to the foot or behind the ears, by bliſters, and by proper exhibition of laxatives.

When ſymptoms ſtill continuing, antiſpaſmodics then indicated, as in p. 164. Alſo,

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥ij.
Tinct. Valerian. volat.
Spt. Ammon. fœtid. ā ʒſſ.
Caſtor. Ruſſic. ℈i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij. m. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Aq. Font. ℥ij.
Tinct. Fuligin.
Valerian. volat. ā ʒſſ.
Syrup. ſimpl. ℥ſſ. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Caſtor. ℈i.
Sal. C. C. gr. viij.
Aq. Cinn.
Font. ā ℥i. ſſ.
Conf. Damocrat. ℈i. m.

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥i. ff.
Syrup. ſimpl. ℥ij.
Ol. Aniſi.
Rutæ, ♏ gutt. iv. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Spermaceti, (v. o. f.) ℥i.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iij.
Syrup. Toletan. ℥ff.
Ol. Aniſi, gutt. xii. m.

℞ Moſchi, gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥ij.
Syrup. Zinziber. ℥i. m.

External applications are alſo employed with the ſame view; as,

℞ Balſam. Anodyn. ℥ff.
O. Macis, ℥i.
Ol. Menth. ℈i. et ft. Ungt. *With which the back-bone, palms of the hands, and ſoles of the feet, are to be anointed.*

℞ Ol. Oliv. ℥i.
Ol. Succini, gutt. xxx.
O.. Terebinth. ℈i. m. ft. Liniment.

Where convulſions aſſume a chronic form, an iſſue then proper; with the uſe of tonics, particularly chalybeates, in the form of a mineral water.

### *Palſy*

Is a rare diſeaſe in children: it does, however, occur at times, and that in different degrees, the ſame as in adults.

The treatment requires particular attention to the ſtate of the primæ viæ, as in p. 273; afterwards the uſe of antiſpaſmodies, internal and external, as in the former diſeaſe, or electricity.

When connected with hydrocephalus, the treatment of this laſt forms the primary indication.

### *Epilepſy*

Conſiſts in the child ſuddenly and unconſciouſly falling down; when convulſion takes place, either with or without the loſs of the ſenſes.

The treatment the ſame as in convulſions; by firſt removing irritation of the primæ viæ, by laxatives, and afterwards the uſe of tonics and antiſpaſmodics.

### *St. Vitus's Dance.*

This diſeaſe conſiſts of partial convulſions, or continual motion, of the extremities of one ſide. ſeldom extending its attacks beyond the fifteenth year. Its cauſes are, generally, predominant irritation in the primæ viæ, of various kinds, or elſe general relaxation of the ſyſtem.

To be treated as in the former diſeaſe, by attention to the firſt paſſages and the uſe of tonics.

### *Night-mare*

Is an affection well known: it conſiſts of a ſenſe of oppreſſion, weight, and tendency to ſuffocation, varying in its period of duration, and alſo in the degree to which it attains. It is an affection common to children as well as adults; and it can hardly be deemed a diſeaſe, as they frequently outgrow it. The fit, however ſhort in duration, always leaves ſome unpleaſant effects, as lightneſs of head, tremor, and anxiety; but theſe are merely temporary.

Treated by avoiding flatulent diet, and rouſing from the fit by volatile and fœtid medicines, as in the former diſeaſes.
The cold bath and tonics are proper preventatives.

### *Temporary Loſs of Speech,*

Or a difficulty in utterance, is frequent with ſome children, from the fourth to the ſeventh year. It forms in its attack only a temporary inconvenience, ſeldom exceeding a quarter of an hour at a time.

To be treated as the other convulſive diſorders deſcribed.

*Excoriations of Skin.*

Excoriations of different parts of the cuticular surface, either from its delicacy or particular causes of irritation, is a common complaint of children; but the part most liable to this, and requiring often a special treatment, is behind the ears.

Simple excoriation requires only cold washing or affusion, and the application of some mild astringent, as the singed rag.

The ulcerated species to be treated first by absorbent laxatives, as in p. 272; afterwards by some alterative preparation of mercury, as

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. gr. v. *for a dose.*

℞ Calomel. gr. i.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *The same.*

To the part itself the same applications may be made; as,

℞ Calomel. ʒi.
Ungt. Sambuc. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

Blisters occasionally useful in the neighbourhood.

*Auricular Abscess.*

Matter discharged from the ears in various quantities, and also with various appearances of inflammation, both in degree and extent, are common to childhood.

To be treated by obviating inflammation, by the use of laxatives, as in p. 273, and giving a discharge to the matter; afterwards using astringent washes, as in p. 177; and, if ineffectual, having recourse to warm stimulants, as in p. 174, and p. 217. Also,

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ss.
Camphor. ℈i. *A little to be dropped into the ear.*

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ss.
Spt. Lavend. C.
Tinct. Castor. ā gutt. xxx. m.

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. x.
Spt. Camphorat. gutt. xx.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. m. ft. inject.

When reſiſting this treatment, mercurial alteratives to be given, as in the former affection, an iſſue opened near it, and purgatives employed to the part.

### *Fevers.*

The fevers of infants are generally ſymptomatic, and not ſuch as occur in the adult.

### *Catarrhal Fever*

Is diſtinguiſhed by cough, hoarſeneſs, and difficulty of breathing, with affection of the noſe and eyes, only varying from the catarrh in the adult by the violence of its ſymptoms.

The treatment conſiſts in leſſening the irritation on the breaſt by blood-letting, by a leech or two to the foot, followed by the application of a bliſter to the region of the ſtomach.

If much phlegm, an emetic may then be exhibited, as in p. 273.

The uſe of oily medicines will quiet the irritation of the cough; as,

℞ Cl. Amygdal.
Syrup. Violar. ā ℥i.
Spermaceti, ʒi. m. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe often.*

℞ Pulv. Tragacanth. comp.
Spermaceti, ā ʒi.
Syrup. ſimpl. ℥ij. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Syrup. Papaver. ℥i. *The ſame.*

The bowels, in the progreſs, to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 273.

### *Stomachic Fever.*

The leading indication here is the exhibition of an emetic, when relief of all the ſymptoms will follow.

### *Inteſtinal Fever.*

To be treated in the ſame way, followed by laxatives, either abſorbents, as in p. 272; or draſtics, as in p. 159, according to circumſtances.

When fever protracted, ſaline draughts, with antimonials, proper, as in p. 69, and afterwards the bark.

### *Conſequences of Fever.*

The appearance of eruption muſt be left to time.

Cervical pain and tumor yields to heat and embrocations, as in p. 274.

### *Intermittent Fever.*

Its ſymptoms are the ſame as in the adult, conſiſting in a regular ſucceſſion of cold, hot, and ſweating fits, with the intermiſſion of a certain period before their repetition; and this intermiſſion is chiefly diſtinguiſhed by a high-coloured urine, with a laterious or red ſediment.

To be treated in the ſame way as in the adult, p. 167.

Firſt premiſing an emetic, then continuing mild diaphoretics for ſome time, as in p. 93, and afterwards throwing in the bark, as in p. 168.

The bark often employed externally here, as by poultice to the ſtomach, or quilted in a waiſtcoat.

Ague cake, if forming, to be treated as in the adult, p. 109.

### *Dentition.*

The ſymptoms that mark dentition are—

1. A tendency to drivel or ſlaver much, with ſtarting, and thruſting the fingers into the mouth.

2. Expanſion, heat, and ſwelling of gum.

3. A circumſcribed red or hectic flush on the cheek.

4. Eruptions on the face and ſcalp.

5. Diarrhœa, with its uſual irritation, or griping and morbid ſtools.

6. Spaſms, and general irritation of the nervous ſyſtem, preventing ſleep.

7. Alteration in the ſecretion and appearance of the urine; and,

8. Sometimes ſwelling of the extremities, though rare.

The morbid ſtates then requiring relief are the dentile fever and convulſion.

The dentile fever treated by dilution and keeping up diarrhœa by laxatives, as in p. 273, or by ſmall doſes of antimonials.

In retention of urine, clyſters and the warm bath neceſſary.

Where diarrhœa ſpontaneous and exceſſive, to be reſtrained by the teſtacea, joined with compound ſpirit of ammonia or laudanum.

### *The Dentile Convulſion.*

Treated in the ſame manner as fever, along with the application of bliſters behind the ears or to the back; but the moſt certain relief ariſes from the operation.

Inflamed and ulcerated gums, during dentition, to be treated by cooling ſedative applications; as honey ſharpened with a little weak vitriolic acid, ſyrup of white poppies; or, failing theſe, aſtringent applications are to be made, as employed under the head canker.

### *Mumps.*

The mumps are a ſwelling of the neck and throat, or the parotid and maxillary glands, from the appearance of which the name is derived; attended with reſpiration and deglutition little impeded, and inflammatory fever generally ſlow.

To be treated by mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96, and an occaſional laxative, as in p. 273.

Conſequences of the diſeaſe, or chronic ſwelling of the part, to be obviated as in p. 209.

### *Croup.*

Croup is a diſeaſe formerly treated of, p. 105. Its ſymptoms are, a ſharp ſhrill cough, with ſtridulous noiſe; laborious or

wheezing reſpiration; flushed face, increaſed to lividity during each paroxyſm; little external ſwelling, and general fever.

Treatment as in p. 105.

A more modern practice is, the uſe of opium and emetics.

The Tinct. Opii is given in doſes of ſix or eight drops, every two hours, till a remiſſion of the ſpaſm takes place; and an emetic, exhibited daily, to prevent the accumulation of phlegm.

Symptomatic coughs cannot be disjoined, in their treatment, from that of the diſeaſe with which they are connected.

### *Chin-cough.*

The chin-cough, or hooping-cough, is a contagious diſeaſe, attacking in paroxyſms of a convulſive ſuffocating cough, with loud noiſe or hoop at each reſpiration, and generally terminating by vomiting.

Treatment depends on the ſtate of the ſyſtem, or the tendency to inflammation or ſpaſm.

In the firſt, bleeding and bliſters become neceſſary, with the uſe of mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96; and an occaſional laxative, as in p. 273.

In the ſecond, emetics and antiſpaſmodics form the chief remedies, as in p. 132; alſo,

℞ Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij.
Cryſtall. Tartar. gr. v.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥v. m. *A tea-ſpoonful every half hour.*

Where cough very troubleſome, an opiate uſeful, particularly the cicuta; as,

℞ Lact. Ammoniac. ℥iv.
Extract. Cicut. gr. ij. m. *A table-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Julep. è Moſcho. ℥vi.
Tinct. Opii camphorat. ℥ſſ.
Tinct. Valerian. volat. ℥i. *Two tea-ſpoonfuls thrice a day.*

℞ Lact. Ammon.
Aq. Cinnam. ten. ā ℥ij.
Tinct. Caſtor. ℥ij.
Syr. Balſam. ℥ſſ. m. *The ſame.*

External antiſpaſmodics are alſo employed here; as, rubbing the hands and ſoles with ſpirit of ammonia; oil of mace, or amber, to the ſpine and pit of the ſtomach; anointing the ſoles with ointment of garlic and hogs'-lard.

The recurrence of the diſeaſe is cut ſhort by an emetic, and a return to the uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

Change of air and milk diet are proper additions to the treatment.

*Common Spaſmodic Cough.*

This complaint is marked by the ſame appearance of cough as chin-cough; but no fever attends it. It differs alſo from catarrh in the abſence of the catarrhal ſymptoms, and alſo in antiphlogiſtic remedies having no effect.

Its treatment requires ſimply the uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

*Cutaneous Diſeaſes.*

*Raſh.*

The moſt common ſeat of raſh is the face, neck, and breaſt: its appearance is moſt common about the decline of ſummer, or the months of Auguſt and September: it is equally ſudden in its eruption and departure. A little ſickneſs is apt to ariſe when this laſt takes place, but it is merely temporary.

Attention to the primæ viæ the only treatment required; and, where coſtiveneſs prevails, laxatives employed, as in p. 159.

*Baſtard Itch.*

Baſtard itch is an eruption affecting the face with watery-headed veſicles and foul blotches, reſembling, in its appearance, the common itch or pſora: it is chiefly peculiar to the period of teething, and the decline of acute febrile or inteſtinal complaints.

Treatment, avoiding cold, and the ſame medicines as in raſh.

*Milk Blotches.*

The cruſta lactea, or milk blotches, is an eruption of white veſicles, which aſſume a dark colour, reſembling the blackenin

of the ſmall-pox, and are ſucceeded by ſcabs producing an ichory matter, attended with conſiderable itchineſs.

To be treated by ſome ſulphureous mineral, or an infuſion of the viola tricolor.

℞ Pulv. Violæ, ʒi. coque in
Lact. lb. i. ſi. ad lb. i.

*To be taken in the courſe of the day.*

*Anomalous Eruption.*

Anomalous eruptions, during the time of teething, are ſo various in their appearance, that no certain deſcription can be given of them.

Their treatment conſiſts in moderating fever, if preſent, by mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96; and attention to the primæ viæ.

*Nettle raſh.*

This is a raſh affecting the breaſt and lower limbs, with an appearance reſembling the ſtinging of nettles.

Its management requires ſome mild ſudorific, as in p. 96, and regulating the ſtate of the primæ viæ.

*Phlyctenæ.*

Phlyctenæ conſiſt of veſications or bliſters ſimilar to burns, varying in their ſize and the period of their continuance, which is generally ſome days. They contain an acrid lymph when opened.

The uſe of abſorbents indicated, as in p. 272.

*Scorbutic Eruption.*

This is an eruption which diſcharges a thin ſharp ichor, and infects the face and neck, attended with excoriation wherever it touches.

Treatment difficult. The water-parſnip reckoned ſpecific, with attention to the ſtate of the primæ viæ.

℞ Succ. Sii, Aquat. lb. i. *A ſpoonful four or five times a day in milk.*

*Grocer's Itch.*

This eruption appears in ſome parts like the points of pins, with watery heads; at other times as large as peas, which do not itch or feel ſore. But it appears alſo frequently in foul blotches, which degenerate into ſcabby ſores.

Its treatment by mercurial alteratives, as in p. 174; and externally by the ſame applications; as,

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. Nitrat.
Sulphur. ā ʒiſſ. *To be applied to the ſores.*

*Ring-worm.*

A ſpecies of herpes, or broad ring-worm, is very apt to affect thoſe parts of the child that are fretted by its dreſs. The ſkin exhibits a very inflamed appearance, without much pain.

To be treated as phlyctenæ.

*Small-pox.*

The ſmall-pox is a fever generally of the inflammatory or typhoid ſpecies, attended with a local inflammation and pain of particular ſeparate points of the internal and external ſurface, forming an eruption. The appearance of this eruption is from the third to the ſeventh day of the fever, terminating in eight days from this appearance by the falling off of cruſts, which leave a pit or mark behind.

To be treated as in p. 116; and alſo, when bark uſed in confluent kind.

℞ Conchonæ in Pulv. trit. ʒiij. ſſ.
Myrrh. in Pulv. ʒſſ.
Spt. Vin. ten. lb. i. degere et cola. *A tea-ſpoonful thrice a day, with the addition of ten drops of diluted vitriolic acid.*

℞ Cinchonæ,
Flor. Pulv. creſſ. ℥ſſ.
Rotar. rubr. exſiccat. ʒij.
Aq. fervent. ℥xij.
Macera et cola,
Infus. ℥vij. adde
Acid. Vitriol. dilut. ʒi. m. *A cuſful every four hours.*

℞ Decoct. Peruvian. ℥i. ſſ.
Syrup. Cinn. ʒi. ſſ.
Acid. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. x.
Syrup. Croci, ʒi.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. iv. m. ft. hauſt.

### *Meaſles.*

The meaſles are a continued inflammatory fever, attended with an eruption in the form of cluſters, little prominent, and reſembling flea bites, marked by a vivid redneſs, gradually decreaſing till deſquamation enſues.

To be treated as in p. 117.

### *Chicken-pox.*

The chicken-pox reſembles the ſmall-pox ſomewhat in its general appearance; but it differs from it in its ſymptoms, in its progreſs, and in its duration.

Requires no ſpecial treatment but a laxative.

### *Scarlet Fever.*

The ſcarlet fever, in infancy, is for the moſt part of the typhoid form, with or without an affection of the throat, and always marked by a roſy efflorescence of the ſkin.

To be treated, when of the mild kind, as in p. 96. When ſhowing a putrid tendency, bark and acids to be exhibited, as in confluent ſmall-pox, p. 117.
Antiſeptic gargles alſo to be uſed, as in vol. I. p. 146.

### *Miliary Fever.*

The miliary fever is a diſeaſe rarely attacking children, unleſs epidemic; and then it is diſtinguiſhed by the uſual ſymptoms, as in other caſes.

To be treated as in p. 96.

### *Scald Head.*

Tinea conſiſts of a ſcaly eruption of the ſkin of the head or hairy ſcalp. It is attended with various degrees of acrimony, and becomes accordingly more or leſs infectious in its nature.

The preliminary ſtep—ſhaving the head, or cutting the hair cloſe; and the bathing the head with ſoap and water, or cream and honey, or with the following fomentation:

℞ Fol. Abſinthii,
Abrotan. ā ℥i. coque in
Aq. Font. lb. iv. ad. lb. i. ſſ. adde
Spt. Camphorat.
Aq. Kali, ā ℥ij. m.

℞ Infuſ. Nicotianæ.

To be afterwards cured chiefly by topical applications, as in p. 196. Alſo,

℞ Ungt. Sulphur.
Hydrargyr. ā ℥ſſ. m. *A little to be rubbed in every night.*

℞ Ungt. Nicotianæ, ℥i.
Petreol. Barbad. ℥ſſ.
Balſam. Peruv. ℈i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ungt. è Pice, ℥i.
Pulv. Hellebor. alb. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ ☿ corroſiv. ſublimat. gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat. lb. i. m. *Waſh for the ſores.*

℞ Flor. Sulphur.
Pulv. Sinapi.
Staphisa-griæ, ā ʒi.
Axung. Porcin. ʒi. m. ft. Ungt.

When the disease is obstinate, internal alteratives may be proper, as a grain of calomel every night, or a dose of Æthiop's mineral washed down with the decoction of wood, as in p. 158, or lime-water. An issue in the neck will be also useful.

*Itch.*

This disease we already considered in vol. I. p. 221: it is chiefly introduced here to remark some peculiarities in its treatment in infancy.

To be treated as in p. 175.

*Shingles.*

The herpes, or shingles, is of two kinds; the miliaris, or ringworm, and the exedens.

The miliary kind is to be treated chiefly by stimulating and astringent applications, as ink thickened with mustard flour, spirit of wine, and saturnine or zinc lotions, as in p. 177. Of ointments, the nitrated mercury is best.

The eating or ulcerous herpes is to be attacked by internal remedies, as in p. 174.

The external applications are the same as in the former species; and, when obstinate, caustics may be occasionally proper.

*Venereal Disease.*

The lues of infancy we find generally displays itself first about the genitals and nates; more rarely it attacks the face, breast, and lower extremities. Its appearance in these situations is first in the form of copper coloured pustules, similar to what distinguish the second stage of the constitutional disease in the adult. These pustules spread, and the body is covered with an appearance from them of what are commonly named *florbutic spots*. Instead of pustules, however, it is frequently ob-

ſerved in the form of livid blotches. Whichever of theſe appearances it aſſumes, it continues to ſpread about the face, eyebrows, chin, &c. having the ſame appearance as when recovering from the confluent ſmall-pox. The mouth alſo comes internally to be affected, and here it diſplays an appearance ſimilar to aphthæ. Theſe change into ſores, and gradually ſpread backwards to the fauces, and forwards to the lips and noſtrils, occaſioning ſtoppage of the noſe, difficulty of breathing, and other ſymptoms attending an impeded action of theſe parts. The nurſe's nipples then begin to turn raw, and to aſſume the appearance of chancre; and in this way the diſeaſe is tranſmitted from the child. With time, the body of the child becomes wholly covered with ulcerations; but, before arriving at this height, the conſtitutional diſeaſe generally diſplays itſelf on the nurſe by ulcerations of the throat.

In the cure, mercury is the chief remedy to be either given to the nurſe or the child.

The former is more uncertain, and will alſo ſeldom be ſubmitted to; the latter, therefore, is preferred.

To be given in two forms of calomel, or Van Sweeten's ſolution; as,

℞ Calomel, gr. i.
Sacchar. alb. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *Powder a doſe, and to be repeated every night for eight nights; then the ſame doſe, every other night, for twelve nights.*

℞ Solut. corroſiv. ſublimat.
Ut in p. 156. *Thirty drops a doſe every night in milk.*

℞ Liquoris Hydrargyr.
Muriat. ut in p. 196, 3ſſ.
Decoct. Sarſæ, ut in p. 158, lb. i. m. *A table-ſpoonful every night.*

### *King's Evil.*

Scrofula is very various in its appearance, and extended in its ſeat. Its primary ſymptom is the ſwelling of the lymphatic glands, ending in ulceration: this ulceration extends it to other parts; and, in its progreſs, the whole of the ſyſtem appears to take on the morbid ſtate.

The treatment directed in p. 164; alſo,

℞ Ammon preparat. ʒij.
Rad. Gentian. Inciſ. ℥i.
Affunde Spt. Vin. Gallic. ℥xij. ft. tinct.

*A tea-cupful in a glaſs of water, three or four times a day.*

℞ Æthiop. Mineral.
Vegetab. ā ʒij.
Milleped. preparat.
Spong. uſt.
Sulphur. precipitat. ʒiij.
Conſerv. Lujulæ, ʒvi.
Syr. Althææ, q. ſ. ut fiat elect.

*The ſize of a nutmeg night and morning.*

The local treatment detailed in p. 199 and 211; alſo,

℞ Ungt. Althææ.
Fel Bovin. recent.
Sapon. Venet. ā ʒiij.
Petrolei, ʒij.
Sal Cornu Cervi volat. ʒſſ.
Camphor. ʒi. m. et trit. bene, ut ft. Ungt.

*A ſmall quantity to be frequently rubbed in on the ſwelling.*

℞ Camphoræ, ʒi.
Spt. Sal volat. Ammon. ʒiij.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥ſſ. m. ut ft. Ungt.

℞ Scillæ Recent. in
Pulp. redact. ℥i.
Alkali Cauſtic. ʒi.
Exprime per Linteum, et miſce cum Mellis
Ungt. Baſilicon. ā ℥i. ut ft. Ungt.

℞ Emplaſt. Galban. ℥i.
Camphor. ʒi.
Petrolei, ʒij.
Sal Volat. C. C. ʒſſ. m. ut ft. Emplaſt.

### *Watery Head.*

Hydrocephalus, or the watery-head, is a diſeaſe peculiar to infancy. It is of two kinds; the external and internal. The former is generally coeval with birth, or precedes it: the latter, however, is moſt frequent in its occurrence, and generally fatal in its termination.

### *External.*

Treatment, the frequent application of bliſters along the courſe of the ſinus, and afterwards keeping up a diſcharge.

### *Internal.*

This diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed by pain of head acroſs the brow, accompanied with nauſea, ſickneſs, and other diſorders of the animal functions, without any evident cauſe, and ſudden in their attack; variable ſtate of pulſe; conſtant ſlow fever; and, in the advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, with a tendency to a comatoſe ſtate.

Treatment detailed in vol. I. p. 159, and it depends on bleeding, bliſtering, and iſſues, in early ſtage.

In the more advanced, on mercury and diuretics.

The mercury is to be uſed in liberal doſes, in the form of calomel, or by unction.

The diuretics preferred are, the digitalis and doronicum Germanicum.

The effects of the diſeaſe are to be obviated by the uſe of tonics, as in p. 130.

### *Meſenteric Fever.*

Meſenteric fever is moſt common in its attacks from the age of three or four years. It is irregular in its paroxyſms, occaſionally remitting, and at other times entirely intermitting. It is attended with loſs of appetite, ſwelled belly, pain of bowels, daily attacking and alternating with periods of eaſe, and ſome days it is entirely abſent. The child ſenſibly falls off; it cannot walk, if formerly able to do it; and inclines to lie much in one poſture, from the languor and debility induced; a general flaccidity and paleneſs of countenance is conſpicuous; and, in the

progress of the disease, the mesenteric affection becomes visible, by the increased size of belly, its hardness, and pain.

Treatment regulated by the stage of the disease.

First stage treated by clearing the bowels, followed, alternately, by the use of calomel and neutral salts, on successive days; and this plan regularly continued till a remission takes place.

Second stage treated by mercurial friction to the abdomen, and the external remedies enumerated p. 280.

Internally, narcotics and neutral salts should be exhibited; as,

℞ Decoct. Cicut. ℥viij.
Sal Natron. ʒi. m. *A tea-spoonful three or four times a day.*

On a remission taking place, tonics then indicated, as in p. 136.

*Hectic Fever*

Must be regulated in its treatment by the primary disease, of which it is a consequence.

*Rickets*

Consist in an enlargement of the head anteriorly, and in a swelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation, with a bloated or florid countenance.

Treatment, as detailed in p. 165; also,

℞ Hydrarg. è Sulphur.
Pulv. Rhæi, ā gr. v.
Aromat. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *To be given thrice a week.*

℞ Tinct. Ferri muriat. ℥ss. *Five to 20 drops a dose, in a glass of bark decoction, twice a day.*

℞ Ferri Ammoniac. gr. ij. *A dose every night.*

External treatment, as directed in p. 280; also,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ℥ij.
Balsam. Peruv.
Ol. Nuc. Moschat ā ʒi.
Spt. Ammon. ʒij. Succin. ā gutt. xi. m. *With which the parts affected are to be anointed.*

### *Difficulty of Urine.*

This affection is marked by pain in the diſcharge of urine, a frequent deſire to avoid it, or with pain on the firſt attempt. The urine itſelf diſplays alſo a morbid ſtate, being either mixed with a thick mucus, or tinged with blood; or it ſhows ſmall coagula, intermixed with the diſcharge, that fall to the bottom.

The treatment conſiſts firſt in the uſe of diluents and emollients, to remove irritation, as in p. 107.

When inflammatory ſtage paſt cure, to be completed as in chronic nephritis, p. 109.

When the diſeaſe is recurrent, the virga aurea is ſpecific.

### *Suppreſſion of Urine.*

Suppreſſion of urine, from impeded ſecretion, is known to occur, though a rare diſeaſe, in infancy; and the want of accumulation, or pain in the lower part of the belly, marks it from this cauſe.

To be treated by obviating inflammation by leeches to the abdomen.

Bliſters to the ſacrum, the warm bath, and the occaſional uſe of laxatives and diuretics, p. 160, proper.

### *Calculus.*

The ſtone is a diſeaſe particularly common to infancy, more ſo even than to adults. In the form of gravel, the ſymptoms are generally ſlight, and yield to ſome gentle emollient laxative, to dilution, or ſome mild alkali.

Symptoms of irritation from ſtone to be alleviated by dilution, ſome emollient laxative as in p. 159, and the uſe of a mild alkali as in p. 160.

Occaſional fits of pain will yield to the warm bath and an opiate. *Vide* p. 129.

*Incontinence of Urine.*

This is ſeldom, in infancy, a primary diſeaſe, but a conſequence of ſome other, as an affection of the bladder or ſpine. It is at times attended with violent gonorrhœa.

Acute ſpecies treated by bliſters to the ſacrum, tincture of cantharides in ſome ſoft emulſion, or aſtringents.

*Exceſſive Thirſt*

Is attended with a diſcharge of urine equal to the exceſs of fluid drank; and the urine is of the ſame pale watery appearance as when the fluid is received.

The treatment uncertain. The uſe of tonics has been propoſed, and opening the ſecretions of the ſkin or kidneys.

*Inflamed Eyes.*

Children, at birth, are very ſubject to ophthalmia, which varies in its degree, obſtinacy, and extent. From the appearance of the diſcharge, three ſpecies of it are noticed, viz. the bloodſhot, watery, and purulent.

The firſt is treated by an aſtringent waſh, as in p. 102, and an additional covering to the head.

The ſecond by the common means of obviating inflammation, and the uſe of collyria, as in p. 102. And

The third by the ſame means employed in the moſt active manner from the higher inflammation preſent.

*Film, or Speck.*

This diſeaſe has been treated at large elſewhere (vol. II. p. 189). In children, as in adults, it is moſt frequent in a ſcrofulous conſtitution; and ariſes as a conſequence of effuſion during the progreſs of inflammation.

To be treated by ſtimulants cautiouſly employed, as the aqua cupri ammon. the corroſive ſolution, or nitrated ointment.

### *Cataract.*

Cataract and gutta ſerena are not infant diſeaſes; they may, however, occur, under peculiar circumſtances, as congenite diſorders, and their conſideration is therefore neceſſary here.

The treatment depends chiefly, at this period, on ſtimulating applications, as the uſe of a bruſh, or exciting inflammation by diluted æther, the corroſive ſolution, diluted oil of amber, ſteams of turpentine, &c.

### *Stye.*

To be treated, when ſuppuration takes place, by touching its baſe with cauſtic, or applying a ligature.

### *Deafneſs.*

Deafneſs from cold yields to additional warmth to the part, and the uſe of laxatives.

Deafneſs from induration removed by ſyringing the ears; uſing afterwards emollients, as in p. 217; or ſtimulants, as,

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ſſ.
Ol. Succin. rectificat. gutt. xx.
Spt. Camphorat. ℥ſſ.
Tinct. Caſtor. ℥i. m.

*Four or ſix drops to be dropped into the ear warm, morning and evening.*

Deafneſs from dryneſs of ear removed either by an artificial ſupply, as the uſe of ſoap liniment or oil of almonds and æther, or by reſtoring the natural ſupply by onion juice inſerted into the ear, by a clove of garlic, and covering it by adheſive plaſter from the air; or by a bliſter behind the ear, or by electricity.

### *Canker.*

Canker of the mouth conſiſts in ſmall ſores affecting the mouth, the inſide of the lips, or the gums. It occurs at three periods:

either after birth, when it forms a ſpecies of aphthæ (as in p. 39); or during the time of teething, when it ariſes from the irritation of the protruding teeth; or at the age of ſix or ſeven years, when the firſt ſet of teeth are changing; and it is at this time the worſt ſpecies of the diſeaſe appears, the whole gum diſſolving into foul ſores. It is conſidered as prevailing in ſome countries more than in others. It is a trifling complaint, unleſs when combined with poverty and improper nutriment.

The treatment conſiſts in the uſe of local aſtringents (firſt removing any ſtumps or carious teeth, if they appear the ſource of irritation); as,

℞ Bol. Armen.
G. Myrrh.
C. P. C.
Crem. Tartar. ā ʒi.
Mel. Roſar. q. ſ. ut ft. paſt. *With a little of which the gums are to be frequently touched.*

℞ Aq. Calcis, ℥vij.
Tinct. Myrrh.
Mel. Roſæ, ā ʒij. m. *Waſh to be frequently uſed.*

When theſe means fail, ſolutions of alum and diluted muriatic acid are to be employed, and their ſucceſs aſſiſted by the internal exhibition of the bark, ſarſa, and mineral acids.

### *Gangrene of the Cheek.*

This diſeaſe is preceded by the appearance of a black ſpot on the cheek or lip, uſhered in with ſome degree of rigor or cold fit. This ſpot ſpreads faſt, and the parts diſſolve into ulceration without apparent marks of inflammation.

To be treated by the moſt powerful antiſeptics internally, as in p. 160 and 161. Alſo

℞ Infuſ. Roſar. rubr. ℥iv.
Acid. muriat. gutt. viij. m. *A ſpoonful often.*

External applications of the ſame kind; as,

℞ Infuſ. Chamomel. ℥vi.
Acid. muriat. gutt. x j. m. *With which the ſore is to be frequently waſhed.*

℞ Infus. Salviæ, cum
Acid. muriat.

℞ Mel. Rosæ, ℥i.
Acid. muriat. gutt. iv. m. *Liniment for the sore.*

℞ Cataplasm. Dauci.

The primæ viæ to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 273.

*Swelling of Breasts.*

To be paillated, till puberty, by the use of emollients, as in p. 181.

*White Swelling.*

Treated as in p. 211.

*Curved Spine and Palsy.*

The seat of this injury varies, being either the neck, back, or upper part of the loins. Its first symptoms in children are irregular twitchings in the muscles of the thighs, succeeded by dislike to motion. An incapacity to move next takes place; along with it the extremities lose much of their sensibility. This incapacity prevails in various degrees; but the use of the extremities, in time, comes to be totally lost, and a remarkable rigidity of the ankles is at the same time conspicuous.

To be treated by the formation of a drain or issue, as directed in p. 235, on each side the seat of the injury, giving support to the parts above by machinery, and employing tonics at the same time to forward their success.

*Simple Debility of Lower Extremities.*

This is a complaint not very frequent. It is the effect of preceding disease, but it shows no marks, during its continuance, of being complicated with any other affection. The only symptom is the *debility itself*, gradually increasing, till, in four or five weeks from its commencement, the use of the limbs is entirely lost.

To be treated by blifters and cauftics to the fcrum, by ftimulant applications to the legs and thighs, as in p. 112; and by the ufe of irons, to give fupport till the ftrength of the parts is reftored.

*Debility, with Difcolouration.*

This differs from the former in being, apparently, a general affection of the fyftem. The children become weakly, and drag their legs after them; the head enlarges, the limbs become emaciated, and over the whole there appears a deep leaden blue colour.

To be treated by cordials and tonics internally, and externally by warm fea-bathing, friction, and ftimulants.

*Curvature of Bones, with Injury.*

To be treated as in p. 235.

*Whitlow.*

To be treated as in p. 205; alfo,

℞ Ungt. Althææ, ℥ij.
Sp. Vin. Camphorat. ʒij.
Opii, gr. vi. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Camphoræ, ʒi.
Ol. Palmæ, ℥viij. m. ft. Liniment.

*Boil.*

To be treated as phlegmon, p. 201.

*Chilblains.*

To be treated as in p. 205; alfo,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ʒi.
Macis, ʒfs.
Camphoræ, ʒij. m. ft. Liniment. *To be ufed night and morning.*

*Burns.*

To be treated as in p. 188.

*External Injuries of Bones.*

These consist of luxations and fractures; and the rules for their treatment are the same as in the adult, detailed in pp. 232 and 234.

*Morbid Adhesion of Tongue.*

To be treated by the operation.

Swallowing of tongue to be attended to; and, on restoring it to its place, the hæmorrhage, if considerable, to be stopped by Petit's instrument.

*Hiccough*

Forms a mild species of convulsion, to which infancy and childhood are much subjected.

In infancy, to be treated by correcting predominant acidity, and by absorbents, as in p. 272.

In childhood, by counteracting irritability, by the use of vinegar or the citric acid, or any powerful stimulus, suspending the feeling for a time.

*Bleeding at the Nose.*

To be treated as in p. 118.

*Affections of Navel.*

*Hæmorrhage.*

Bleeding, or a rawness, is apt to arise on the separation of the cord. It is the effect of a soft fungus, preventing the skin stretching, as usual, over the mouths of the vessels.

To be treated by compression, with lint secured by sticking, plaster, or a bandage; and, if necessary, the use of external styptics conjoined.

*Ulceration.*

To be treated by a ſinged rag, the application of abſorbents, a cabbage-leaf or toaſted raiſin, or, failing theſe, a gentle uſe of cauſtic.

Where more extenſive, and of a gangrenous nature, to be treated by antiſeptics, as in p. 274.

*Imperfect Separation of Cord.*

To be treated by the application of a new ligature, ſo as to enable it completely to ſhrink.

*Swelling of Prepuce.*

Yields to fomentations and ſcarification.

*Falling-down of Gut.*

To be treated by aſtringent lotions, after reducing it; and even injections of the ſame nature into the anus.

Where much inflammation, a ſaturnine injection, with laudanum, firſt made, before attempting the reduction.

*Diſcharge from the Vagina.*

The nature of theſe diſcharges, preceding puberty, is various, being either bloody, mucous, or purulent.

To be treated by ſaturnine lotion, as in p. 177; and, where obſtinate, by a ſlight uſe of mercury, in the form of the corroſive ſublimate, or the bark, and ſome of the balſams, as in p. 110.

*Contaminated Wounds.*

To be treated as in p. 189.

*Congenite Diſeaſes.*

*Deranged Circulation.*

The ſymptoms of this affection are, a diſcolouration of the face and neck, with a dark blue or leaden colour of the lips. The period of their appearance is ſoon after birth; and they continue to increaſe, attended with difficult reſpiration on motion; neither are the ſymptoms relieved by any means employed but confinement to one poſture.

Nothing, in the way of treatment, can be attempted.

*Deficiency of Cranium.*

*Hernia of the Brain.*

It is chiefly by want of fluctuation, by the effect of preſſure, and by its pulſation, that it is diſtinguiſhed from other tumors in this ſituation.

To be treated by a gradual compreſſion, made by a thin piece of lead appended to the child's cap.

*External Tumors.*

The partial kind is one conſpicuous at birth, on the cranium, reſembling in ſize an egg, and of a round form, with the ſkin diſcoloured.

Treatment, the uſe of aſtringents; as, fomentations of red wine or diluted brandy; compreſſion, by means of a piece of thin lead; puncture, where the contents are daily augmenting.

The general ſpecies of external tumor yields to time and the uſe of warm aſtringent embrocations; as, a ſolution of vinegar, ſal-ammoniac, or camphorated ſpirits.

*Spina Bifida*

Admits of no cure; even preſſure is hardly admiſſible.

*Parenchymatous Tumors.*

Yield to aſtringents, to preſſure, or extirpation.

*Hernias.*

The umbilical treated by compreſſion, by means of ſticking-plaſter, or a bandage.

The inguinal generally yields to cold bathing; and, when more advanced, to a truſs.

*Hydrocele*

Yields readily to the uſe of external aſtringents.

*Imperfection of Parts.*

*Imperforation of Vagina.*

To be treated as in p. 13.

*Of Anus.*

To be treated as in Surgery.

*Of Penis.*

To be treated as in Surgery.

*Of Lips.*

To be treated as in p. 218.

*Of Ears.*

To be treated as in p. 217.

*Of Eyes.*

To be treated, where the defect conſiſts in ſquinting, by drawing the diſtorted eye in a right direction, by directing its action that way.

*Of Feet.*

To be treated as in p. 235.

*Orpinal Marks.*

To be treated, where capable of relief, as deſcribed in p. 207.

# INDEX MEDICAMINUM.

## A.


Absorbentia ..... Pag. 69
*Absinthium* ..... 3
Sal absinthii
Tinct. absinthii
Decoct. absinthii
*Acetum Vini*
Acet. distillat.
Acid. acetos.
Acid. aromat.
Serum aceti
Syrup. aceti
Oxycrat. ..... 44
Cataplasm.
*Acidum Vitriolicum*
Acid. vitriol. dilut. ..... 4
Spt. æther. vitriol.
Æther vitriol.
Spt. æther. vitriol. comp.
Acid. vitriol. aromat.
Ungt. acid. vitriol. ..... 44
*Acidum nitrosum*
Acid. nitros. dilut. ..... 5
Spt. æther. nitros.

*Acidum muriaticum* ..... Pag. 5
Acid. muriat. dilut.
*Aconitum*
Extract. aconit.
Tinct. aconit.
*Abrotonum*
*Acetosa*
*Acorus*
*Aër fixus*
Cataplasm. ferment. ..... 6
Cataplasm. dauci ..... 44
Status elastic.
*Ærugo*
Ungt. ærugin. ..... 61
Aqua cupri ammoniat.
Aqua viridis Hartmann.
Oxymel ærug.
*Aloe*
Pulv. aloes cum ferro ..... 46
Pulv. aloes cum guiac.
Pulv. aloes cum canellâ
Pil. aloetic.
Pil. aloes comp.
Tinct. aloes ..... 7
Tinct. aloes comp.
Tinct. aloes vitriolat.
Vin. aloes ..... 45
*Allium*
Sinapism. ex allio
Ungt. ex allio ..... 78
*Althæa*
Decoct. altheæ
Syrup. altheæ
*Alumen*
Alum. ust. ..... 7 & 45
Pulv. styptic.
Coagulum alumin.
Serum alumin.
Solut. alumin.
Aqua alumin. comp.

*Amylum*
Mucilago amyli ..... Pag. 8 & 45
Trochiſci amyli
*Anethum*
Ol. anethi ..... 6
Aq. anethi
*Amygdalæ dulces*
*Ammoniacum*
Lac ammoniac. ..... 8
Emplaſt. ammon.
Ungt. ex ammon.
*Auguſtura*
Decoct. auguſtur.
Tinct. auguſtur.
*Alcohol vini* ..... 45
*Aniſum*
Ol. aniſi
Aq. aniſi comp.
*Albumen ovi*
*Agaricus*
*Antimonium*
Crocus antimon.
Sulphur. antimon. præcipit.
Pulvis antimonialis.
Antimon. uſt. cum nitro.
Antimon. tartariſat.
Vin. antimon.
Vin. antimon. tartariſat.
*Antiſpaſmodica* ..... 76
*Anthelmintica* ..... 78
*Arabicum*
Mucilag. Arabic. ..... 46
Emulſio Arabic.
*Anchuſa* ..... 45
*Ariſtolochia tenuis*
*Arnica*
Decoct. arnicæ ..... 9
Extract. arnicæ
*Arſenicum*
Solut. arſenic.
Ungt. arſenic.

*Arum* ..... Conferv. ari ..... Pag. 10
*Artemiſia*
*Argentum* ..... Argentum nitratum ..... 46
*Aſa-fœtida*
Pil. aſæ-fœtid. comp. ..... 10 & 46
Tinct. aſæ-fœtid.
Emplaſt. ———
*Aſarum* ..... Pulv. aſari comp. ..... 10
*Aſtringentia* ..... 72
*Aurantium Hiſp.*
Aq. cort. aurant. ..... 10
Syrup. cort. aurant.
Conferv. aurant.
*Aromatica*
*Avena* ..... Decoct. avenæ
*Axung. Porcina* ..... 46

B.

*Balſamum Canadenſe*
——— *Copaibæ* ..... 10 et 46
——— *Gileadenſe* ..... 11 et ib.
——— *Peruvianum*
——— *Toletanum* ..... Tinct. Tolet.
*Bardana* ..... Decoct. bardanæ ..... 11
*Barilla*
Soda purific.
Soda tartariſat.
Soda vitriolat.
*Belladonna*
Infuſ. belladon. ..... 11 et 47
Extract. belladon.
Emplaſt. belladon.
*Barytes* ..... Barytes muriata ..... 11
*Benzoinum*
Acid. benzoic. ..... 11 & 47
Tinct. benzoic.
Tinct. benzoic. comp.
Lac virginis
*Biſtorta* ..... 11

*Bolus Gallicus* ..... Pag. 11
*Borax*
Sal ſedativ. ..... 12 et 97
Collyrium boracis
*Bryonia* ..... 12
*Butyrum*

C.

*Calx viva*
Aq. kali pur.
Aq. calcis
Liniment. aq. calcis ..... 47
Cataplaſm. cum melle
*Calor*
*Cajeputæ ol.*
*Camphora*
Spt. vin. camphor. ..... 12 & 47
Emulſio camphorat.
Liniment. camph. comp.
Ol. camphor. cauſtic.
Ol. camphorat.
*Cancer*
Oculi cancrorum ..... 13
Chelæ cancrorum
*Cantharis* ..... 13 & 48
Tinct. cantharid.
Emplaſt. cantharid.
Ungt. cantharid.
Cerat. cantharid.
*Carbon* ..... Cataplaſm.
*Cardamomus minus* ..... 13
Tinct. cardamom.
Tinct. cardamom. comp.
*Carduus Benedictus* ..... Infuſ. card. benedict.
*Carvi*
Ol. carvi
Aq. carvi
Spt. carvi.
*Caryophyllum aromat.* ..... Ol. caryophyll.
*Caryophyllum rubrum* ..... Syrup. caryophyll.
*Caſcarilla*
Infuſ. caſcarill.

Extract. caſcarill. ..... Pag. 14
Tinct. caſcarill.
*Caſſia fiſtularis* .... Elect. caſſiæ
*Caſſia lignea* ..... Aq. caſſiæ
*Caſtoreum*
Tinct. caſtor.
Tinct. caſtor. comp.
*Catechu*
Tinct. catechu
Elect. catechu
Infuſ. catechu ..... 15
*Centaureum minus* .... Infuſ. centaur. min.
*Cera alba et flava*
Emulſio ceræ flavæ
Ceromel
Ungt. ceræ
Balſ. cum melle.
*Ceruſſa acetata* .... Tinct. comp.
*Chamæmelum* ..... Decoct. chamæmel.
*Cicuta*
Extract. cicut. ..... 16 & 79
Liniment. cicut.
Emplaſt. cicut.
Catâplaſm.
*Cineres clavellati*
Lixiv. purificat.
Lixiva acetata
Lixiva vitriolat
Lixiva tartariſat.
*Cinara*
*Cinnamomum*
Pulv. aromat.
Elect. aromat.
Tinct. cinn.
Tinct. cinn. comp.
*Coccinella* ..... 17
*Cochlearia* ..... Succ. cochlear. comp.
*Colchicum*
Syrup. colchici
Oxymel colchici

*Colocynthis* ..... Pag. 50
Extract. colocynth. comp.
*Columbo* ..... Tinct. columbæ
*Contrayerva* .... Pulv. contrayerv. comp.
*Coriandrum*
*Cornu cervi* .... Decoct. alb.
*Cortex Peruvianus* ..... 18
Extract. cort. Peruv.
Decoct. cort. Peruv.
Tinct. cort. Peruv.
Foment. cort. Peruv. ..... 49
Collyrium cort. Peruv.
*Creta alba*
Pulv. cret. comp. ..... 18
Pulv. cret. comp. cum opio
Potio cretacea
Trochisci cretæ
*Crocus*
Tinct croci
Syrup. croci
*Compressio*
*Cuprum vitriolatum*
*Cuprum ammoniacum*
*Corallium*
Pulv. dentifric.
Collyrium
*Curcuma*
*Cursuta*
*Cydonidum Malus* ..... Mucilag. Cydon.
*Cynosbatus* ..... Conserv. cynosbat.
*Cremor Lactis*
*Cuprum vitriolat.* ..... 19
Ungt. varia,
Aqua camphorata bates.

D.

*Daucus* ..... Cataplasm. simpl.
*Daucus Sylv.* .... Cataplasm. cum cicutâ
*Digitalis*
Infus. digitalis
Ungt. digitalis

*Dolichos*..... Pag. 17
*Dulcumara*.....Decoct. dulcumar.

E.

*Elaterium*
*Electricitas*

F.

*Faba*.....Cataplasm. .....50
*Fæces Vini*
Solut. cum aquâ
Vinum rubr. dilut.
*Fermentum panis*.....Cataplasm. effervescens
*Ferrum*
Mars saccharatus
Ferrum vitriol. ex sicc.
Colcothar. vitriol. ust.
Ferrum ammoniale
Tinct. ferri
Ferrum vitriol.
Ferrum tartarisat.
Tinct. ferri muriat.
Solut. ferri in oxycrat.....50
*Filix mas*.....20
*Fœniculum dulce*.....aqua fœniculi dulcis
*Fuligo ligni*
Tinct. fulig. ligni
Aqua vulneraria .....50
*Frigus*
*Fumaria*.....Infus. fumariæ.

G.

*Galbanum*
Pil. galban. comp.
Ungt. galban.
Emplast. galban.
*Galla*
Infus. gallar.
Ungt. gallar.

*Galla* ..... Pag. 27
*Gambogia* ..... 21
*Gentiana*
Extract. gentian.
Infuſ. gentiana comp.
Vin. gentian. comp.
Tinct. gentian. comp.
*Geofrea* ..... infuſ. geofreæ ..... 22
*Glycirrhiza*
Extract. glycirrh
Decoct. glycirrh.
Trochiſc. glycirrh.
*Granata mala* ..... Infuſ. granat.
*Gratiola*
Infuſ. gratiolæ
Extract. gratiolæ
*Guiacum*
Gum guiac.
Tinct. guiac.
Tinct. guiac. ammon.
Decoct. guiac.

## H.

*Hordeum*
Decoct. hordei
Pulv. hordei
*Hydrargyrus*
Hydrargyrus acetat. ..... 23
Hydrargyr. cum cretâ
Hydrargyr. calcinat.
Pil. hydrargyr.
Pil. Æthiopic.
Hydrargyr. ſulphur. nigr.
Pil. calomel. comp.
Hydrargyr. muriat. corroſiv.
Calomelas
Hydrargyr. vitriolat. flav.
Hydrargyr. precip. ciner.
Hydrargyr. nitrat. nitr.

Mercur. præcip. alb. ..... Pag. 31
Ungt. hydrargyr.
Emplaſt. mercurial.
——— ammoniacum cum merc.
——— lithargyrum cum merc.
Foment. gummoſ. cum lacte
Gargariſm. ejuſdem
Merc. calomel.
Ungt. calc. hydrargyr. alb.
Ungt. Norford ad cancrum
Ungt. hydrargyr. nitrat.
Cerat. nitr.
Balſam. mercurial.
Solut. hydrargyr. cum plumbo
Fumigat. cinnabar.
Hydrargyr. cum ſulphure ..... 53
*Helleborus albus* ..... Ungt. hellebori albi
*Hyoſciamus*
Extract. hyoſciam.
Ungt. hyoſciam.
Emplaſt. hyoſciam.
Tinct. odont. Hoff.

I.

*Ichthyocolla* ..... Emplaſt. adheſiv.
*Ipecacuanha*
Pulv. ipecacuan. comp. ..... 23
Pulv. pro ulcer.
*Jalapium* ..... 26
Pulv. jalap. comp.
Reſin. jalap.
Tinct. jalap.
*Juniperus*
Infuſ. juniper.
Ol. juniper.
Spt. juniper. comp.
*Juglans* ..... Decoct. juglan.

L.

*Lac vaccinum* ..... 53
*Ladanum* ..... Emplaſt. ladani

*Lapis calaminaris*
Pulv. preparat. ..... Pag. 53
Cerat. lap. calamin.
*Lavandula.*
Ol. lavand.
Spt. lavand.
Spt. lavand. comp.
*Lichen Islandicus* ..... Mucilag. lichen.
*Lilium album*
Mucilag. lil. alb. ..... 25
Cataplasm.
*Limonia malus*
Succ. limon.
Syrup. limon.
Aq. limon.
Ol limon.
*Lignum Campechense*
Extract. lig. Camp.
Decoct. lig. comp.
*Linum*
Infus. lini
Ol lini
Cataplasm. ex placent. ..... 54

M.

*Manna* ..... Serum mannæ ..... 25
*Magnesia alba* ..... Trochisci magnesiæ
*Mastícha* ..... Solut. in ol.
*Mandragora* ..... Pulv. cum melle
*Melampodium.*
Extract. melamp.
Tinct. melamp.
*Mel despumat.*
Mel acetat.
Mel rosar.
Ennema mellitum
Liniment. mellit.
*Mentha sativa*
Thea menth. ..... 26
Foment. ..... 54

*Mentha piperitidis* ..... Pag. 26
Ol. menth.
Aq. menth.
Spt. menth.
*Menyanthes.*
*Mezereon*
Decoct. mezereon.
Pulv.
*Micapanis*
Cataplasm. emolliens. ..... 54
——— antiphlogistic.
*Millepedæ* ..... 27
*Myrrha*
Tinct. myrrh.
Pulv. myrrh. comp.
—— cum. cort. Peruv.
*Minium* ..... 54
*Moschus*
Tinct. moschi ..... 27
Mixtur. moschat.

N.

*Nicotiana*
Infus. nicotian. ..... 54
Vin. nicotian.
Ennema fumor.
Foment. nicot.
*Nitrum*
Trochisci nitri ..... 27
Foment. nitri.
*Nix* ..... 54
*Nux moschata*, vel *myristica*
Ol. myristicæ ..... 27
Spt. myristicæ.

O.

*Olibanum* ..... Pulv. cum album. ovi
*Olea expressa*
*Oleum oliveæ* .... Liniment. simplex

*Opium*
Pil. opii ..... Pag. 28
Tinct. opii
Pulv. opiatus
Elect. opiatum
Tinct. opii camphorata
Trochiſci glycyrrh. cum opio
Cauſtic opiat. ..... 55
Liniment. opiat.
Emplaſt. opiat.
Infuſ. opii in vino

P.

*Papaver*
Extract. papaver. ..... 29
Syrup. papaver.
Foment. papaver.
Cataplaſm. papaver. ..... 55
*Petroleum*
Ol. petrolei ..... 29
Petrol. ſulphurat.
Aq. petrolei ..... 55
*Pimenta*
Aq. pimentæ ..... 29
Ol. pimentæ
Spt. pimentæ
*Pix liquida*
Ungt. è pice ..... 55
Lotio picis liquid.
*Pulſatilla nigricans*
Extract. pulſatil. N. ..... 29
Aq. pulſatil. N.
*Piper Indicum*, vel *capſicum* ..... 30
—— *longum*
—— *nigrum*
*Pyrethrum*
Decoct. pyrethri ..... 55
Gargariſm.

*Plumbum*
Amalga plumbi ..... Pag. 55
Lithargyr. acetat. ..... 56
Aq. lithargyr. acetat.
——— ——— comp.
——— ——— cum camphorâ
Ungt. lithargyr. acetat.
Ungt. lithargyr. acetat. comp.
Emplaſt. lithar.
——— ——— comp.
——— ——— cum reſinâ
Ceruſſa
Ungt. ceruſſæ

## Q.

*Quaſſia* ..... 30
*Quercus*
——— *marina*
Æthiop. vegetab.
Lotio querc. mar. ..... 56
Cataplaſm.

## R.

*Raphanus ruſtic.* ..... Aq. raphan. ruſtic. ..... 30
*Radix Indica Lapeziana*
*Rhamnus catharticus*
*Rheum*
Pulv. rhæi ..... 31
Pil. rhæi comp.
Infuſ. rhæi
Tinct. rhæi
Tinct. rhæi comp.
Tinct. rhæi cum aloe
Tinct. rhæi amara ..... 32
Tinct. rhæi dulc.
Vinum rhæi
*Reſina vulgaris.* ..... Emplaſt. reſin. ..... 57
*Ricinus* ..... Ol. ricini ..... 32
*Rhododendron.* ..... Decoct. rhododend.

*Roſæ pallidæ*
Syrup. roſæ ..... Pag. 32
Aq. roſæ
—— *rubræ*
Conſerv. roſar.
Infuſ. roſar.
Mel roſar.
Syrup. roſar.
*Roſmarinus*
Ol. roſmarin.
Spt. roſmarin.
Aq. roſmarin.
Foment. vinoſ.
*Rubia* ..... 57
*Ruta*
Decoct. rutæ ..... 33
Extract. rutæ
Ol. rutæ

S.

*Sabina*
Pulv. cum melle
Extract. ſabinæ
Ol. ſabinæ
Tinct. ſabin. comp.
*Sal ammoniacum*
Ammonia preparat.
Aqua ammoniæ
Aqua ammon. cauſtic.
Spt. ammoniæ
Spt. ammon. aſanat.
Spt. ammmon. fœtid.
Aq. ammon. acetat.
Oxycrat. ammon. ..... 57
Foment. cum camphor.
Liniment ammon.
Liniment. ammon. fortius
Emplaſt. ammonial.

*Sal marin.* ..... Pag. 34
Soda muriat.
Spt. fal. dulc. cum melle ..... 57
*Salix* ..... 34
*Salvia* ..... Infuſ. ſalviæ
*Sagapenum* .... Emplaſt. ſagapen.
*Sambucus*
Decoct. ſambuc.
Rob. ſambuc.
*Saccharum* ..... 57
*Sal cathart. amar.*
vel, *magneſia vitriolata* ..... 34
*Sapo alb. Hiſpan.* ..... 35
Solut. in lacte ..... 58
Liniment. ſapon. comp.
Opodeldoch. Steers.
Cerat. ſaponis
Emplaſt. ſapon.
*Sal Sodæ;* vel, *natron* .... Cataplaſm. natr. vitriol.
*Sanguis draconis* ..... Balſam. Locatelli ..... 59
*Santalum citrinum* ..... 35
*Santalum rubrum*
*Santonicum*
*Sarſaparilla*
Decoct. ſarſæ
Pulv. ſarſæ ..... 58
*Saſſafras* ..... Infuſ. ſaſſafras ..... 35
*Scammonium*
Elect. ſcammon.
Pulv. ſcammon. comp. ..... 36
——— cum aloe
——— cum calomel.
*Serpentaria*
Decoct. ſerpentar. ..... 38
Tinct. ſerpent.
*Secale* ..... Cataplaſm. ..... 58
*Semen cydoniorum* ..... Mucilag. ſem. cydon.
*Semen lini* ..... Cataplaſm.
*Spermaceti* ..... Cerat. ſpermaceti

*Scilla*
Pulv. ficcat. ..... Pag. 36
Conferv. fcillæ
Mel fcillæ
Tinct. fcillæ
Oxymel fcillit.
Pil. fcillæ
Tinct. fcillæ ..... ....37
Syrup. fcillæ
Vin. fcillit
*Seneka* ..... Decoct. fenekæ
*Scordium*
*Senna*
Extract. fennæ
Infuf. fennæ fimplex
——— tartarifata ..... 38
Infuf. tamarind. cum fenna
Pulv. fennæ comp.
Tinct. fennæ
*Sevum ovillum preparat.* .... Sevum ovill. in lacte coct. 39
*Simarouba* ..... Decoct. fimaroubæ
*Sinapi album*
Serum finapi
Cataplafm. vel epith. cum aceto ..... 59
*Sium* ..... 39
*Soda phofphorata*
*Spigelia*
*Spiritus vinofus rectificat.*
*Spiritus vinofus tenuior.*
*Spongia uſta*
*Stannum*
Amalgama ftanni ..... 40
Pulv. ad maculas. ..... 59
*Styrax*
Ungt. è ftyrace
—— cum camphorâ
*Stramonium* ..... Extract. fcammon. ..... 40
*Succinum*
Ol. fuccini rectific.
Sal fuccini

*Sulphuris flores*
Balſam. ſulphur. ..... Pag. 40
Sulphur. præcip.
Trochiſci ſulphuris

T.

*Tamarindus*
*Tanacetum*
*Taraxacum* ..... Decoct. taraxaci
*Tartari cryſtall.*
*Terebinthina chia* ..... 41
*Terebinthia veneta*
Spt. terebinth. ..... 59
Ungt. digeſtiv.
Cerat. mellis cum terebinth.
*Terebinthina vulgaris*
*Thus* ..... Emplaſt. thuris
*Tormentilla* ..... Decoct. tormentillæ ..... 41
*Tragacantha* ..... Mucilag. tragacanth.
*Triticum*
Pulv. tritici ..... 58
Cataplaſm. emolliens
——— antiphlogiſtic.
——— ferment.
*Tutia*
*Tuſſilago*
Infuſ. tuſſilag. ..... 41
Syrup. tuſſilag.

V.

*Valeriana ſylveſt.*
Infuſ. valerian.
Tinct. valerian.
——— —— volat.
*Veratrum*
Decoct. veratri ..... 42
Tinct. veratri
*Viola*
Infuſ. violar.
Syrup. violar.

*Vipera* ..... Vinum viperinum. ..... Pag. 42
*Vitellum ovi* ..... 60
*Vitrum* ..... Pulv. ophthalmic.

U.

*Ulmus* ..... Decoct. ulmi ..... 42
*Uva ursi* .... Infus. uvæ ursi

Z.

*Zincum calcinat.*
Zincum ustum
——— vitriolat.
Aq. zinci vitriolat. ..... 60
——— cum camphorâ
Ungt. zinci
——— vitriolat.

# ENGLISH NAMES OF THE MEDICINES.

A.

*Acid*
Vitriolic ..... Page 4
——— diluted
——— æther of
——— aromatic æther of
Compound æther of
Aromatic æther of
Ointment of ..... 44
Nitrous
——— diluted
——— æther of

*Aloes*
Powder of with steel ..... 6
Ditto with guiac.
Ditto with wild cinnamon
Pills of
Compound pills of
Tincture of
Compound tincture of
Vitriolated tincture of
Wine of

*Alum*
Burned ditto ..... Page 7
Compound powder of
Whey of
Compound water of ..... 48
*Anguſtura* ..... 8
Decoction of
Tincture of
*Aniſe*
Oil of
Compound ſpirit of
*Antimony*
Crocus of
Golden ſulphur of
Antimonial powder
Antimony precipitated with nitre, or James's powder
Tartariſed antimony ..... 9
Antimonial wine
——— ——— of tartariſed antimony
*Arſenic*
Solution of
Ointment of ..... 46
*Agaric* ..... 45
*Alkanet*
*Aſa-fœtida*
Compound pills of ..... 10
Tincture of
Plaſter of ..... 46
*Aſarabacca* ..... Compound powder of ..... 10
*Armenian bole*
Powder of ..... 47
Infuſion of
*Artichoke* ..... 15
*Ammoniac ſalt* ..... 34
Prepared ditto
Water of
Cauſtic water of
Spirit of
Aromatic ſpirit of
Fœtid ſpirit of

Acetated water of
Oxycrate of ..... Page 57
Camphorated fomentation of
Liniment of
Strong ditto of
Plaſter of
*Amber*
Oil of ..... 40
Salt of
*Ammoniated copper* ..... 19

B.

*Birthwort*
Decoction of ..... 46
*Balſam*
Canada ..... 10
Capivi
Peruvian
Of Tolu
Of Gilead ..... 11
*Burdock* ..... Decoction of
*Barytes*
*Benjamin*
Acid of
Tincture of
Compound tincture of
Virgin's milk ..... 47
*Biſtort* ..... 11
*Briony* ..... 12
*Butter* ..... 47
*Bitter apple* ..... Compound extract of ..... 17
*Blue vitriol*
Ointment of ..... 50
Bate's camphorated water of
*Blue cardinal flower* ..... Decoction of
*Black hellebore* ..... 52
Tincture of
Extract of
*Barbadoes tar*
Oil of
Sulphurated tar

*Buck-thorn* ..... Syrup of ..... Page 30
*Bitter cathartic* ..... 34
*Burnt ſponge* ..... 39
*Bear's whortle-berry* ..... Infuſion of ..... 42
*Bear* ..... Cataplaſm of ..... 50
*Barley* ..... 51
*Black pepper* ..... 30

C.

*Carbonic acid* ..... 44
Fermenting poultice
Carrot poultice
Elaſtic ſtate
*Cajeput oil* ..... 12
*Camphor*
Vinous ſpirit of
Emulſion of
Oil of ..... 47
Liniment of ..... 48
Cauſtic oil of
*Charcoal*
Powder of ..... 48
Cataplaſm of
*Crab*
Eyes of ..... 13
Claws of
*Carraway*
Oil of
Spirit of
Troches of
*Compreſſion* ..... 49
*Cowhage* ..... 19
*Caſtor oil* ..... 32
*Colts'-foot*
Infuſion of
Syrup of
*Coral*
Dentifrice of ..... 49
Eye-waſh of

*Cream*
*Carrot*.....Poultice of.....Page 50
*Cold*
*Cow-milk*
*Calamy*
Prepared powder of
Cerate of
*Crumb of Bread* .....54
*Caſtile Soap* .....35
Solution of .....58
Compound liniment of
Cerate of
Plaſter of
*Cryſtals of Tartar* .....40
*Cabbage tree*.....Infuſion of .....22
*Cloves* .....Oil of
*Clove July flower*....Syrup of
*Caſſia of the cane* ....Electuary of
*Caſſia of the bark* ....Water of
*Chamomile*.....Decoction of .....15
*Cinnamon*
Aromatic powder
Aromatic electuary
Tincture of
Compound tincture of
*Cochineal*
*Columbo*.....Tincture of.....17
*Counterpoiſon*.....Compound powder of
*Coriander*
*Chalk*
Compound powder of
Ditto with opium
Chalk potion

D.

*Dill*
Oil of .....8

Water of
*Deadly nightſhade*
Extract of
Infuſion of
*Dragon's blood*..... Locatelli's balſam..... Page 59
*Dandelion* ..... Decoction of..... 40

E.

*Expreſſed oils*
*Elder*..... 27
Syrup of
Decoction of
*Electricity*..... 50

F.

*Fumitory* ..... 20
*Frankincenſe*..... Compound plaſter of ..... 59

G.

*Galban*
Compound pills of..... 21
Ointment of..... 51
Plaſter of
*Galls*..... 21
*Gamboge*
*Gentian*
Extract of
Compound infuſion of
Wine of
Tincture of
*Guiac*
Gum of ..... 22
Tincture of
Ammoniated ditto of
*Gum Kino*..... Tincture of ..... 24
*Guinea pepper* ..... 29

*Ginger*
Infuſion of ..... Page 43
Syrup of
Tincture of

H.

*Hop* ..... 60
*Hog's lard* ..... 46
*Heat* ..... 47
*Holy thiſtle* ..... 13
*Hemlock*
Extract. of ..... 16
Liniment of
Plaſter of
Fomentation of
Poultice of
*Henbane*
Extract. of ..... 23
Ointment of
Plaſter of
*Honey*
Acetated ditto ..... 54
Ditto of roſes
Liniment of
*Horſe radiſh* ..... 30
*Hartſhorn*
Water of
Decoction of
*Hedge hyſſop*
Infuſion
Extract of

I.

*Impure foſſile alkali* ..... 11
Purified ſoda
Tartariſed ſoda
Vitriolated ſoda

*Japan earth*
Tincture of
Electuary of
Infusion of
*Iron*
Filings of
Sugar of
Dried vitriol of
Burnt colothar of
Ammoniated ditto
Tincture of
Vitriolated steel
Tartarised ditto
Muriated tincture of
Solution of in oxycrate ..... Page 30
*Jalap*
Compound powder of ..... 23
Resin of
Tincture of
*Ipecacuhan*
Compound powder of
Wine of ..... 24
*Juniper*
Infusion of
Oil of
Compound spirit of
*Jamaica pepper*
Oil of
Water of
Spirit of
*Indian root* ..... 30
*Ice* ..... 51
*Isinglass* ..... 03
*Iceland liverwort* ..... Mucilage of ..... 24

L.

*Leopard's bane* ..... 9
*Lesser centaury* ..... Infusion of ..... 48
*Ladies' smock* ..... 13

*Leſſer cardamom*
Tincture of
Compound tincture of
*Leek*..... Bulb of, with honey..... Page 48
*Lavender*
Oil of ..... 24
Spirit of
Compound ſpirit of
*Logwood*
Extract of
Decoction of
*Lemon*
Juice of ..... 25
Syrup of
Water of
Oil of
*Linſeed*
Infuſion of
Oil of ..... 54
Poultice of ..... 30
*Long pepper*
*Ladanum*..... Compound plaſter of ..... 53
*Liquorice*
Extract of..... 22
Decoction of
Troches of
*Lead*
The amalgam of ..... 55
Litharge ..... 56
Acetated lead
Water of ditto
Compound water of ditto
Compound water of ditto with camphor
Ointment of acetated lead
Compound ointment of ditto
Litharge plaſter
Compound litharge plaſter
Litharge plaſter with reſin
White lead
Ointment of ditto
Acetated ointment of ditto

M.

*Meadow saffron*
Syrup of
Oxymel of
*Male fern* ..... Page 20
*Mercury*
Acetated ..... 23
Cretised ditto
Calcined ditto
Pills of
Compound calomel ditto
Æthiopic pills
Corrosive muriated ditto
Mild muriated ditto
Yellow vitriolated ditto
Grey precipitated ditto
Red nitrated ditto
White precipitated ditto
Ointment of ..... 51
Plaster of
Litharged plaster of
Ammoniac plaster of
Fomentation of
Cerate of calomel
White calx ointment
Norford's ditto ..... 25
Nitrated ditto
Solution of with lead
Cinnabar fumigations
Phagadenic water
Alumi. ated water
Bellostes liquor
*Magnesia* ..... Troches of
*Manna* ..... Whey of
*Mastic.*
*Marsh trefoil* ..... 26
*Mezereon* .... Decoction of
*Musk*
Tincture of
Mixture of

*Myrrh*
Tincture of
Compound powder of
*Madder* ..... Page 33
*Mutton fuet* ..... 39

N.

*Nitre*
Troches of ..... 27
Fomentation of
*Nutmeg*
Oil of
Spirit of

O.

*Oats* ..... 10
*Opium*
Pills of
Tincture of
Powder of
Electuary of
Camphorated tincture of
Troches of
Cauſtic of ..... 55
Liniment of
Plaſter of
Wine infuſion of
*Oak* ..... Infuſion of ..... 56

P.

*Pot and pearl-aſh*
Acetated ditto
Vitriolated ditto
Tartariſed ditto
*Peruvian bark*
Powder of ..... 18
Extract of
Decoction of
Tincture of
Cataplaſm of ..... 49
Fomentation of
Eyewaſh of

*Peppermint*
Oil of
Water of
Spirit of
*Poppy*
Extract of
Syrup of
*Pellitory* ..... Page 30
Gargle of ..... 59
*Proof spirit* ..... 39
*Pale roses*
Syrup of ..... 32
Water of
*Phosphorated soda* ..... 39
*Plaster of Paris* .... Cataplasm of ..... 51
*Pomegranate* ..... Infusion of ..... 22

## Q.

*Quicklime*
Water of
Caustic lixivium of
*Quince* ..... Mucilage of ..... 19
*Quassy* ..... 30

## R.

*Rhubarb*
Powder of
Compound pills of
Infusion of
Tincture of
Compound tincture of
Tincture of, with aloes
Bitter tincture of
Sweet tincture of
Wine of
*Rosemary*
Oil of ..... 33
Spirit of
Hungary water

*Rue*
Extract of
Oil of
Infusion of
*Red Sanders* ..... Page 35
*Rectified spirit of wine* ..... 39
*Resin, plaster of* ..... 57
*Red roses*
Conserve of
Infusion of

S.

*Southernwood* ..... 5
*Sweet flag* ..... 6
*Starch*
Mucilage of ..... 7
Troches of
Powder of
*Sweet almonds* ..... Oil of ..... 45
*Spirit of wine* ..... Thedeus's water
*Silver* ..... Nitrated ditto ..... 48
*Seville orange*
Water of
Syrup of
Conserve of
*Spanish fly*
Tincture of ..... 15
Plaster of
Ointment of
Cerate of
*Sugar of lead* ..... Tincture of ..... 15
*Scurvy-grass* ..... Compound juice of ..... 17
*Saffron*
Tincture of ..... 18
Syrup of
*Sweet fennel* ..... 20
*Spearmint* ..... Infusion of ..... 26
*Slaters*, or *woodlice* .... Wine of
*Savine*
Extract of ..... 33

Decoction of
Oil of
Tincture of
*Saſſafras* ..... Page 34
*Sea ſalt* ..... Muriated ſoda
*Sage* ..... Infuſion of
*Sarſaparilla* .. Decoction of ..... 35
*Saſſaſ as*
Infuſion of
Electuary of
*Scammony*
Compound powder of ..... 36
Powder of with aloes
——— with calomel
*Squill*
Dried powder of
Conſerve of
Honey of
Oxymel of
Pills of
Tincture of ..... 37
Syrup of
Wine of
*Seneka* ..... Decoction
*Senna*
Electuary of
Extract of
Simple infuſion of
Tartariſed infuſion of ..... 38
Infuſion of with tamarinds
Compound powder of
Tincture of
*Snakeroot*
Decoction of
Tincture of
*Simarouba* ——— Decoction of
*Spermaceti* - —Cerate of ..... 58
*Snow* ..... 55
*Seawreck*
Cataplaſm of ..... 56
Vegetable æthiops

*Sugar* ..... Page 57
*Sulphur*
Flowers of ..... 59
Ointment of
Balfam of

## T.

*Turmeric* ..... 19
*Tobacco*
Infufion of
Wine of
Injection of ..... 54
Fomentation of
*Tar* ..... Water of ..... 30
*Tin* ..... Powder for fpecks ..... 59
*Thorn apple* ..... Extract of ..... 40
*Tamarind* ..... Infufion of
*Tanfy*
*Turpentine*
Liniment of ..... 41
Digeft. ointment of ..... 51
Ce ate of
*Tormentil* ..... Decoction of ..... 41
*Tragacanth* ..... Mucilage of

## Y.

*Yellow gentian* ..... 11
*Yellow Sanders* ..... 35

## W.

*Wild briar* ..... Conferve of ..... 19
*Wild carrot*
*Woody nightfhade* .... Decoction of
*Wild cucumber* ..... 20
*Woodfoot* ..... Tincture of
*Walnut tree* ..... 24
*White Lily* ..... Mucilage of ..... 25
*Willow* ..... 34

*Wormwood* ..... Page 35
*Water germander* ..... 37
*White muſtard* .... Whey of ..... 39
*Water parſnip*
*Wild valerian*
Infuſion of ..... 41
Tincture of
Ammoniated ditto of
*White hellebore*
Decoction of ..... 42
Tincture of
*Wormwood*
Salt of ..... 3
Decoction of
*Wolfsbane*
Extract of ..... 5
Tincture of
*Woodſorrel* ..... Juice of
*White of egg*
Alum curd ..... 45
White liniment
*Wild cinnamon* ..... 12
*Winter's bark*
Infuſion of ..... 14
Extract of
Tincture of
*White and yellow wax*
Emulſion of
Ceromel ..... 48
Ointment of
Cerate of yellow ditto
Compound plaſter of ..... 49

V.

*Vinegar*
Diſtilled ..... 3
Concentrated
Aromatic
Syrup of
Whey of

Oxycrate of
Cataplaſm of
*Verdigriſe*
Azure water of ..... Page 44
Hartmann's green water of
Oxymel of

Z.

*Zinc*
Calx or flowers of
Vitriolated zinc
Water of ditto.....60
Camphorated water of ditto
Ointment of
Vitriolated ointment of
Camphorated ditto.
*Violet*
Infuſion of .....42
Syrup of
*Viper*..... Wine of

# INDEX OF DISEASES.

## A.


AGUE ..... Page 169
*Angina Maligna* ..... 145
Apoplexy ..... 126
  ſymptoms of
  cure of
  Preſcriptions for
*Amenorrhœa* ..... 139
Appetite ..... 126
  canine. *Vide* Worms, Diabetes, &c.
  loſs of. *Vide* Fever, Dyſpepſia, &c.
*Arthritis* ..... 113
*Aſcites* ..... 126
Aſthma ..... 131
  ſymptoms of fit of
  cure of
  Preſcriptions for ..... 132


## B.


Blindneſs ..... 173
  cure of
  Preſcriptions for

Boils, treatment of. *Vide* Topical Inflammation, I.
Breaſts, inflamed. *Vide* Schirrus
Bubo ..... Page 154
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Bleeding at the Noſe ..... 118
management of
Preſcriptions for
Burns and Bruiſes, treatment of. *Vide* Topical Inflammation, I. ..... 95

C,

Cancer ..... 171
deſcription of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Calculus in the Bladder of Urine
ſymptoms of
cure of ..... 172
Preſcriptions for
Cachectic Diseases ..... 144
Canine Madneſs
ſymptoms of
cure of ..... 142
Preſcriptions for ..... 143
Catarrh ..... 121
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for ..... 122
Celiac Paſſion. *Vide* Rickets
Chancre ..... 154
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Cholera Morbus ..... 133
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for

Cholic ..... Page 133
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for ..... 134
Cholic Poitou
Chincough ..... 132
description of
cure of ..... 134
Prescriptions for
*Chorea St. Viti* ..... 130
Clap ..... 148
general cure of
Prescriptions for ..... 149
Spurious Clap ..... 151
COMPLICATED DISEASES ..... 167
Contagion
means of preventing effects of ..... 176
Convulsions. *Vide* Epilepsy.
Costiveness ..... 172
cure of
Prescriptions for
*Confluent Small Pox* ..... 117
Croup ..... 105
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
Cramp in Stomach. Vide *Hysteria*
*Cynanche tonsillaris* ..... 103
——— *trachealis* ..... 105
CUTANEOUS DISEASES ..... 174
Chronic Weakness ..... 135

D.

Deafness (*Paracusis*) ..... 174
*Diarrhœa* ..... 134
*Diabetes* ..... 135
Difficulty of Urine ..... 171
*Distinct Small Pox* ..... 116
Dropsy ..... 159
cure of

Dropſy of the Skin ..... Page 159
Preſcriptions for
Dyſentery ..... 122
ſymptoms of
cure of ..... 123
Preſcriptions for ..... 124
*Dyſpepſia* ..... 135
Dry belly-ache ..... 134
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Devonſhire Cholic
Difficult Menſtruation ..... 140
Dyſmenorrhœa

## E.

*Elephantiaſis* ..... 166
*Enteritis* ..... 108
*Epiſtaxis* ..... 106
Epilepſy
ſymptoms of ..... 128
diviſion of, into ſympathetic and idiopathetic
cure of ſympathetic
cure of idiopathetic ..... 129
Preſcriptions for
*Eryſipelas* ..... 116
Efflorescences on Skin ..... 174

## F.

Fainting fits. Vide *Hyſteria* ..... 138
Fever ..... 96
inflammatory
intermittent ..... 167
remittent ..... 168
ſlow
nervous ..... 167
putrid ..... 125

Fever
yellow ..... Page 144
puerperal ..... 145
hectic
Flooding ..... 140
ſymptoms of ..... 120
cure of ..... 121
Preſcriptions for
Framboeſia ..... 159

G.

Gaſtritis ..... 107
Gleet ..... 153
cure of
Preſcriptions for
*Gonorrhœa virulenta* ..... 138
——— ——*benigna* ..... 151
Gout ..... 113
ſymptoms of
cure of
prevention of ..... 114
Preſcriptions for ..... 115
*Gutta Serena*

H.

Heartburn. *Vide* Dyſpepſia ..... 174
*Hæmoptysis* ..... 119
*Hæmorrhois* ..... 120
*Hemiplegia* ..... 126
*Hepatitis* ..... 108
*Hernia Humoralis* ..... 153
Hectic Fever. *Vide* Pulmonary Conſumption ..... 125
deſcription of
Hiccup. Vide *Hyſterics* ..... 138
Herpes
ſymptoms of ..... 174
cure of
Preſcriptions for

*Hydrops* ..... Page 159
*Hydrocephalus*
*Hydrothorax*
*Hydrophobia* ..... 172
Hypochondriaſis ..... 139
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Hyſterics ..... 138
cure of
Preſcriptions for

## I.

Inflammatory Diseases defined ..... 95
Cooling drink for
*Icterus* ..... 179
*Iſchuria* ..... 207
Iliac Paſſion. *Vide* Cholic ..... 85
Indigeſtion
Inflammatory Fever ..... 96
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Inflammation topical ..... 99
definition of
cure
Preſcriptions for ..... 276
Inflammation of the Eyes ..... 102
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Inflammatory ſore-throat ..... 103
ſymptoms of
cure of ..... 104
Preſcriptions for
Inflammation of Stomach
ſymptoms of ..... 107
cure of
Preſcriptions for

Inflammation of Inteſtines
ſymptoms of ..... Page 108
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Inflammation of the Liver

1. *Acute.*

ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for

2. *Chronic.*

ſymptoms of ..... 109
cure of
Inflammation of the Kidney,
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for ..... 100
Influenza. Vide Catarrh ..... 121
Intermittent Fever ..... 167
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Inteſtines, inflammation of ..... 108
Itch ..... 175
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Jaundice ..... 162
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Jaundice of Infants

K.

Kidney, inflammation of ..... 30
King's Evil ..... 164
Preſcriptions for

L.

Leprosy ..... Page 166
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for.
Liver, inflammation of ..... 108
Local Diseases ..... 169
Lock-jaw ..... 129
cure of
Prescriptions for
Lock-jaw of Infancy
Looseness ..... 134
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
*Lues Venerea* ..... 155
Lumbago. Vide Rheumatism ..... 110
Lues of Infancy ..... 159
cure of

M.

Morbid Feelings of Parts ..... 151
Measles ..... 117
symptoms of
cure of
dregs of ..... 117
Prescriptions for ..... 118
Mollites Ossium ..... 165
*Morbilli* ..... 117
*Mania* ..... 140
*Menorrhagia* ..... 120
Madness ..... 140
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for

N.

*Nephritis* ..... 109

Nervous Diseases ..... Page 125
Nervous Fever
symptoms of
cure of
Prescription for ..... 126
Nose, bleeding at ..... 118

O.

*Obstipatio* ..... 172
*Odontalgia*
*Ophthalmia* ..... 102
Obstruction of Urine ..... 151
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for

P.

Palsy ..... 126
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
Peripneumony ..... 105
symptoms of
cure of ..... 106
*Phthisis pulmonalis* ..... 125
Piles ..... 120
cure of
Prescriptions for
Pissing evil ..... 135
symptoms of
cure of
Phrensy ..... 100
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
Pleurisy
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for ..... 107

*Pertuſſis* ..... Page 132
Pox. ſmall
Pulmonary Conſumption ..... 125
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Phymoſis ..... 149
*Paraphymoſis*
*Pſora* ..... 221
Pimples ..... 223
ſymptoms of
cure of
Putrid fever ..... 144
ſymptoms
cure of
Puerperal fever ..... 145
ſymptoms of
cure of
Putrid Sore-throat ..... 145
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for ..... 146
Pyroſis ..... 132
Peſtis ..... 145
Plague
ſymptoms of ..... 116
cure of ..... 145
prevention of

## Q.

Quartan intermittent ..... 167
Quinſy. *Vide* Sore-throat ..... 103

## R.

Remittent fever ..... 168
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Reſolution of Inflammation ..... 177

Retention ..... Page 139
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Rheumatiſm ..... 110
ſymptoms of
treatment of acute ſpecies of ..... 111
treatment of chronic ſpecies of ..... 112
Preſcriptions for
Rickets ..... 165
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for ..... 166
Riſus Sardonicus ..... 129
Roſe ..... 116
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for

S.

Sardonic laugh ..... 166
Scald head ..... 176
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Scarlet Fever ..... 118
ſymptoms of
Preſcriptions for
*Scorbutus*
Scrophula ..... 164
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for ..... 165
Scurvy ..... 161
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
*Sciatica. Vide* Rheumatiſm ..... 110
Seminal weakneſs ..... 151
ſymptoms of
cure of

Sibbens ..... Page 159
symptoms of
cure of
Slow Fever ..... 167
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
Small pox ..... 116
definition
cure of ..... 117
Prescriptions for
Spitting of blood ..... 119
cure of
Prescription for
Stomach, inflammation of ..... 107
Stomach complaints ..... 135
symptoms of
cure of ..... 136
Prescriptions for
St. Vitus's Dance ..... 130
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
Suppression of Urine ..... 109
Suppuration ..... 100
Suppression ..... 139
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
Swelling of Cord ..... 15[illegible]
Swelled testicle ..... 153
symptoms of
cure of
Prescriptions for
Swelled Lymphatics ..... 152
Swelling of the inguinal glands ..... 154
*Synocha*
*Synochus* ..... 167
Shingles ..... 174

## T

Teeth ..... Page 172
treatment of ..... 173
Tertian intermittent ..... 167
*Tetanus* ..... 127
Tetany ..... 129
Tinea
Toothach ..... 211
history of
cure of
*Trismus* ..... 75
*Tabes Dorsalis* ..... 143
Tympany ..... 219
Prescriptions for ..... 344
*Typhus* ..... 125
*putrida* ..... 144
*Typhus Icterodes* ..... 145
*puerperarum*

## V.

*Variola* ..... 116
Venereal disease ..... 147
cure of
Prescriptions for
*Vermes* ..... 169
*Vertigo. Vide* Inflammatory Fever ..... 96
Urine, suppression and difficulty of ..... 171

## Y.

Yaws ..... 159
symptoms of ..... 162
cure of
Prescriptions for
Yellow fever ..... 145
symptoms of
Prescriptions for

W.

Want of menſtruation ..... Page 139
Warts ..... 152
Water in the head ..... 159
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Water in the cheſt ..... 159
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Water in the belly ..... 160
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Water braſh ..... 132
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Whites ..... 151
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for
Worms ..... 169
ſymptoms of
cure of
Preſcriptions for

# INDEX TO LOCAL DISEASES,

## *OR SURGERY.*

### PART II.

### A.


ACUTE pain of vein ..... Page 190
Adhesion of wounds ..... 181
Affections of female nipples ..... 220
Amputation ..... 236
*Aneurism* ..... 190
——— true
——— false
——— varicose
Anasarcous hydrocele of testites ..... 229
——— ——— of cord
Ascites ..... 223


### B.


Bandages ..... 236
——— for head ..... 237
——— face ..... 238
——— neck

Bandages for ſhoulders ..... Page 238
———— chest and belly ..... 239
———— *perinæum*
———— extremities
Bony ſwellings ..... 212
Bronchocele ..... 209
Burſal ſwellings
Burns ..... 188

## C.

Capſular ſwellings ..... 210
Concrete ditto ..... 211
Calculous affections ..... 228
———— in kidneys
———— bladder
Compreſſion of head ..... 213
Concuſſion of ditto
Chilblains ..... 205
Corns ..... 208

## D.

Diſeaſes of the eye ..... 214
———— of the ears ..... 217
———— of the noſe and throat
———— of the lips ..... 218
———— of the mouth and teeth
———— of the neck and throat ..... 219
———— of the female breaſts
———— of the cheſt ..... 222
———— of the belly ..... 223
———— of the penis, and urinary organs ..... 227
Dentition ..... 218
Dentile Aphthæ
Dentile fever ..... 220
Diarrhœa ..... 209
Dryneſs of ear ..... 217

Diſtortions ..... Page 235
——— of ſpine
——— of joints
——— of limbs

E.

*Ecchymoſis* of vein ..... 189
Excoriation of lips ..... 218
Effuſion of blood in cheſt ..... 222
——— of air in ditto
——— of water in ditto
——— of matter in ditto ..... 223
Encyſted hydrocele of the cord ..... 225
Excreſcences ..... 230

F.

Falling down of gut ..... 230
Femoral hernia ..... 226
Fracture of head ..... 213
Fractures ſimple
——— compound

G.

Ganglion ..... 210

H.

Harelip ..... 218
Hernia ..... 226
Hematocele
Hemorrhage of throat ..... 217
Hydrocele ..... 224

I.

Injuries of head ..... 213
Incontinence of urine ..... 230

Impaction of the ear ..... Page 217
Iſſues ..... 195
Inflammation topical
——— of ear ..... 202
——— of throat
——— hepatic
——— lacteal mammary ..... 203
——— of teſticles ..... 204
Lumbar abſceſs ..... 205
Luxations ..... 234

M.

Morbid ſymptoms of wounds ..... 18
Morbid conſequences of blood-letting ..... 189

N.

*Necroſis* ..... 195

O.

Obſtruction of urine ..... 229
Original marks ..... 207

P.

Piles ..... 228
*Phymoſis* ..... 227
*Phlegmon* ..... 201

R.

Roſe ..... 201

S.

*Sarcocele* ..... 227
Scrotal hernia ..... 226
Suppreſſion of urine ..... 230
Sinous ulcer of anus ..... 231

Sprains ..... Page 206
Suppuration ..... 79
——— of wounds ..... 182
Swelled tonſils and uvula ..... 217
*Spina bifida* ..... 212

T.

Toothach ..... 220
Tympany ..... 224

V.

Vaginal hydrocele ..... 224
Varicocele ..... 226
Venereal buboes ..... 204

U.

Ulcers ..... 191
—— local
—— benign
—— vitiated fluid ..... 192
—— vitiated ſolid
——— ——— with fungus ..... 193
——— ——— with ſinus ..... 194
——— ——— with callus
——— ——— with caries ..... 195
—— cutaneous ..... 196
—— conſtitutional ..... 197
—— venereal
—— cancerous ..... 198
—— ſcrofulous
—— ſcorbutic ..... 199
—— of the ear ..... 217
—— of the noſe ..... 218
Umbilical hernia ..... 226

W.

Wounds ..... 181

Wounds from puncture ..... Page 182
——— contuſed and lacerated
——— of veins and lymphatics ..... 183
——— of nerves
——— of tendons
——— of ligaments
——— of face ..... 184
——— of eyelid, and ball
——— of throat
——— of cheſt
——— of lungs ..... 185
——— of thoracic coverings and diaphragm
——— of abdomen
——— of inteſtines ..... 186
——— of ſtomach
——— of omentum and meſentery
——— of liver ..... 187
——— of gall bladder
——— of kidneys
——— of bladder of urine
——— of uterus
——— gun-ſhot
——— contaminated ..... 119

# INDEX OF DISEASES

## TO PART III,

## *OR MIDWIFERY.*

### A.

AFFECTION of breasts during pregnancy .. Page 244
Abortion ..... 248
Anomalous labours ..... 263
Accidental diseases during pregnancy ..... 247

### B.

Brachial case in manual labours ..... 261

### C.

Circumstances favouring conception ..... 241
*Cardialgia* ..... 244
Convulsions in pregnancy ..... 245
——— in labour ..... 264
Cramps of the thighs and legs in pregnancy ..... 245
Cough and dyspnœa in pregnancy
Calculus during pregnancy ..... 247
Costiveness in labour ..... 251
Cramp in labour

Cefarian operation ..... Page 258
Child-bed ..... 264
Coftivenefs in pregnancy ..... 246

D.

*Dyfpepfia* ..... 242
Dropfy during pregnancy ..... 247
*Diarrhœa* in labour ..... 251
Difeafes of child-bed ..... 266
*Dyfpnœa* in pregnancy ..... 246

E.

*Œdema* of pregnancy ..... 246
Extra-uterine labour ..... 264

F.

*Fluor albus*, or whites during pregnancy ..... 247
Flooding in pregnancy ..... 249
Falfe conception
Flooding in natural labour ..... 251
*Forceps* ..... 255
Face cafes ..... 257
Footling cafe ..... 260
Flooding labour ..... 263
Faintings in child-bed ..... 266
Fevers in ditto ..... 268

H.

Heart-burn ..... 244
Hyfterics in pregnancy
Hæmorrhoïs in ditto ..... 246

I.

Incontinence of urine in pregnancy ..... 247
——————— in child-bed ..... 267

*Icterus*, or jaundice, in pregnancy ..... Page 248
Inſtrumental labour ..... 255
Inflammation of the uterus ..... 267

L.

Longing ..... 243
Lever ..... 255
Long ſciſſars ..... 257
Laceration of bladder from labour ..... 266
Lacteal fever ..... 268

M.

*Malacia* ..... 243
Morbid ſymptoms during natural labour ..... 251
Management of natural labour
Manual labour ..... 260
Milk fever ..... 268
Miliary fever

N.

Nephritic complaints in pregnancy ..... 248
Natural labour ..... 251
Natal caſe ..... 261

*Obſtipatio* in pregnancy ..... 246
Oſborne's improved crotchet caſe ..... 258

P.

Puerperal fever ..... 268
Pregnancy ..... 242
Plethoric diſeaſes in pregnancy ..... 244
Pleurify in pregnancy ..... 245
Palſy in pregnancy
Piles in ditto ..... 246
Parturition ..... 249
Protracted labour ..... 254

Prolapſed funis in labour ..... Page 264
Plurality of children
Partial injuries from labour ..... 266
Prolapſus of the uterus ..... 267
Peſſaries

R.

Retroverted uterus ..... 245
Rupture, or hernia in pregnancy ..... 247
Retention of Placenta ..... 252
Rupture of the uterus in labour ..... 267

S.

Sympathetic diſeaſes in pregnancy ..... 242
Swelling of legs in pregnancy ..... 246
Suppreſſion of urine in ditto ..... 247
Swelling of parts from labour ..... 266

T.

Tranſverſe caſe ..... 261

V.

Varix in pregnancy ..... 246
Vomiting in ditto
Venereal diſeaſe in ditto ..... 248

W.

Weed ..... 268

Film or ſpeck ..... Page 304
Falling down of gut ..... 310

G.

Gripes ..... 281
Grocer's Itch ..... 295
Gangrene of the cheek ..... 306

H.

Hectic fever ..... 302
Hiccough ..... 311
Hemorrhage of navel ..... 309
Hernia of the brain ..... 311
Hernias ..... 312
Hydrocele

I.

Imperforation of anus ..... 302
——— of vagina
Imperfection of parts ..... 312
Incomplete animation ..... 271
Jaundice ..... 273
Inward fits ..... 278
Inflammation of ſtomach ..... 281
Incontinence of ſtools ..... 283
Intermittent fever ..... 290
Itch ..... 298
Incontinence of urine ..... 304
Inflamed eyes
Imperfect ſeparation of cord ..... 310

K.

King's evil ..... 299

L.

Lock-jaw ..... 277
Looſeneſs ..... 281

M.

Milk ..... Page 270
Mumps ..... 291
Milk blotches ..... 293
Meaſles ..... 296
Miliary fever ..... 297
Meſenteric fever ..... 301
Morbid adheſion of tongue ..... 309

N.

Nightmare ..... 287
Nettle-raſh ..... 294

O.

Original marks ..... 312

P.

Palſy ..... 286
Phlyctenæ ..... 294
Parenchymatous tumours of head ..... 311

R.

Red gum ..... 271
Retained meconium ..... 272
Roſe ..... 274
Raſh ..... 293
Ring-worm ..... 295
Rickets ..... 302

S.

Swelling of breaſts ..... 307
Stye ..... 305
Suppreſſion of urine ..... 303
Still-birth ..... 271
Skinbound ..... 276

St. Vitus's dance ..... Page 287
Scorbutic eruptions ..... 294
Small-pox ..... 295
Scarlet fever ..... 296
Scald-head ..... 297
Shingles ..... 298
Simple debility of lower extremities ..... 307
Swelling of prepuce ..... 310
*Spina bifida* ..... 311

T.

Treatment of children at birth ..... 269
Thrush ..... 275
Temporary loss of speech ..... 287

V.

Vomiting ..... 279
Venereal disease ..... 298

W.

Watchfulness ..... 279
Worms ..... 283
Watery head ..... 301
external
internal
Whitlow ..... 308

U.

Ulceration of cord ..... 310

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